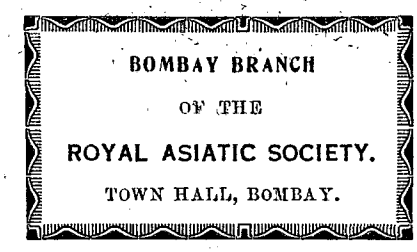
00134008



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\frac{20}{\frac{1}{1}}$$

1855-56 & 1856-57, [illegible]
1857 5816 [illegible]

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

134068
ac

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

00134008
20/1/1

CONTENTS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

	Page.
Difficulties experienced in the Administration of Justice	1
CIVIL JUSTICE:	
Tribunals for the redress of Civil injuries	*ib.*
Suits on Bonds and adjustment of Accounts	*ib.*
Actions for simple debts	2
Suits to recover possession of land	*ib.*
Disputes between landlords and tenants	*ib.*
Suits for maintenance	*ib.*
Inheritance and division of ancestral property	*ib.*
Actions for damages	3
Total of Civil actions	*ib.*
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	
Tribunals for punishment of Criminal injuries	*ib.*
High value of land how a cause of crime	*ib.*
Other causes	*ib.*
Number of persons punished for crimes and misdemeanors..	*ib.*
Number of criminals executed	*ib.*
Persons transported for life	4
Punishments for petty offences	*ib.*
Proportion of criminals to population	*ib.*
POLICE.	
Two classes comprised, *viz.* Stipendiary and Rural Police	*ib.*
Stipendiary Police	*ib.*
Heads of District Police..	5
Sub-Police Officers	*ib.*
Police Ameens	*ib.*
Cutwals	*ib.*
Police Peons	*ib.*
Malabar Police Corps	*ib.*
Ganjam and Vizagapatam Police Corps..	*ib.*
Rural Police	*ib.*
Heads of Villages	*ib.*
Village Watchers	*ib.*
PRISONS	6

REVENUE.

DISTRICTS UNDER THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

	Page.
Position of the Districts	9
Sources of irrigation	*ib.*
Revenue systems	10
Zemindary	*ib.*
Village Rents	*ib.*
Ryotwar	11
Assessment how fixed	*ib.*
Defects in mode of fixing it	*ib.*
Restrictions	*ib.*
Now removed and reduction of assessment in progress	*ib.*
Annual Ryotwar Settlement	*ib.*
Oolungoo Rents	12
Petty holdings	*ib.*
Cause of	*ib.*
Season of 1855-56	13
Prices	*ib.*
Extent of land under cultivation	*ib.*
Causes of increase and decrease	14
Collections	*ib.*
Comparison with those of preceding year	*ib.*
Cause of increase in 1855-56	*ib.*
South Arcot—reduction of assessment and result	*ib.*
North Arcot ditto ditto	15
Trichinopoly ditto ditto	*ib.*
Other Districts ditto ditto	*ib.*
Benefit of his own improvement left to the Ryot	*ib.*
Sea Customs	16
At Madras	*ib.*
In Tanjore, Canara, and Madura Districts	*ib.*
Malabar (Coffee exported)	*ib.*
Land Customs	17
Excise	*ib.*
Salt	*ib.*
How made	18
Monopoly system	*ib.*
Price of Salt	*ib.*
Foreign Salt	*ib.*
Western Coast how supplied	*ib.*
Canara	19
Earth Salt	*ib.*
Salt for exportation	*ib.*
Duty on Salt imported	*ib.*
Equivalent of Indian maund	*ib.*
Price of Salt for export	20
Moturpha	*ib.*
Stamps	*ib.*
Sundry Farms and Licenses	21
Ameendevi Coir	*ib.*
Opium	*ib.*
Sévoy Jummah	22

DISTRICTS UNDER THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHERN CIRCARS.

	Page.
Northern Circars—their history	22
Present condition of the Revenue system there	23
Rents, Joint Rents, Cosht Rents	*ib.*
Season of 1855-56	*ib.*
Cultivation	*ib.*
Collection	24
Comparison with Collection of 1854-55	*ib.*
Causes of increase in Collection of 1855-56	*ib.*
Godavery Anicut	25
Kistnah Anicut	*ib.*

GENERAL REMARKS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF 1855-56.

Presses	25
New form of Accounts	26
Local Funds	*ib.*
New Revenue Code	*ib.*
Uncovenanted Assistants	*ib.*

EDUCATION.

State of the Educational Department at the commencement of the year under review,	27
Correspondence with the Government of India, on the subject of the agency required for carrying out the measures ordered in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854,	*ib.*
English Education, most important events in connection with its progress during the year,	30
Remodelling of the principal Institution for general education at the Presidency	31
Present constitution of the Presidency College	*ib.*
The Normal School	32
Provincial Schools	33
Zillah Schools	*ib.*
State of Education in the Madras Presidency generally	*ib.*
Public Examination for Government rewards	35
Public Libraries and Societies for literary objects	36
Vernacular Education—Vernacular Schools in Rajahmundry	37
Vernacular Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam	*ib.*
Talook Schools	38
Vernacular Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly	*ib.*
Measures taken for supplying competent Vernacular masters and useful Vernacular school-books	39
Institution of a Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College	*ib.*
Weekly Tamil Newspaper lately established	*ib.*
Special Education—Professional Institutions	40
Medical College	*ib.*
Survey School	*ib.*
Major Maitland's School of Ordnance Artificers	41
School of Industrial Arts	*ib.*
Industrial School at Negapatam	*ib.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

	Page.
Amount sanctioned for Expenditure in Budget of 1855-56...	41
Organization of Central Office	*ib.*
Changes in the Provinces	42
Ganjam—works in	*ib.*
Vizagapatam	43
Rajahmundry	*ib.*
Kistnah Division—Masulipatam and Guntoor	44
Nellore	46
Cuddapah	47
Bellary	*ib.*
Kurnool	48
Chingleput	*ib.*
North Arcot	*ib.*
South Arcot	*ib.*
Tanjore	49
Trichinopoly	*ib.*
Madura	*ib.*
Tinnevelly	50
Coimbatore	*ib.*
Salem	*ib.*
Canara	51
Malabar	*ib.*
New European Cantonment at Trimalgherry, near Secunderabad	*ib.*
Jaulnah Cantonment	52
Groins on the Madras Beach	*ib.*

RAILWAY.

Officers employed on 1st May 1855	53
Additions made to Establishment during the year 1856	*ib.*
Work in progress on 1st May 1855	*ib.*
Work in progress at close of year 1855-56	*ib.*
Amount of work executed to 1st May 1855	*ib.*
Amount of work executed to 30th April 1856	54
Amount of work executed during the year 1855-56	*ib.*
Money advanced to Railway Company from Public Treasury during the year	*ib.*
Total expenditure sanctioned by Government from commencement of work to end of December 1855	*ib.*

MARINE.

Lights	55
Lights on the Basses	*ib.*
Paumbem	56
Ports requiring notice. Cochin	58
Light House Boats, &c., for Cochin	59
Beypore	*ib.*
Port of Coompta	60
Sedashegur and Carwar Head	*ib.*

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Page.
Estimated Land Revenue for 1855-56 compared with 1854-55	61
Salt Revenue	*ib.*
Tribute	*ib.*
Abkarry or Revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors	*ib.*
Land and Sea Customs	*ib.*
Moturpha	62
Miscellaneous	*ib.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Stamps, Post Office, Interest, Account and Miscellaneous Receipts	*ib.*

MILITARY AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Military Abkary	*ib.*
Judicial fines and fees, Prison labor, and Unclaimed property	*ib.*
Marine Receipts	*ib.*
Extraordinary Receipts, including Profit and Loss	*ib.*
Total Territorial income	*ib.*
Charges for 1855-56, General Department	63
Judicial Department	*ib.*
Revenue Department	*ib.*
Marine Department	64
Military Department	*ib.*
Public Works, Ordinary	*ib.*
Extraordinary Charges, including Profit and Loss,	65
Public Works Extraordinary	*ib.*
Result of the Territorial Receipts and Charges	*ib.*
Description and use of the Periodical Reports submitted to Government accompanied by Figured Statements and Accounts	66
Prospective Estimates	67
Regular Estimates	*ib.*
Annual Statement	*ib.*
Comparative Statement	*ib.*
Financial Review Statements	*ib.*
Half-yearly Cash Estimates	68
Annual Financial Reports condensed and improved	69
Measures adopted for the prompt adjustment of payments made by one Collector on account of another	*ib.*
The early completion of the Accounts of Actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1854-55	70
Measures taken to complete it annually in November	*ib.*
Supplemental Statements exhibiting the cost of Public Works directly remunerative	*ib.*
Treasury	*ib.*
Government Saving's Bank	71
Civil Audit Department	*ib.*
Mint	72
Ecclesiastical	73

POLITICAL.

	Page.
Death of His Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic	73
Death of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore	74
Travancore	*ib.*
Purlah Kimedy	*ib.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Population	74
Emigration	75
Agriculture	*ib.*
Sheep	76
Agricultural Exhibitions	*ib.*
Mining	*ib.*
Forests	*ib.*
Survey	77
Conservancy	78
Observatory	*ib.*
Government Central Museum	79
Vaccination	80
Health of Prisoners in Jails	*ib.*
Civil Dispensaries	81
Health of the Army, European and Native	82

Report

ON THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1855-56.

Extent of Territory under jurisdiction of Courts, character and number of population subject to them, difficulties experienced in the administration of Justice.

THE extent of country placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Madras Presidency comprises in the aggregate an area of 136,872 square miles, with a population of more than twenty-two millions of souls. It is inhabited by races widely differing from each other in religion, habits and social customs. The variety of tongues is also so great, that sometimes within a single Province four or five distinct languages prevail. For example, in Canara, the Canarese, Tulu, Malayalim and Concany languages—having little or no affinity with each other—are spoken by different classes, and on the Neilgherry Hills the Thodars, Buddagars, Kotars and Irulars have each a different dialect, while Tamil is the vernacular and official language of the District. It is necessary to advert to these circumstances, in order to show the disadvantages under which Justice is here dispensed. To maintain the Civil rights and privileges, and to protect the lives and property of this immense population, spread over so wide a surface, there were in 1855 only about 100 European functionaries, aided by Native Agents.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals for the redress of Civil injuries.

2. The following are the tribunals established for the redress of Civil injuries: the Sudder Court in suits above Rupees 45,000; 20 Civil Judges in suits above Rupees 10,000; 9 Subordinate Judges and 12 Principal Sudder Ameens in suits under Rupees 10,000; 23 Sudder Ameens in suits under Rupees 2,500; and 126 District Moonsiffs in suits under Rupees 1,000 in value. The Sudder Court is the tribunal of ultimate appeal in suits below Rupees 10,000; but from their decrees in suits above that sum, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council. There are also 3 Government Agents, with 6 Assistants, having jurisdiction in suits above Rupees 2,500 in value. In Combaconum there is an Assistant Judge appointed to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Moonsiffs.

Suits on Bonds and adjustment of Accounts.

3. The wrongs remedied by this branch of the Judicial Administration vary in their nature according to the value of the land and the general commercial condition of the Province in which they occur. The most fruitful source of litigation in every District is found in monetary transactions; by far the greater number of suits during the year having been instituted to recover sums due on Bonds and on adjustment of Accounts. These, for the most part, have their origin in the system of borrowing money universally prevalent amongst all classes of the community throughout the country. The greatest number of suits of the above descriptions

were filed in the Zillah of Combaconum, which comprehends the Province of Tanjore, at present the largest grain-producing District in the Presidency, and therefore the one in which monetary dealings are carried on upon the most extensive scale.

Action for simple debts.

4. Actions for simple debts are also very numerous in all the Zillahs.

Suits to recover possession of land.

5. Where land has a saleable value, the title to possession becomes a very prolific subject of litigation, and the Districts in which actions of this kind are most frequent are therefore generally those which enjoy the greatest agricultural prosperity. Thus there were more suits for the recovery of land in the flourishing Provinces of Tanjore, Canara, and North Malabar, where the above condition exists, than in any other District.

Disputes between landlords and tenants.

6. The mutual rights of landlord and tenant, though in some places more clearly defined by prescriptive usage than in others, form everywhere the ground of much contention. The cause is chiefly to be found in the desire of each party to overreach and defraud the other, the defendants plea generally being either that he has paid his rent, which in many cases is not the fact, or that more has been demanded than was originally stipulated, which is often true. Another cause is that the small amount of capital necessary for commencing farming renders many who should only be laborers anxious to be farmers. Salem has been the scene of the largest number of actions for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Suits for maintenance.

7. Suits for maintenance are also of common occurrence, but do not depend upon any peculiar circumstances, whether of a local or social character.

Inheritance and division of ancestral property.

8. Disputes respecting inheritance and division of family property have been more numerous in Canara than elsewhere, the reason being that a rule of succession obtains amongst the great body of the landholders, which, from being unnatural in its principles, is ever attempted to be evaded. By that law ancestral property descends through the female line and passes to the sister's son, the senior male member of the family having the management; while the son, who would be the natural heir, is altogether excluded from the patrimony, and inherits, not his father's, but his uncle's property, through his mother. The effect of this is to foster combinations between father and son for the purpose of disinheriting the nephew by alienating the property during the father's lifetime, on the asserted ground that it is self-acquired and therefore not subject to the above rule; while it is the object of the nephew to show that it is ancestral and thereby to prevent such alienation. A state of things is arising here, which must eventually be productive of serious difficulties in the adjudication of disputes respecting succession. Many families among the Moplahs, who are of Arabian descent and profess the Mahomedan religion, have, from time immemorial, observed this Law of Inheritance, though the institution of a Hindoo prince; and intermarriages are frequently taking place between them and other Moplah families, in which the Mahomedan rule of succession prevails. The adjudication therefore of disputes among the descendants of families so allied by intermarriage becomes extremely intricate and difficult.

9. The only other actions which need be noticed are those to recover damages for various injuries sustained, as for breach of contract, defamation and trespass, and for losses occasioned by the acts of the defendants. Of these there were a considerable number filed in every Zillah. The suits instituted for other purposes were very few, the subjects above dwelt upon being invariably the chief sources of litigation. The entire number of Civil actions of every description filed in all the Courts of the Presidency amounted to 88,635.*

Actions for damages.

Total of Civil actions.

Criminal Justice.

10. Many of the Judicial Officers employed in redressing Civil or private wrongs are likewise engaged in the punishment of public or Criminal injuries. Criminal Justice is administered by the Foujdaree Udalut, 20 Session Judges, 9 Subordinate Judges, 12 Principal Sudder Ameens, 20 Magistrates, 18 Joint Magistrates, 39 Assistant Magistrates, and 304 Heads of Police, and Police Ameens. For the punishment of trivial offences, the heads of villages are also vested with Police powers, and under the provisions of Act No. XII. of 1854, three District Moonsiffs are exercising Criminal jurisdiction.

Tribunal for punishment of Criminal injuries.

11. The same causes which engender litigation often tend also to produce crime. Thus the number of persons imprisoned for various periods up to fourteen years was greater in Tanjore than in any other Zillah; violence and forgery being frequently resorted to in order to gain possession of land which is here very valuable, or to satisfy a feeling of revenge at having been dispossessed. On account also of the richness of the District, and the cowardice of the inhabitants in defending their property, robbers frequently come from a distance to commit depredations within it.

High value of land how a cause of crime.

12. But there are also other causes, some of quite an opposite nature, which operate in other parts of the country to bring about the same result, such as continued drought, especially in Districts ill-provided with artificial means of irrigation, leading to an increase of crime, especially of gang-robbery, or the existence of certain castes who are thieves by profession. Causes such as these have been working in the Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Cuddalore Districts, where the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for different periods up to fourteen years almost equals that observed in Tanjore, while no similarity exists as to the general condition of these Districts.* The whole number of individuals sentenced to the above punishments was 5,374, the offences for which they were tried, including all the more heinous crimes and misdemeanors unaccompanied by murder or culpable homicide.

Other causes.

Number of persons punished for crimes.

13. Of 49 criminals sentenced to death for murder, 11 were executed in Tinnevelly and 10 in Calicut, making nearly one-half of the entire number in only 2 out of 23 Zillahs.† Most of the murders in Tinnevelly were committed in the prosecution of gang-robbery, while those in Calicut,

Number of criminals executed.

---

* *Vide* Statement No. 1 in Appendix.

† *Vide* Statement No. 2 in Appendix.

without a single exception, were perpetrated under the influence of sudden anger or from revenge. In the latter Zillah, in addition to those convicted and executed, a considerable number of prisoners were charged with murder, but released. The reason of this is to be found in the high spirit of the people and the peculiarity of their social customs. Among the Nairs, there is no marriage rite, and the Law of Inheritance is one which gives rise to constant dissensions and animosities.

Persons transported for life.

14. Fifty-four persons were sentenced to transportation for life and one to be imprisoned for life; 1,058 were flogged for theft, and 158 imprisoned with fine for aggravated assaults and other misdemeanors.

Punishment for petty offences.

15. The greatest number of punishments, however, were inflicted for petty offences; 38,724 persons having been fined, 8,128 confined in choultries, and 1,515 placed in the stocks. The aggregate of offenders of *all* descriptions who were actually convicted and punished was 55,071.

Proportion of criminals to population.

16. The average proportion of persons punished for offences of all kinds, to the whole population of the Presidency, amounted to 1 in 436. Taking the Zillahs separately, the proportion was greatest in Chingleput, where there was 1 offender to every 228 persons, and it was smallest in Kurnool, where only 1 in every 2,836 individuals was punished. If however the number of those who were subjected to the lighter penalties, such as fine or confinement in stocks or choultries, be deducted, the proportion of criminals to the population is greatly reduced, the average for the whole Presidency being only 1 person convicted of a crime or misdemeanor out of 3,626 of the population. Of convicts of this description, Chingleput still presents the highest and Kurnool still the lowest average, the proportion being 1 in 1,906 in the former and 1 in 15,787 in the latter Zillah. The next in order to these Districts were Chittoor, where the proportion of criminals to the population was 1 in 3,121, and Rajahmundry, where it was only 1 in 11,121.

POLICE.

Two classes comprised, *viz.* Stipendiary and Rural Police.

17. A considerable Police Establishment, which would perhaps be equal to the preservation of the peace and the general prevention or detection of crime, if duly organized, sufficiently remunerated and regularly instructed in their duties, is now maintained in this Presidency, differing in numerical strength and emoluments in different Districts. It comprises two classes, totally distinct, but mutually dependant upon each other for co-operation and support, *viz.*, the Stipendiary and the Rural Police. Every Officer receiving a fixed monthly salary, and whose duties are not confined to any particular locality, from the Head of Police to the Police Peon, is included among the Stipendiary Police, while the Heads of Villages and Village Watchers compose the Rural Police. The former class are expected to devote their whole time and energies to the Public Service, while the latter are remunerated, either in money or grants of land, only for such local and occasional duties as they may be called upon to perform in the maintenance of the peace of their own villages. The Officers comprised under the Stipendiary Police are Heads of Police, Sub-Police Officers, Police Ameens, Jemadars, Duffadars, and Peons.

Stipendiary Police.

18. Heads of Police are not strictly confined to Ministerial duties in the prevention of crime, but exercise Judicial, as well as purely Police functions, being empowered to investigate and punish certain offences of a petty nature. When acting judicially, they are for the most part an useful and efficient body, and relieve the Magistracy of a large amount of business of an unimportant character. The Subordinate Police Officers are only authorized to take cognizance of heinous crimes, and to apprehend and forward the parties to the Heads of Police with the record of their proceedings. The Police Ameens are a very valuable class, vested with judicial powers in the trial of petty offences and the commitment of the offenders in crimes and misdemeanors. Cutwals are also very useful in the maintenance of the peace in large towns. The Police Peons are, at present, extensively employed on other than Police duties, such as the collection of the Revenue and the furnishing of carriage and supplies for travellers. They are, as a body, strangers to the spirit in which their duties should properly be performed, and oppressive in their treatment of offenders and others, and cannot, in most cases, be depended upon, even to serve a Criminal process, without making some unauthorized exaction or placing illegal restraints upon the liberties of the people. The wages of Police Peons are, in many Zillahs, insufficient for their subsistence, and this has the injurious effect of tempting them to prey upon the people. In Malabar there is a regularly trained and disciplined Police Corps, commanded by Commissioned Officers; there are likewise local Corps for Police purposes in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, and those in the latter District are being augmented. These are imperatively necessary for the due protection of life and property in the localities in which they are employed. A temporary addition to the ordinary establishment of Duffadars and Peons has served to check the increase of gang-robbery in the Zillah of Cuddalore.

Heads of District Police.

Subordinate Police Officers.

Police Ameens.

Cutwals.

Police Peons.

Malabar Police Corps.

Vizagapatam and Ganjam Police Corps.

19. Upon the Rural Police mainly devolves the duty of tracing out offenders and bringing them to justice. Being acquainted with the habits, character and means of every individual of the community, they possess greater facilities and advantages for the detection of crime than the Stipendiary Police. Their interests also being identical with those of the villagers, and their authority being derived rather from prescription than from our laws, they command the sympathy and co-operation of the community, and are successful in discovering ordinary crimes committed within their villages by any of the inhabitants. For the detection of other crimes also, such as gang-robbery for example, they are extremely useful, being able to give information of persons arriving at or near their villages. The Village Watchers, called by various names in different Provinces, are likewise capable of rendering great service in the detection of crime. The efficiency of this class mainly depends upon their local knowledge, and it is therefore of much importance that the office should be held by one of the villagers. Where this condition has been departed from, and the situation has been given to strangers, they must gradually become assimilated in character to the Stipendiary Police, a result which needs to be carefully guarded against.

Rural Police.

Heads of Villages.

Village Watchers.

PRISONS.

20. The Inspector of Prisons took charge of his Office shortly before the commencement of the year, and had, up to the close of it, visited all the principal Jails, with the exception of those of Tinnevelly and Madura, which he was not previously acquainted with, and the Jails of Chicacole, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, which he knew. The great extent of the country, the imperfect means of travelling, and attention to Office duties, prevented his completing the tour within the year.

21. The care for the persons of the prisoners manifested by the orders of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut has been responded to by the Officers in charge, as far as circumstances permitted. The prisoners generally were found to be in better condition, as regards food, clothing and attention to their actual wants, than they would have been as free men; the system was, in all other respects, defective. The Jailors, whose salaries are restricted to Rupees 20 monthly, are generally inefficient; the buildings do not allow for sufficient classification, particularly in the case of females, for whom there is often only one common compartment. The practice of sending convicts outside the walls of the Jail to work under the superintendence of Peons, often in small detached parties, opens a door for indulgences of every kind. There is no system of task work, and in no case can the labor performed be regarded as penal. The present buildings do not afford the accommodation required, even for the comparatively small body of prisoners now confined, though the Zillah Jails have, to a great extent, been relieved by gangs being detached for employment under Magistrates and other Officers. The discipline in respect to these gangs, often left without superintendence, is yet more lax than in the Zillah Jails. The sanitary condition of several of the Jails is so bad, notwithstanding repeated attempts to remove the supposed causes, that the Inspector has intimated his opinion that it will be improper to retain them. In the case of the Salem Jail, particularly, he submitted a special report in July last, and as it appeared that the great mortality had during a series of years been attributable to the position of the buildings, the Government directed that steps should be taken for the selection of a better locality. The condition of the Jails of Coimbatore and Madura has been but little better than that of Salem, and the Prison of Combaconum has, during the two last years, become exceedingly unhealthy. The Mangalore Jail has at times been very fatal, but as it appeared that, in some instances, the mortality was rather attributable to the habits of the different classes committed than to the locality, or to any defects in the building, the Inspector refrained from condemning these Jails in every case. In regard, however, to the buildings at Combaconum and Coimbatore, in which Jail dysentery appeared to have become endemic and was very fatal, and which were, in other respects, defective, he advised the erection of new buildings. With the view to the better enforcement of prison and penal discipline and regard to economy, the Inspector recommended that four Division and one Central Jail should be established, the Central Jail being near Madras and the Division Jails being distributed at convenient Stations for the transmission of convicts from other Zillahs. The Central Jail was to be under the charge of an Officer specially appointed, the Division Jails under the charge of first class Jailors, subject to the control of local Officers. It was proposed that all prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment of seven years and upwards, and occasionally those for shorter sentences, should be sent to the Central and Division Jails; that every prisoner should be subjected, in these prisons, and in all prisons newly constructed, to strict confinement within the

walls; in the first instance, at least, in separation; and that, ultimately, the prisoner should be placed in the position of a forced laborer, under the charge of Executive Officers, when he would learn to earn his own living. The great length of the period to which prisoners are now sentenced by the Mofussil Courts, necessarily, it would seem, in order to restrain from crime, induced this suggestion. In suggesting the form of prison, a "Panopticon," the Inspector had in mind the peculiar habits and prejudices of the natives and the difficulty of procuring trustworthy Officers: the design for the building was modified to suit the climate. In respect of the Guard, it was proposed that the duties of Superintendent of work and of guard should be distinct. The internal discipline, the Inspector proposed placing in other hands, and employing European Agency more largely within the walls, as the only means of securing due regard to rules. The present expense of employing convicts without the walls was, according to calculations made by the Inspector, greater, in the long run, than would be involved in the cost of new buildings and an improved system.

22. In submitting his Annual Report, the Inspector has entered very fully his remarks on the several Jails; he has also caused plans to be prepared showing the design of each building.

23. The subjects to which the Inspector's attention has been directed in the course of his enquiries are—the necessity for raising the position of the Jailor or Governor of the Jail; for detaching the Guards from communication with the prisoners; for providing a class of warders and instructors and directors in work; for separating the prisoners from intercourse with one another; for rendering more strictly penal, imprisonment, especially for short periods; for regulating the diet according to the necessities of the prisoner, independent of the prevailing prices; for providing such forms of accounts as shall most effectually facilitate check in matters of expenditure and control over the arrangements of the Jail, at the same time so reducing the office work, that the responsible person can make his own entries without hindrance to his other duties.

24. The total number of convicts in all the Jails, remaining at the beginning of the year and admitted during it, amounted to 11,695, of whom 5,965 remained at the close of the year; but when it is remembered that 52,745 were in one year supposed to be implicated in reported crimes and misdemeanors (irrespective of petty offences), and that 21,726 were said to be implicated in cases involving grave injury to person or property, it is to be feared that the paucity of convictions is rather owing to the inefficiency of the Police and want of co-operation of the inhabitants (who selfishly disregard all offence which does not affect themselves) than to any paucity of offenders; and that under an improved system of Police, the Jail accommodation would require to be increased.

Report of Foujdaree Udalut on the administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1853, but allowance is to be made for exaggeration, as also for the same men being concerned in two or more cases.

25. The question of the Madras Penitentiary was referred to the Inspector during the year. He found that there would be no difficulty in carrying the sentences of the Supreme Court and Madras Magistrates into effect in the Central Jail, and that, for prisoners on short sentences, the so-called "Penitentiary" might be economically arranged for their reception.

26. The Inspector's views in regard to the expediency of providing separate accommodations for prisoners, as well as those he has expressed in regard to the proper mode of carrying out sentences of imprisonment, have met with the general approval of Government. The Inspector has also expressed himself of opinion, that the annual cost, so far from being increased by an improved system, and after allowing 8 per cent. for rent of all necessary buildings, will in fact be less than at present. The Government have not yet had an opportunity of testing the correctness of the Inspector's views in regard to cost, but four cells are now being erected at Cuddapah, containing 1,000 cubic feet each, and similar in many respects to those proposed by him for the central prisons at a cost of Rupees 480 or Rupees 120 for each.

Abstract Statement of Convicts under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the second half ending 31st December 1855.

Convicts in Jail on 31st December 1855	5,933
Employed on Public Roads	3,619
„ „ Buildings	890
„ „ Tanks	145
„ „ Paper-making	38
„ „ Weaving	99
„ in and about the Jails	610
„ otherwise, at the Forge, Basket-making, &c.	190
Sick	268
Unfit for labor	73
Juveniles (under 16)	28
Aged (above 60)	165
Deaths in the year	339
Capital Punishments	24
5 Jails—of greatest mortality, 935 prisoners—(deaths)	130
5 „ least „ 877 „ (ditto)	22

Guard exclusive of Jailors and their Deputies.

Over Jails	606
Over prisoners at labor	1,428
Strength of Military Guard over several Jails	277
Average annual cost of clothing per head ... ...Rs.	1 9 7
„ weekly cost of dieting ditto ... ... „	0 6 10
„ ditto guarding, exclusive of Military, per head ... ... „	0 7 4

Revenue.

27. The Madras Presidency is divided, for Revenue purposes, into the following 21 Districts, of which the first 5, forming the Northern Circars, were, during the year 1855-56, under the charge of the Commissioner, and the remaining 16 under the management of the Board of Revenue :—

1. Ganjam.
2. Vizagapatam.
3. Rajahmundry.
4. Masulipatam.
5. Guntoor.
6. Nellore.
7. Cuddapah.
8. Bellary.
9. Kurnool.
10. Chingleput.
11. North Arcot.
12. South Arcot.
13. Tanjore.
14. Trichinopoly.
15. Madura.
16. Tinnevelly.
17. Coimbatore.
18. Salem.
19. Canara.
20. Malabar.
21. Madras.

Position of the Districts.

28. The last 16, forming the charge of the Board of Revenue, will be first considered; of these, 7 occupy the Eastern or Coromandel Coast in the following order, commencing with the most Northerly: Nellore, Chingleput, Madras (which, on all but the Eastern side, is surrounded by the preceding Collectorate), South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, which forms the Southern apex of the Peninsula. Two Districts, Canara and Malabar, are on the West Coast, and the remaining 7 in the centre; Bellary and Kurnool to the North bordering on the Nizam's Territories, Cuddapah to the West of Nellore, North Arcot West of Chingleput, Salem West of South Arcot, and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore to the West of Tanjore.

Sources of irrigation.

29. The cultivation in the two Western Districts, Malabar and Canara, depends on the rains of the South-West Monsoon, commencing usually in the month of May and terminating in August. The South-West Monsoon has never been known to fail entirely, and even a partial failure is of rare occurrence, and the fall of rain is heavy, 120 inches being the annual average in ordinary seasons.*

30. The Districts on the East Coast, on the other hand, receive their chief supplies from the North-East Monsoon commencing in October. The annual fall on the East, Coast is considerably less than that of the West, and hence the necessity for large reservoirs of water, which are not required in Canara and Malabar.

31. The Central Districts receive their supplies from both Monsoons, though, from their position, they are not exposed to the full force of either.

---

* The average fall of rain in each month in every District is shown in the printed "Land Revenue Reports" for each Fusly or Revenue year commencing 1st July and ending 30th June.

32. But one peculiarity in some Districts requires notice. The District of Tanjore, though situated on the East Coast and exposed to the North-East Monsoon, in reality draws its most important supply of water from the South-West Monsoon, the rivers, on which its irrigation depends, rising in the Western Ghauts and being supplied by the rains of that Monsoon. The cultivation is carried on by means of river irrigation, supplied by the South-West Monsoon, and the rivers flow uninterruptedly from June to September. In October the rains of the North-East Monsoon aid in bringing the crops to maturity, and the Province is thus equally dependant upon both sources of supply.

33. The two Southern Talooks of South Arcot, the Western Talooks of Trichinopoly, and portions of the Salem and Coimbatore Districts are watered like Tanjore, from the Cauvery; the distribution of the water being controlled and regulated by anicuts or dams and numerous subsidiary works.

34. Portions of Tinnevelly and of other Districts are, in like manner, watered by rivers depending on the South-West Monsoon, though not to such an extent as Tanjore.

Revenue systems.

35. The Revenue systems in force in the Madras Presidency are the

Zemindary.	Ryotwar.
Village Joint Rents.	Oolungoo.

Zemindary.

36. The Zemindary system is also termed the Mootahdary, the former designation being usually applied to old ancestral Estates, and the latter to those created under the Regulations of 1802.

37. Under this system Estates, of greater or less extent according to circumstances, are held by the proprietors direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum or "Peishcush." This payment was fixed on the creation of the Estate by a calculation of its actual proceeds at the time, and for some years previously, a deduction; generally of from 33 to 15 per cent., being made therefrom to cover the expenses of management, and to constitute, (with the future Revenue of the whole of the culturable lands then waste), the emoluments of the Zemindar or Proprietor.

38. The prominent defects of this system consist in the entire alienation of the waste lands from the State and the degree of dependance in which all classes are practically placed under the Zemindar. The powerful influence of the latter is also injuriously experienced in matters of Police.

39. The Zemindary tenure prevails chiefly in the Northern Circars, though there are large proprietary estates in other Districts, as Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, &c.

Village Rents.

40. In the Village-renting system, the Villagers stand in the Zemindar's position and jointly hold from the Government. The village is rented to the whole body, or a section of them, for a term of years, and they make their payments direct to Government, managing their affairs independently and allotting the lands for cultivation among themselves.

41. Under this system the middle-man between Government and the people is dispensed with, but there still remain the serious defect of joint responsibility and the want of clearly defined individual property in the land.

Ryotwar.

42. Under the Ryotwar system every registered holder of land is recognized as its proprietor and pays direct to Government. He is at liberty to sub-let his property, or to transfer it by gift, sale or mortgage. He cannot be ejected by Government so long as he pays the fixed assessment, and has the option annually of increasing or diminishing his holding, or of entirely abandoning it. In unfavorable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for entire or partial loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except in those cases where water is drawn from a Government source of irrigation to convert dry land into wet or one into two-crop land, when an extra rent is paid to Government for the water so appropriated; nor is any addition made to the assessment for improvements effected at the Ryot's own expense. The Ryot, under this system, is virtually a proprietor on a simple and perfect title, and has all the benefits of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, inasmuch as he can, at any time, throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues: he receives assistance in difficult seasons, and is irresponsible for the payment of his neighbours.

Assessment.

How fixed.

43. The assessment is fixed on each field, and the mode in which this was done is as follows; a certain portion of the produce was first set aside from the gross produce as a joint contribution of the Ryot and Government for the pay of Village Officers, and the remainder divided in certain proportions, the share allotted to Government being commuted into money at the average value of the produce for a period of years antecedent to the Settlement.

Defects in mode of fixing it.

Restrictions.

Now removed, and reduction of assessment in progress.

44. Unfortunately the share of Government was generally fixed too high, and the result of this over-assessment, increased as its pressure has been by the fall in the value of produce, since the Settlement was made, has never allowed the system a fair trial. Various restrictive rules also led to much interference with the Ryots, though they were far from being a necessary consequence of the system. These restrictions are now being removed, and the reductions recently made or in progress, and the correct survey, classification, and re-assessment of the land now in contemplation, will do away with these disadvantages, and it may be expected that the superiority of a system which encourages industry and enterprize by being based on individual proprietorship will be more clearly evinced.

Annual Ryotwar Settlement.

45. The "Annual Settlements" under Ryotwary are often misunderstood, and it is necessary to explain that they are rendered necessary by the right accorded to the Ryot of diminishing or extending his cultivation from year to year. Their object is to determine how much of the assessment due on his holding the Ryot shall pay, and not to re-assess the land. In those cases where no change occurs in the Ryot's holding, a fresh puttah or lease is not issued, an

such parties are, in no way, affected by the Annual Settlement, which they are also not required to attend.

46. The greater portion of the Presidency is under Ryotwary, and a correct understanding of its principles, when properly carried out, is therefore particularly desirable. To revert from Ryotwar to the Zemindary Tenure would be to place a middle-man between Government and the people, to strike off from 15 to 33 per cent. of the existing Revenue, and to alienate the waste lands which now afford Government the means of lightening the heavy assessments now prevailing. To have recourse to Village Rents would be to annul individual property in the land and to make the community responsible for every member's shortcomings.

47. The Ryotwary system essentially prevails universally, for the Zemindar and Village Renter, equally deal with their Tenants on this principle, and every system, be its name what it may, must, in the end, resolve itself into Ryotwar.

Oolungoo Rents.

48. The Oolungoo-renting system prevails only in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, and is not general in either; its peculiarity consists in the Government demand being dependant on the current price of grain. On the introduction of the system, a standard grain assessment was fixed on each village, and also a standard rate, according to which the grain demand was to be commuted into money; but it was, at the same time, arranged, that if current prices, in any year, rose more than 10 per cent. above the standard commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it, the Government and not the Ryot was to receive the profit and to bear the loss. The profit up to 10 per cent. remains with the land-owners, who also bear all loss by fall of price as far as 5 per cent. The advantages of the system are that the Government participates with the Ryot in the benefit of high prices, while the latter is relieved from loss when prices are much depressed; its disadvantage consists in the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining accurate and fair returns of the current prices which are taken throughout the year.

Petty holdings.

49. There is still one point on which considerable misapprehension prevails and which requires to be noticed here, *viz.*, the large proportion of petty holdings, which is often regarded as a consequence of Ryotwar, and is taken as a proof of some radical defect in the system.

Cause of.

50. The main cause, however, is the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, which enforces the equal partition of ancestral property at the instance of any member of a family, and is therefore constantly tending to minute sub-division of property.

51. The Rent Rolls, moreover, show only the property held by each person in each village separately, and not the aggregate holdings of each Ryot in the District.

52. It may be added that there is nothing to induce the belief that similar petty holdings do not prevail as extensively under other systems. No returns are received from Zemindars of the holdings of their Ryots, and under the Village-renting system, Govern-

ment deal with the community, not with individuals. The Ryotwar system, therefore, does not increase the number of petty holdings; all it does is to record them.

Season of 1855-56.

53. In Canara the season was favorable, but in the other fifteen Districts under the Board's charge, it was on the whole adverse, though by no means so unfavorable as either of the two preceding years. The fall of rain was generally deficient, more particularly at the commencement of the year, and the rivers were lower than usual in seasons of an ordinary character.

Prices.

54. Prices* ranged very high, owing as well to the deficient harvest as to the great demand for exportation.

Extent of land under cultivation.

55. The following abstract shows the extent of land under cultivation in the last two years. From this Statement, however, three Districts are excluded, *viz.*, Canara, Malabar and Madras, in which no accounts are kept of the annual extent of cultivation,† which, from local peculiarities, cannot be ascertained :—

	Land irrigated from Government sources.	Land not so irrigated.	Garden lands.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1854-55	19,87,521	67,95,212	3,55,030	91,37,763
1855-56	20,31,807	73,89,263	3,62,329	97,83,399
Increase	44,286	5,94,051	7,299	6,45,636

Irrigated Acres.

Nellore	27,315	Increase.
South Arcot	31,061	Increase.
Tinnevelly	20,305	Decrease.

Unirrigated Acres.

Bellary	1,71,233	Increase.
North Arcot	45,642	Increase.
South Arcot	1,46,744	Increase.
Trichinopoly	36,725	Increase.
Madura	41,814	Increase.
Tinnevelly	28,156	Increase.
Salem	73,964	Increase.
Coimbatore	29,106	Increase.

Acres.

Cuddapah	9,983	Decrease.
Tanjore	1,342	Decrease.

Garden. *Acres.*

Nellore	951
South Arcot	722
Tinnevelly	1,855
Salem	891
Coimbatore	2,211

The increase in irrigated land occurs mainly in the Districts of Nellore and South Arcot, and the heaviest decrease is in Tinnevelly.

56. In unirrigated land the increase appears chiefly in Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. The decrease is small and confined to two Districts, Cuddapah and Tanjore.

57. The increase in garden cultivation is principally in Nellore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Salem.

* A Table of these is also given in the printed "Land Revenue Report" of each year.

† *Vide* Statement No. 1 in Appendix.

58. The District of Bellary has suffered severely during late years. A severe storm occurred in 1851-52; in 1853-54 the rains almost entirely failed, and a heavy expenditure on Public Works was rendered necessary, (Rupees 13 lakhs), to afford the means of existence to the laboring classes: in the two last years, the early rains failed, and the District was saved only by the abundant falls of the later rains. So large an increase of cultivation in the year under report is particularly satisfactory as affording proof that the resources of the people have not been so seriously impaired as might have been apprehended from the succession of bad seasons.

Causes of Increase and Decrease.

59. The increase in North and South Arcot, and in Trichinopoly and Nellore, is to be ascribed, in great part, to the reductions made in the assessment, which will be remarked on in a subsequent para. In the other Districts the increase is owing to the season being comparatively more favorable than the preceding one. The decrease in the wet cultivation of Tinnevelly is attributed to the failure of the rains.

60. The collections of Land Revenue in the sixteen Districts under the Board are shown in the following abstract, and exhibit a net increase of Rupees 16,17,860:—

Collections.

1854-55	2,68,88,343
1855-56	2,85,06,203
Increase	16,17,860

61. The increase occurred chiefly in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Canara and Malabar. The largest decrease was in Chingleput, owing to the adverse character of the season in that District. The collections of course include the arrears of previous years, as well as the demand of the year under report. In Tanjore, for instance, they include Rupees 4,77,381, properly belonging to Fusly 1264, in which most of it accrued from the current prices being above the standard.

	Rupees.
South Arcot	6,82,483
Tanjore	5,43,573
Tinnevelly	2,27,780
Canara	1,23,592
Malabar	1,98,973
Chingleput	2,00,537

62. From the above it will be seen that, during the official year 1855-56, there was an increase in cultivation to the extent of 6 lakhs of acres, and in the collection of Land Revenue to the amount of rather more than 16 lakhs of Rupees. This result is particularly gratifying when the disastrous character of the previous seasons is taken into consideration, as showing that the measures adopted were effectual in preventing any permanent detriment to the productive resources of the country.

Comparison with those of preceding year.

63. It has been already stated that this satisfactory result is due in some cases to reductions effected in the assessment. The more important of these will be here briefly noticed.

Cause of increase in 1855-56.

64. In South Arcot (where a Revenue Survey is also in progress) a revision of the rates of assessment was commenced in 1854,* and reductions have been sanctioned, amounting to about 7 lakhs† of Rupees on land under cultivation, exclusive of a further sum of about 8½ lakhs allowed on culturable land lying waste. In no other

South Arcot.

Reduction of assessment and result.

* Selections from Government Records, No. XXII.

† Or about one-third of the Revenue.

District has so general and systematic a reduction yet been carried out, and it is satisfactory to find that the beneficial consequences of the liberal measures adopted are beyond question. The increase in the area of land under cultivation has been in the year under report 1,78,527 acres, and in the collections Rupees 6,82,483. The influence of this measure has also been felt in every branch of industry, and trade, and the gross collections of the year from all sources exceed those of the preceding one by 8 lakhs of Rupees.

	Acres.
1854-55	6,32,180
1855-56	8,10,707
	1,78,527

65. The results, however, are still not fully developed, owing to their recent introduction and unfavorable seasons. Had the latter been more propitious, a more decided improvement would already have been apparent.

66. Measures of a similar character, but less general and extensive in their scope, have been carried out in other Districts, and are in contemplation for all.

North Arcot.
Reduction of assessment.

67. In North Arcot a temporary and partial reduction was made in Fusly 1264* of from 12½ to 18¾ per cent., and a more general relief is now in progress.

68. In the same year, in certain parts of Trichinopoly, reductions to the extent of Rupees 1,38,000 were made on the cultivation, and the result has been an increase in cultivation of 26,360 acres assessed at Rupees 42,990, and this too in an unfavorable season.

Trichinopoly.
Reduction of assessment and result.

69. In Coimbatore, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Madura and Kurnool, the rates on garden lands were also reduced, and a tax varying with the produce has been converted into a moderate tax on the land. The entire reduction thus granted in Fusly 1264 may be set down at 11½ lakhs. This reduction is a permanent relief to the Ryots, and will be replaced by the assessment on more extended cultivation.

Other District.
Reduction of assessment.

In 1854-1855.

South Arcot	6,82,375
North Arcot	1,70,488
Trichinopoly	1,10,164
Coimbatore	1,30,064
Nellore	25,000
Tinnevelly	35,000
Madura	4,000
Kurnool	800
Salem	1,600
	11,37,491

70. Similar measures are now in progress in regard to other Districts.

Benefit of his own improvement left to the Ryot.

71. Another important measure, bearing on the prosperity of the agricultural community, must not be overlooked. This is the rule† prohibiting any enhancement of the assessment in consideration of the improvements effected by a Ryot at his own expense on his holding sinking wells, constructing tanks, planting valuable trees, &c., which used to lead to extra taxation. Every inducement is thus held out for the investment of capital in the land, and advantage is being rapidly taken of the concession. Several petty and vexatious taxes, as Jungle Rents, &c., have been abolished, or placed on an unobjectionable footing.

---

* Selections from Government Records, No. XII.

† *Vide* Vol. II. of Board's Circular Orders.—Court's Despatch dated 2nd June 1852, No. 52; Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th July 1852, No. 735; Board's Proceedings, dated 25th November 1852.

72. The adjustment, on a correct and liberal principle, of the Revenue derived from topes and scattered trees, and from the grazing tax, is now under consideration. The preparation of accurate Price Lists for each District is also engaging attention with a view to the compilation of reliable statistical information for future reference.

73. The cultivation and manufacture of fibrous substances has come under review in the past year, and the result of the enquiries then made has been printed for general information as No. XXIII. of the "Government Records."

74. The attention of native producers has been drawn to the subject and prizes have been offered for superior produce of this description at all the Agricultural Exhibitions.

Sea Customs.

75. The Revenue derived from Customs is shown in the subjoined comparative abstract :—

1854-55	9,83,079
1855-56	11,26,745
	1,43,666

Madras	1,29,059	Increase.
Tanjore	32,714	
Canara	21,773	Decrease.

76. The largest increase is found in Madras and Tanjore and the largest decrease in Canara.

77. The large importation of iron for Railway purposes, and extensive exportations of Indigo, Sugar, Oils, Oil-seeds and Coffee, have led to the increase in Madras. It will be observed from the marginal note, that the value of Indigo exported has exceeded 40 lakhs of Rupees.

Madras.

Indigo	40,18,552
Sugar	16,24,495
Oils	78,331
Oil-seeds	28,558
Coffee	1,07,911

Tanjore.

Canara.

78. In Tanjore the increase was almost entirely caused by larger export of Grain. The decrease in Canara is owing to most of the Grain having been exported this year, duty free, to the adjoining District of Malabar, instead of its usual destination, the Arabian Coast. The importation of Salt from Goa has also fallen off in consequence of the duty having been raised. In Madura the reduction of the Tariff value of Betel-nut, from Rupees 50 to 18 per candy, caused a loss of Rupees 9,000, by reduction of the rate of Duty; but of this decrease Rupees 7,000 was, at once, recovered by increased importations. The general change in the Tariff value has doubtless exercised a similar influence on the importations in other Districts also.

Madura.

Malabar Coffee.

79. In Malabar the large increase in the export of Coffee merits notice. In 1845-46 the quantity exported was 332 Indian maunds, the average of the five following years was 11,861 Indian maunds, and that of the next five 29,490. The exports of 1855-56 amounted to 39,450, of which all but 1,200 was the produce of the District.

80. In 1853, in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in this Presidency, the levy of Duty on the importation of Paddy and Rice from Foreign Ports was suspended,* and has not yet been re-imposed in consideration of the existing high price of Grain.

81. The importations were however very small, the increase being under 14,000† maunds in the two years, 1854 and 1855, as compared with those of the two preceding years. This does not however include all importations into the Madras Territories during the period, as those from Pegu, Arracan, &c. are excluded from the calculations, those parts being no longer foreign.

Land Customs.

South Arcot 19,584
Tanjore 13,725

82. The Revenue from this source also shows an increase caused mainly by large exportation of Grain to the French Territories from the Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore.

1854-55.....	1,65,915
1855-56.....	1,90,756
	24,841

83. The collection of Duty on the Nizam's Frontier has been recenly abandoned, and such Duties are now levied only on the Frontiers of the French Settlements and those of Goa and Travancore.

Excise.

84. The Abkarry Revenue of 1855-56 also exhibits an increase. Two Districts (Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly) are here omitted, as the Revenue from this source has not been separately shown in the Collector's returns.

1854-55.....	17,83,403
1855-56.....	18,16,571
	33,168

85. Except in the Collectorate of Madras, the Abkarry in this Presidency is entirely rented. From the current year the rents run for a term of five years, instead of being annual, as has generally been the practice hitherto.

Salt.

86. The Revenue derived from Salt is, in this Presidency‡, next in importance to that drawn from the land. The receipts during 1855-56 exceeded those of the previous year by Rupees 4,26,385.

1854-55	34,05,297
1855-56	38,31,682
	4,26,385

* 27th December 1853—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, 30th December 1853, page 1370.

† Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 5th May 1856, No. 449, R. D.

‡ *Vide* Statement No. 5, in Appendix.

Home & Inland.		Export.	Total.	Value.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Rupees.*
1854-55	33,62,210	5,75,015	39,37,925	34,05,297
1855-56	37,35,954	9,60,112	46,96,066	38,31,682
Increase....	3,73,744	3,85,097	7,58,841	4,26,385

87. The actual transactions under the two heads of Home and Inland consumption and Export by Sea to Calcutta and other places beyond the Presidency are shown in the comparative abstract given in the margin.

88. The first head, *viz.*, Home and Inland Sales, comprises the consumption in the Company's Territories, in the Native States in the interior, and in the French Settlements. The increase occurs chiefly in the Districts of Nellore and Malabar.

	In. Mds.
Nellore	1,24,906
Malabar	1,05,855

89. The exports during the past year have been large, showing an increase in quantity of Indian maunds 3,85,097. The supply was chiefly drawn from Madras and Nellore, where the Salt is of superior quality.

	Maunds.
Madras.....	5,75,025
Nellore.....	2,77,541

	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 ...	5,75,015	1,00,584
1855-56 ..	9,60,112	1,54,678
	3,85,097	54,094

90. The Revenue, during the year, from this source does not exhibit a proportionate increase over that of the previous year, owing to the price of Salt for exportation having been reduced to Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds.

91. The primary sale of all Salt manufactured in this Presidency is a Monopoly in the hands of Government, and has been such since 1804.

Salt how made.

92. The Salt is made entirely by solar evaporation from sea-water at various Stations along the Coast, and the manufacturers receive a certain fixed sum for all received into store. They are bound to manufacture solely for the Government, from whom all purchases must in the first instance be made. No subsequent interference is however exercised by Government, and the purchaser may, without further payment, convey the Salt wherever he pleases and dispose of it in any way he thinks fit and for whatever price he can obtain.

Monopoly system.

Price of Salt.

93. The price of Salt from the Government stores is 1 Rupee per maund, and the same price prevails uniformly, except at a few inland depôts, where, for special reasons, an abatement has been temporarily allowed.

Foreign Salt.

94. Foreign Salt can be imported on payment of a fixed duty of 14 annas per maund, which sum represents the average gain to Government by the Monopoly; Foreign and Home Salt thus compete on equal terms, but no importations of the former have occurred for many years on the Eastern Coast.

Western Coast, how supplied.

95. On the Western Coast the consumption of Malabar is chiefly supplied by importations from Bombay, almost entirely on behalf of Government. Importations are also made on private account, though to a smaller extent, from Bombay, and also at times from Arabia and Goa.

96. In Canara Salt is manufactured and also imported from Bombay and Goa by sea at the regular duty of 14 annas and from the latter by land at 12 annas per maund. The duty in the latter case was lowered because it was found that Salt for consumption in Dharwar, &c., under the Bombay Presidency, where a duty of 12 annas prevails universally, instead of taking the direct route through Canara, followed a more circuitous one to evade the high Madras duty. The only inland depôts maintained by Government are in these two Districts, Canara and Malabar.

Canara.

97. Earth Salt, inferior in quality to Marine Salt, but not, as generally supposed, injurious to health, is made clandestinely in almost every District. The manufacture is permitted only in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah. In these Districts the distance from the Coast and the state of the communication greatly enhances the price of Sea Salt, and necessarily places it beyond the means of large classes of the community. The manufacture in Bellary in 1848 was about 1,100* Garce. In Cuddapah it is stated to have been only 48. The total Revenue, which is collected under the head of Moturpha (in Bellary and Kurnool), was Rupees 13,400. "Swamp," or Salt spontaneously produced in saline marshes open to the influx of the sea, is also collected in some Districts, as Tanjore, Masulipatam, &c.

Earth Salt.

98. Salt for exportation is given at (nearly) the average cost of manufacture, *viz.*, Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds. The bulk of the exportations are to Calcutta and Chittagong, and are made either on indent or by private parties. No difference is made in price, but the private trader has to pay for the Salt, while the shipper on indent receives a fixed rate of tonnage from the Bengal Government, the value of the Salt being adjusted in account between the two Governments.

Salt for exportation.

99. For full information on the Salt system of this Presidency, reference may be made to the "Memorandum on Salt" forming No. XVI. of the *Selections from the Records of Government.* In the year under report some important changes have been carried out and others are in contemplation in this Department.

100. The duty on Salt imported into the Presidency by sea has been raised from 12 annas to 14 annas per maund, that on Salt imported by land from the Portuguese Settlement of Goa continuing at the old rate of 12 annas.

101. The Government have resolved from next year to discontinue the importation of Bombay Salt on their account into Malabar and Canara. The home manufacture in the former District was, from its inferiority, suppressed many years ago, and Bombay Salt was imported by Government under a system of contracts and sold at the monopoly price. The Government have lately determined on reviving the manufacture and leaving the import and sale of Bombay Salt to the private trader on payment of the enhanced Duty of 14 annas per maund.

102. The equivalent of the Indian maund has been changed. Hitherto 400 Madras mercals have been considered equal to 120 Indian maunds, but the proportion has now been fixed by Government at 424 mercals, a gain to the consumer of 6 per cent.

Equivalent of Indian maund.

* A Garce = 112 maunds 8 seers.

103. The substitution of weighing for measurement in all Salt transactions has been determined on, and the price charged for Salt on exportation is now being re-considered.

Price of Salt for export.

104. The price has been recently reduced to Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds,* or rather less than 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and the Board of Revenue are now engaged in ascertaining the actual cost of Salt to Government at each place of manufacture, as it is intended to furnish it for export at the actual cost price; the Madras Revenue being hereafter derived solely from the home consumption. It is also in contemplation to fix the price of Salt for home consumption at its actual cost, *plus* the Duty of 14 annas per maund instead of at the uniform price of one Rupee which now prevails.

Moturpha.

105. The Moturpha is the only source of Revenue in which a decrease has occurred during the year under report:—

1854-55	9,41,703
1855-56	9,21,431
	20,272

106. The falling off has principally occurred in the Districts of Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The chief increase on the other hand has been in the three Districts of Cuddapah, South Arcot and Malabar. The causes of these results are unexplained, except in the case of the increase in Malabar, which is owing to an alteration in the periods of payment. The Moturpha Revenue of one District, Trichinopoly, is not separately shown in the Collector's Statement. The collections usually amount to about Rupees 7,000 per annum.

Bellary	12,754	Decrease.
Chingleput ..	7,306	
North Arcot	2,904	
Coimbatore ..	22,941	
Cuddapah ..	4,064	Increase.
South Arcot	9,216	
Malabar	10,818	

107. This impost has no existence in the Madras and Madura Collectorates, and in Tanjore a house-tax is collected in lieu of it.

108. The Moturpha is a tax on incomes, trades and professions, and its continuance on its present footing has been for some years under the consideration of the Supreme Government. Several petty items of a peculiarly objectionable nature have lately been abolished, and the discontinuance of various others, which press on the poorer classes without bringing in any material addition to the Revenue, is contemplated.

Stamps.

109. The Revenue derived from Stamps exhibits an increase in the year of Rupees 58,595.

1854-55	5,19,980
1855-56	5,78,575
	58,595

	Rupees.
South Arcot	5,726
Madura	10,620
Tinnevelly	7,775
Canara	8,595
Malabar	14,229

An unimportant decrease occurred in three Districts, Nellore, North Arcot and Madras, but all the rest exhibit an increase of Revenue, the largest items being in South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Canara and Malabar.

* 100 Indian maunds = 3·t74 tons.

110. The Stamp Duties in this Presidency are levied, not only on deeds and other instruments for sums above a fixed amount, but also on all pleadings and other proceedings in the Civil Courts. The Stamp Duties are thus, in a certain degree, a guide to the extent of litigation in each Province. The increase in the number of District Moonsiff's Courts of late years has augmented the sale of Stamps.

Sundry Farms and Licenses.

111. The only remaining item of Revenue to be noticed is that termed "Sundry small Farms and Licenses," composed, as the designation implies, of various items which cannot be conveniently included under the preceding heads.

112. The Revenue from this source exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 14,657.

1854-55	2,00,771
1855-56	2,15,428
	14,657

The increase occurred chiefly in the Canara District (Rupees 11,852), and is owing to a greatly increased sale of Ameendevi Coir.

Ameendevi Coir.

113. This article is received from the Luccadevi Islands, (of which Ameendevi is the principal), and is superior in quality to that manufactured on the main land. By the peculiar system under which these Islands are governed, the whole of the Coir produced is the property of Government. The Islanders pay no money tribute, but deliver their Coir to Government, receiving in exchange a given quantity of Rice, Salt and Cash for each candy delivered.

114. The Government Revenue therefore depends on the relative value of Coir and Rice, and so great have been the fluctuations, especially in the price of Coir, that in some years the Government, instead of receiving tribute, have incurred expense, while in others the Revenue has been considerable. The Islanders are, however, attached to the system and averse to any change.

115. The average quantity imported during the preceding five years was stated by the Collector in 1854 to be 160 tons per annum, the greater portion of which was supplied to the Bengal Government for marine purposes. The remnants sold by auction at Mangalore realized prices ranging from Rupees 80 to 134 per ton.

116. A full and interesting account (contributed by Mr. W. Robinson, M. C. S.) of this group of Islands will be found in Volume XIV. Part II. No. 33 of the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science.*

Opium.

117. No Revenue is derived in this Presidency from Opium. In consequence of a proposal from the Supreme Government to prohibit the cultivation of the Poppy and levy an Excise on the use of Opium and other such Drugs, an inquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that the cultivation of the Poppy for the manufacture of Opium was extremely limited and was carried on to a trifling extent in only four of the twenty-one Districts of the Presidency. The measure proposed by the Supreme Government was therefore deprecated on the ground that the cultivation was too trifling to affect the Opium Revenue of Bengal.

Sevoy Jummah.

118. This is an extraordinary head in the Accounts, composed of various particulars, individually of trifling amount, and is restricted to such items as the tax on lands cultivated after the close of the Settlement Accounts, &c. It is not a separate source of Revenue, but a head under which are entered petty sums realized after the regular Accounts of the year are closed. The foregoing seven items form what are termed the "extra sources of Revenue."

119. Combining the results of these with those of the Land Revenue, the gross income of the year for the sixteen Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue stands as follows:—

	Land Revenue.	Extra Sources.	Sevoy Jummah.	TOTAL.
1854-55	2,68,88,343	80,49,840	1,38,765	3,50,76,913
1855-56	2,85,06,203	86,86,247	1,64,616	3,73,57,067
Increase	16,17,860	6,36,443	25,851	22,80,154

120. There has thus been an increase of nearly 23* lakhs in the sixteen Districts under the Board's management, notwithstanding the pressure on the resources of the people by a succession of three adverse seasons.

Commissioner of the Northern Circars.

121. The preceding observations apply to those sixteen Districts which were under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue at the Presidency. The five other Districts, or the Northern Circars., as already stated, were during the year 1855-56, as they had been during the previous five years, under the control of a single Member of the Board, deputed as Commissioner under Act X. of 1849. The Commissioner for the year under review was Mr. J. Goldingham, Senior Member of the Revenue Board. The following remarks are, for the most part, taken from his Report on his Revenue management for the year. It should be added that the Commission in the Northern Circars has recently been closed and the late Commissioner been recalled to Madras to resume his seat at the Presidency Board. For the future, therefore, one general Report will be submitted for all the Districts under the Madras Presidency.

Northern Circars their history.

122. The Circars have been in the possession of the British Government for about ninety years. At the commencement of the present century, the Zemindary Tenure, or Permanent Settlement, as it is termed, was introduced, for the most part, in this portion of the territory. Two-thirds of the Estates have, however, reverted to Government, in consequence chiefly of the improvidence and inattention to their duties of the newly-created landed proprietors. In Guntoor, the Zemindary Tenure is altogether extinct, and the district has become Ryotwar. A similar result is in progress in both Masulipatam and Rajahmundry. Reversions have occurred in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, but not to the same extent, owing

* £2,30,000.

to the lightness of the assessment. The principal Zemindary in the Circars is Vizianagram: it has been preserved to its owner entirely in consequence of the lightness of the Government Peishcush fixed on it. The resources of the Estate are great; these, lately, under the nursing care of the Government Officers, furnished funds for the discharge of debts, amounting to several lakhs of Rupees, contracted before the present proprietor came into possession. The family are Rachawar, and take the name of Poossaputty, from a small village in the Condapillee Circar, in Masulipatam, where its founder, by name Modavarama formerly resided. This person joined the Amildar, Shere Mahomed Khan, in 1651, and by renting villages, ultimately acquired the largest Desmookhy jurisdiction in the Circars.* The Proprietary Tenure or Permanent Settlement was grafted on that of the Desmookhy by Regulation XXV. of 1802.

Present condition of the Revenue system there.

123. The reversion of the Estates has not yet been followed by the introduction of a sound system of Revenue management. Guntoor might almost be mentioned as an exception to this remark, but the best form of Ryotwar has yet to be realized there. Rents have been adopted, in a great degree, as at temporary expedient, in the other Circars.† It is obviously desirable that the expressed intentions of Government to place the Revenue management of the Circars on a sound basis should be carried out at the earliest opportunity. This view receives accumulative support from the fact of large outlays of public money having been expended in a more than ordinary extension of the irrigation. The several modes of Settlement adopted in the Circars are shown in the margin. Joint Rents and Cosht Rents bear a close resemblance to each other, and Cosht is a corruption, meaning joint. In each case a collective demand on the entire village is first fixed. Under Joint Rents, the lands of the village are apportioned among the several occupants with a supposed proportionate quota of the aggregate demand, and all are jointly responsible for the collective amount. Under Cosht Rents, the collective demand on the village is divided by the landholders amongst themselves after the results of the harvest are known, in the proportion of the produce reaped by each. The defects of both plans, their injurious effects on individual industry, and on the general wealth of the country, have been admitted; but Joint Rents, it must be remembered, have been pronounced to be temporary expedients only, pending the introduction of a better system.

Rents.

Government Villages.	
Ryotwar	1,425
Joint Rents	1,530
Cosht ditto	620
Single ditto	217
Rents for extended periods	231
	4,023
Favorably assessed as Mokassahs and Agraharams	652
	4,675

Joint Rents.

Cosht Rents.

Seasons of 1855-56 in Northern Circars.

124. With some deficiency in irrigated lands from failure of rains, the season of 1855-56 in the Northern Circars was, on the whole, favorable, and the country healthy. The produce was abundant, but large exportations of Rice and Oil-seeds to Europe have kept up prices. Good produce and remunerative prices enabled the landholders to pay the assessment of Government with ease. In consequence of the prevalence of the renting mode of settling the Revenue, the accounts of cultivation are not perhaps fully trustworthy, but so far as they have been rendered, the cultivation of the year exhibits a decrease of Rupees 73,306, of which Rupees 51,620 appertain to irrigated lands.

Cultivation.

* Mr. J. Grant's Political Sketch of the Northern Circars—*see* Fifth Report of the House of Commons.

† From Hon'ble Court, dated 31st January 1849, No. 1. In Extract from Minutes Consultation 3rd March 1849, Revs. No. 310.

Collection.

125. The collections, on the other hand, exhibit a favorable contrast with those of the preceding year, the increase in the current year being as much as Rupees 6,73,193. The particulars are shown in the following Abstract Statement:—

Sources.	Receipts, arrears and current in 1855-56.	Difference.
Zemindary and Proprietary Lands	24,78,853	Increase ... 2,36,573
Government Lands	45,96,308	Increase ... 1,64,402
Total Land Revenue	70,75,161	Increase .. 4,00,975
Salt	16,16,388	Increase .. 1,50,537
Abkarry Farms	2,88,584	Increase .. 18,424
Sundry small Farms and Licenses	25,842	Decrease ... 9,890
Moturpha	1,63,240	Decrease .. 697
Sea Custom	1,14,988	Increase ... 64,418
Stamps	89,209	Increase ... 19,930
Sayer	484	Decrease ... 15,343
Total Extra Revenue	22,71,735	Increase ... 2,27,379
Sevoy Jummah	1,06,190	Increase .. 44,839
Grand Total	94,53,086	Increase ... 6,73,193

Comparison with collection of 1854-55.

126. Arranged according to Districts, the following results appear :—

	Land Revenue. Increase or Decrease.	Extra Sources. Increase or Decrease.	Total. Increase or Decrease.
Ganjam	Increase, 1,60,418	Increase, 1,85,275	Increase, 3,45,693
Vizagapatam	Increase,... 19,583	Decrease,.. 10,861	Increase, .. 8,722
Rajahmundry	Decrease,.. 52,422	Increase,.. 29,524	Decrease,... 22,898
Masulipatam	Decrease,.. 4,044	Increase,.. 49,507	Increase,.. 45,463
Guntoor	Increase, 2,77,440	Increase,.. 18,773	Increase, 2,96,213

Causes of increase in collection of 1855-56.

127. A favorable season and remunerative prices combined are the primary causes of the punctual realization of the Revenue shown above. The change in Guntoor, compared with the preceding year, is very marked. "This year," the Acting Collector observes, "presents a strong contrast to "the past one, in which, through the universal failure of the principal dry crops, the "usual demand was relaxed to the extent of about a lakh and a half of Rupees in the "way of remissions. This relief, however, has sustained the elasticity of the resources "of the District and been the means of keeping up the cultivation to the past year's "standard with some advance in dry lands, though, from the cause above explained, "a deficiency is observable in the wet lands."

128. The increase in the Revenue from Sea Customs is owing to large exportations of Rice and Oil-seeds to Europe.

129. The prosperity of Rajahmundry has been greatly promoted by the Godavery Annicut. The lands coming within the influence of the waters of that river are extending, but the gain in revenue to Government cannot be stated with precision, as all the lands of a village are included in the Joint Rents, and the latter is fixed on approximate data only. The effects of the improved irrigation are not fully shown in returns for the official year under consideration. The results in the 280 villages irrigated up to Fusly 1264, corresponding with 1854-55, are as follows :—

Godavery Annicut.

Average of five years before the commencement of the new irrigation,	5,52,653
Demand of Fusly 1263	6,94,761
„ of Fusly 1264	6,93,574
„ of Fusly 1265	6,99,426
Difference between the average of five years and the demand of Fusly 1265	1,46,773

130. As already observed, it is not possible to state what portion of the above increase is to be ascribed to the operation of general causes of improvement, and what is due to the application of water, though, in a broad view of the subject, the greater part of it may be attributed to the latter cause.

131. The Kistnah Annicut project is not sufficiently developed to admit of any remarks in this place. The water has commenced to be received, and the important question of the water-tax to be charged for irrigation under that work will be reported on shortly. Guntoor being Ryotwar, it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced there in fixing the rates of water-tax.

Kistnah Annicut.

132. Two large sugar-manufactories, belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., are established, one near Rajahmundry, and the other at Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District. Messrs. Healy, Luttrel and Co., also, manufacture sugar to some extent at Bimlipatam and Messrs. Binny and Co. have a large factory at Aska in Ganjam.

General Remarks on Questions connected with the Revenue Administration of 1855-56.

133. Printing presses have, during the past year, been established in every District, except Guntoor, Kurnool and Coimbatore, for which presses are being provided, and Canara and Tinnevelly, where private presses already exist.

Presses.

134. Mr. Purvis, the Collector of Rajahmundry, notices the "Printing press just set up in his Office." "The utility of it," he observes, "in facilitating the public business,

disseminating among the people useful information, and making them better acquainted with their rights and duties, is almost incalculable."

135. The presses are set up in the Collector's Offices, for which they will mainly work, and their expenses are provided by reductions in the Collector's Establishments, on the earnings of the presses, so that no extra expense is imposed on the State. The presses are available for other Government Officers, and also to the public on payment, and in both respects they will be extremely useful.

New form of Accounts.

136. The abolition of Mahratta as the language of Account has been followed up by the introduction of simpler forms of Accounts for all branches of the Public Revenue.

Local Funds.

137. Measures are now in progress for the establishment of "Local Funds" in each District, to be devoted to improvements in the minor communications. In Salem a "cart tax" has been voluntarily raised by the people for some years, and in South Arcot, in the recent revision of the assessment, a rate of one anna per cawnie was imposed, (or rather retained from the amount which would otherwise have been given up), specially to provide a fund for the construction and maintenance of roads, not sufficiently important to be constructed out of the general Revenues of the State, though, still, most essential to the prosperity of the District.

138. A similar fund will ultimately be established in each district, and any surplus which may accrue from the rents of Government Ferries is now available for such purposes.

New Revenue Code.

139. The Board of Revenue have been, for some time, engaged in the consideration of a revised and consolidated Code, prepared by Mr. Stokes, from the existing Revenue Laws of the Presidency.

140. The want of such a Code has long been experienced, but the subject is one requiring careful and lengthened consideration.

Uncovenanted Assistants.

141. Another important measure is the proposed employment of a superior class of Uncovenanted Officers in the Revenue Department of this Presidency, on the plan which has been so extensively followed in the other Presidencies. It is also intended that all Ministerial Officers shall be subjected to examination as to their qualifications for Office on first admission into the Service, as well as on subsequent promotion, the standard of qualification rising with each grade. A similar system has been in operation since 1853 in regard to Junior Civil Servants who are required to pass two Examinations, in the Vernaculars and in the practice and principles of the Revenue and Judicial Administration, after they pass the preliminary Vernacular tests at the Presidency.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

142. A FEW weeks previous to the commencement of the year under review, the management of the Educational Department had been transferred from the Board of Governors of the Institution, then designated as the Madras University, to the Director of Public Instruction, appointed under orders from the Government of India, and in pursuance of the Honorable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch of the 19th July 1854.

State of the Educational Department at the commencement of the year under review.

143. On the receipt of this Despatch, the Government of Madras had applied to the Government of India for authority to create the machinery which was considered necessary for the superintendence and direction of the measures ordered by the Honorable Court. Their proposals, however, did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and copies of the instructions furnished to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Agra, were sent for their information and guidance as far as applicable to the circumstances of this Presidency. These instructions provided for the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction on such salary, not exceeding Rupees 3,000 per mensem, as might be deemed fitting, and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal of four Inspectors of Schools, on salaries varying from 500 Rupees to 1,500 Rupees a month. For the Provinces subject to the Agra Government the number of Inspectors was limited to three, on salaries ranging from 800 Rupees to 1,200 Rupees a month. Provision was also made for the introduction of the system of Grants-in-aid of existing Schools, for which purpose the Lieutenant-Governors were invested with authority to apply such funds as might be required, not exceeding 5 per cent. on the Annual Educational Expenditure as it then stood. In the letter forwarding these despatches to Madras, the Madras Government were informed that the number of Inspectors proposed by that Government, *viz.* 6, appeared to the Government of India to be excessive, considering the very limited number of Schools in the Madras Presidency, and that, whatever number might be eventually appointed, they ought not to be more highly remunerated than in the Bengal Presidency; but while the above provision was made for the creation of a machinery for superintendence, inspection, and organization, no orders were issued in regard to the amount of expenditure the Government were at liberty to incur for the purpose of Education generally. In this respect the Madras Government was in a very different position from the other Indian Governments. According to the Returns published by order of Parliament in 1854,* the Educational Charges of the Bengal Government (Lower Provinces), for the official year 1852-53, amounted to Rupees 5,84,987-13-8, those of the North-West Provinces to Rupees 2,00,149-8-9, and those of Bombay to Rupees 1,71,439, while, in Madras, the Educational Expenditure during the same year did not exceed Rupees 45,556-13-4.† At the end of the year immediately preceding that now under review, the charges had been more than doubled, the Government having authorized the late University Board to increase their expenditure to one-lakh of Rupees (£10,000) per annum, in anticipation of the Honorable Court's authorizing the payment of interest on the unexpected balance of the Annual Educational

Correspondence with the Government of India, regarding the Agency required for carrying out the measures ordered in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854.

* See Return to an Order of the Hon'ble the House of Commons dated 15th April 1853, "of all sums spent in Native Education in India since April 1834, specifying the various forms and other particulars in which such expenditure has been made."

† This is inclusive of the expenditure incurred on account of the Medical College, Survey School, &c., which was not then debited to Public Instruction.

Grant sanctioned in 1828*, amounting to upwards of eleven lakhs of Rupees £110,000. The Court, however, had directed that the balance in question should be reserved for the erection of educational buildings and had intimated that the Government of India was empowered under their recent instructions to authorize the expenditure of such sums as might be required to carry out, in an efficient manner, the various measures to which they had given their sanction. The amount, therefore, of actual expenditure, at the commencement of the past year, was in excess of the sanctioned expenditure, and it was necessary, before taking further steps towards constituting the requisite Agency for carrying out the several measures authorized by the Court of Directors, that the Madras Government should receive specific instructions as to the amount of expenditure it was at liberty to incur and especially as to the amount to be set apart for Grants-in-aid of private efforts.

144. In the instructions sent to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Agra, the expenditure in Grants-in-aid was limited to 5 per cent. on the Annual Educational Expenditure of those Presidencies as it then stood. These instructions were, obviously, inapplicable to Madras, considering the comparatively limited amount of the existing Educational Funds, whether they were calculated at the rate of the last year's expenditure or at the rate for which formal sanction had been received. It was to be expected, moreover, that the applications for grants, in Madras, would, at first, at all events, be considerably more numerous than in other parts of India, for, in this Presidency, the educational operations of the Missionary Societies had been most extensive, and the number of Schools, maintained by them, considerably exceeded the aggregate of those in all the other Presidencies put together.† Under the arrangements in force at the date of the correspondence now under notice, the Educational Expenditure in the several Presidencies was provided for by fixed annual grants, the distribution of which was left, in a great measure, to the discretion of the several Boards to whom the management of Education was entrusted, the expenditure being accounted for in the Reports published each year. It was obvious that this plan of a fixed annual grant was, by no means, adapted to the enlarged measures ordered by the Home Authorities, the extension of which must be gradual and must involve an expenditure annually increasing with the increase of the necessary Agency. It was felt, however, that the system, in force in other Departments of the Public Service, of referring for the orders of the Supreme Government every proposal for an increase to the establishment of Educational Offices, however trifling, would be attended with much inconvenience and delay in the organization of a new and gradually increasing department, and, in the absence of any definite instructions on the subject, the best course appeared to be to submit, each year, for sanction, an estimate of the proposed expenditure, specifying the aggregate amount likely to be required under each of the heads into which the Educational Charges might properly be divided and leaving the details to be settled by the local Government. An Estimate was accordingly submitted for the official year 1855-56, amounting to Rupees 3,00,000, (£30,000), of which Rupees 80,000 (£8,000) was to be reserved for Grants-in-aid ; Rupees 1,05,000 (£10,500) for the support of Anglo-Vernacular Schools,

---

* See Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction, Chapters I. and II.

† In the commencement of the year 1852 the number of Mission Schools in this Presidency amounted to 1,185, while in Bombay and the two Divisions of Bengal the aggregate number of such Schools was only 472.

See Prospectus issued by the Society for the publication of School Books for use in Christian Schools.

principally supported by Government; Rupees 50,000 (£5,000) for the improvement of indigenous schools; and Rupees 65,000 (£6,500) for the salaries of the Director and principal inspecting Officers. This Estimate was submitted under date the 19th March 1855.

145. The orders of the Supreme Government were received on the 1st of June. They limited the expenditure in Grants-in-aid to Rupees 25,000 (£2,500) per annum, and directed that, in regard to the other charges entered in the Estimate, the usual detailed Statements of Establishment exhibiting every item of permanent charge should be submitted. Previous to the receipt of these orders, it had been arranged that the Director of Public Instruction should proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the Educational Institutions, in, and in the neighbourhood of, that city, and making himself acquainted with the system of Education pursued in Bengal. It was also considered desirable that he should take the opportunity of conferring with the Authorities at Calcutta on certain points on which difficulty was apprehended in carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government. His absence caused some delay in the preparation of the detailed Statements, which, however, were laid before Government on the 9th August and were dispatched to the Government of India on the 8th of the following month. They provided for an annual expenditure of Rupees 4,21,464,* distributed as follows:—

Superintendence, including the Salary and Office Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction and the Salaries and Establishments of 4 principal Inspectors of Schools, of 20 Assistants, and 60 Sub-Assistant Inspectors	1,60,020
Presidency College	59,478
Normal School for training Teachers, ...	27,018
Four Anglo-Vernacular Provincial, and 8 Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools	1,14,504
One hundred Vernacular Talook Schools	44,400
Depôt for School Books	1,560
Educational Printing Presses	2,484
Scholarships	12,000
Total ...	4,21,464

146. The orders of the Government of India on the foregoing proposals were received in the end of January of the present year. With two exceptions, the proposed charges were approved and sanctioned. Those to which exception was taken were the salaries of the principal Inspectors which, it was directed, should not exceed an average of Rupees 1,000 a month, and the establishment of Assistant Inspectors which was entirely

* The salaries provided for in these Statements were entered as maximum salaries, and it was intimated that, for some time to come, the instances in which the full salary would be given, would be comparatively few.

disallowed. On a further representation from the Director of Public Instruction, the appointment of twenty Assistant Inspectors, under the designation of Zillah Visitors, and on an average salary of Rupees 120 a month each, has been sanctioned since the close of the year under review.

147. It will be observed from the foregoing *resumé* of the correspondence, which passed between this Government and the Government of India regarding the Educational Agency required, that, if the introduction of the Grant-in-aid system be excepted, the rules for which received the sanction of the Government of India under date the 27th July 1855, it was not until the end of January 1856, or within three months of the close of the year embraced in this Report, that any decided steps could be taken towards carrying out the measures ordered in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854. But little therefore in the way of actual progress has to be recorded. It may be mentioned here that two Inspectors of Schools were appointed in July last, and a third in March, of the present year. The services of the latter, however, being required in the Revenue Department, he did not enter upon his duties until the close of the year. The subordinate Agency is being gradually organized.

English Education.

148. The most important events, in connection with English Education, are—the re-modelling of the principal Educational Institution at Madras, which is now designated the Presidency College,—the establishment of a Normal School,—the commencement of a system of Zillah Schools,—and the inspection of English Schools unconnected with the State, on behalf of which applications for grants have been made. At the close of the year, three Grants-in-aid of existing Schools had been sanctioned, one of Rupees 7,000 in aid of a building for a School established at Madras for the instruction of Mahomedans, one of Rupees 62 per mensem with a grant of Rupees 450 for a special purpose in aid of the Schools belonging to the Basle Evangelical Mission at Mangalore, and one of Rupees 50 per mensem in aid of a School projected by the Native community at Honore. Only two of these grants, however, appear in the Statement of Annual Expenditure, circumstances having occurred to delay the establishment of the Honore School. In addition to the above, the Government have undertaken, as a temporary measure, to defray the salary of the Head-master of an English School at Nursapoor, in the district of Rajahmundry, which was established, in 1851, by the united efforts of the then Sub-Collector, Mr. G. N. Taylor, and the Native community.

149. At the commencement of the past year the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions, supported by Government, were the Presidency College, then designated the Madras University, the Provincial Schools at Combaconum, Calicut, Bellary, Rajahmundry, and Cuddalore, and an elementary English School at Pulicat. Under the arrangements lately sanctioned by the Government of India, the School at Cuddalore has been constituted a Zillah School, the designation of Provincial School being confined to those at Combaconum, Calicut, Bellary, and Rajahmundry, which are, eventually, to be constituted Provincial Colleges as the standard of instruction is raised. Two other Zillah Schools have been opened at Chittoor and Salem, and a fourth at Madura is now in course of formation. A Normal School for training Teachers has also been opened at Madras.

150. Allusion has been made to the re-modelling of the principal Government Institution at Madras. The history of this Institution, which was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1841, will be found at length in Chapters VI., VII., and IX. of the "Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction," published in 1855. Lord Elphinstone's scheme provided for its division into two Departments, a High School for the cultivation of English Literature and the Vernacular languages and the elementary branches of Philosophy and Science, and a Collegiate Department for the higher branches of Literature, Philosophy, and Science. The Collegiate Department was organized in January 1853, and a Primary School, which formed no part of the original plan, was at the same time incorporated with the Institution, the entire Institution being designated as the Madras University. But, though designated an University, it was such only in name, and in no way corresponded with the Institutions referred to in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854, and accordingly the Honorable Court, when communicating the above Despatch to the Madras Government, directed that, pending the establishment of an University according to the true meaning of the word, the Institution, existing under that name at Madras, should be constituted a Presidency College after the model of that recently established at Calcutta. This arrangement, so far as the state of Education at Madras would admit of it, was carried out in May 1855. The designation of the Institution was altered. Provision was made for the eventual separation of the Primary School: and what had previously been known as the Collegiate and High School Departments of the University were constituted the Senior and Junior Departments of the General Branch of the Presidency College. A Legal Branch was, at the same time, attached to it and a Professor of Law appointed, who commenced his lectures in August last. Provision was also made for the addition of a Professorship of Logic and of Vernacular Literature, the latter of which Professorships was filled early in the present year. According to the scheme of the Calcutta College, as prepared by the late Council of Education, no student was to be admitted into the General Branch who could not pass a standard somewhat in excess of that laid down for the Junior Scholarships in Bengal, and which, the Director of Public Instruction pointed out, would be passed with difficulty by the scholars in the 5th or highest class of the then High School Department at Madras. If this standard were to be enforced, the number of students in the Government Institution, who would have been eligible for admission into the new College, would not have exceeded 48; and it was, consequently, deemed expedient to deviate from the model of the Calcutta College as regarded the standard of admission, and, as a temporary measure, to retain the High School Department as the Junior Department of the General Branch of the College. The Calcutta scheme provided for the union of the Medical College, and a projected Civil Engineering College with the Presidency College, which, when fully constituted, was to consist of a General Branch, a Legal Branch, and a Civil Engineering Branch. This arrangement was not feasible at Madras in the absence of a suitable building, nor was it considered desirable. In the case of the Civil Engineering College it would clearly be impracticable, inasmuch as it has been determined that, in that Institution, the means of instruction are to be provided for every class, from the highest to the lowest, employed in the Department of Public Works, to carry out which object a separate building will necessarily be required. In the case of the Medical Department equally strong objections exist to its being located in the same building with the Department for general instruction. The Presidency College, therefore consists, of a Senior and Junior Departments for instructions in English and Vernacular Literature and in

Re-modelling of the principal Institution for general Education at the Presidency.

Present constitution of the Presidency College.

Science with a Legal Branch attached to the Senior Department; and this, in point of fact, is the present constitution of the Calcutta College, the only professional Department, as yet, attached to that Institution being the legal one, while, in the General Branch, the Junior School is still retained in the same building and under the general supervision of the Principal of the College. The number of students in those Departments of the late Madras University, which now constitute the Presidency College at the close of the last official year, was 247. The number under instruction on the 30th April last was 252. The course of instruction in the Senior Department, General Branch, embraced in English Literature, Shakespear's Hamlet, Julius Cæsar, Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature, Bacon's Essays, the Calcutta Poetical Reader, No. IV., and a volume of Selections from standard English authors (both prose and poetical); in History, Guizot's Civilization of Europe and Taylor's Modern History; in Moral Philosophy, Paley's Treatise on that subject; in Political Economy, Mrs. Marcet's Conversations; and in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the 11th book of Euclid; Hann's Plane Trigonometry, Snowball's Spherical Trigonometry; Whewell's Mechanics; Moseley's Astronomy, with Notes from Hymers; Newton's Principia; and Hamilton's Conic Sections, the foregoing subjects being distributed among the three classes into which the Junior Department is divided according to the attainments of the students.

151. In addition to the ordinary instruction in Natural Philosophy, the Principal delivered weekly lectures, throughout the year, on different branches of Physical Science, using the apparatus belonging to the Institution for the purpose of illustration.

152. In the Legal Branch the course of instruction embraced the Law of Evidence, on which subject a complete course of lectures was delivered.

153. The Report of the Principal is, on the whole, favorable. Six Proficient Degrees were conferred on the result of the Examination, three of the 2nd Class and three of the 3rd. None of the students were considered entitled to a 1st Class Proficient Degree. At the close of the course of lectures on the Law of Evidence, an Examination was held by the Professor, the result of which is reported by him to have been highly satisfactory.

Normal School.

154. In January last, the Primary School was removed from the Presidency College and constituted the Practising School of the newly-established Normal School. The Normal Department opened on the 3rd March. It contains 21 students. Its object is two-fold.

1*st*. To provide well-educated Teachers for employment in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

2*nd*. To provide Teachers of Elementary Vernacular Training Schools. The Principal of the Institution was a student in St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, and after obtaining his Certificate was employed for some years in a Training Institution at York. The instruction both in the art of teaching, and in the subjects which the future Teachers will be required to teach, is given in English; but a certain portion of each day

is devoted to the study of the Vernacular languages with a view of enabling the students to impart the knowledge they have acquired, both of matter and of method, through the medium of their own languages.

Provincial Schools.

155. Of the Provincial Schools that at Combaconum has been the most successful both as regards the number of pupils and the progress made. It was established in October 1854, and on the 30th April last there were 249 pupils in attendance. The progress made was generally good, especially in Mathematics, in which the highest class had mastered the first six books of Euclid. In Arithmetic and Geography the result of the Inspector's Examination was also satisfactory.

156. In the School at Calicut there has been a serious falling off of numbers for which it is difficult to account. It is attributed by the late Head-master and by the Visitor of the School, partly to the intrigues of one of the under-Masters whom the Director of Public Instruction found it necessary to dismiss, partly to the circumstances of several of the Native Officials having removed their children merely on the ground of their not having been placed in the Head-master's Class, and partly to a decided want of encouragement on the part of the principal European Officials.

157. There has also been a decrease in numbers in the Rajahmundry School in which the attendance had begun to improve at the commencement of the past year. This retrogression is to be attributed to the removal of the School by order of a majority of the Local Committee to a building very unsuited to the purpose. The proceedings of the Committee were disapproved by Government and the School has been lately placed in a more suitable building.

158. At Bellary there has been a slight increase. In each of these last-mentioned Schools, though not equalling that at Combaconum, the progress made has been satisfactory.

Zillah Schools.

159. Of the Zillah Schools that at Cuddalore is the only one that has been in existence during the whole of the year under review. Here also there has been a decrease in the number of pupils and the Report of the Inspector on the results of the Examination is not altogether favorable. The Chittoor School, which was only opened on the 3rd February already numbers 179 pupils, and that at Salem 133. The course of instruction laid down for Schools of this grade embraces the Grammatical study of English Geography both General and Indian. History, including the elements of General History, English and Indian; Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Simple Equations, the three first books of Euclid, and the Vernacular language of the District. They will educate up to the standard proposed by the University Committee of Arts as the test for entrance into the projected University. The Pupil Teacher system has been commenced in the Chittoor School.

State of Education in the Madras Presidency generally.

160. It will be observed, from the foregoing Statements, that eight of the twenty Districts under this Presidency have been provided with Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by, and under the

direct control of, Government. Sanction has been granted for the establishment of four other Zillah Schools which will be organized as the requisite Agency becomes available. The present condition of the several Districts, so far as regards the means available for obtaining an English Education, may be briefly stated as follows :—

In Ganjam there are two Elementary Schools belonging to the London Missionary Society, one at Chicacole, and one at Berhampore. There is also an elementary English School at Chutterpore, the Head-Quarters of the Collector, supported principally from the rent of a house given for the purpose by the late Collector, Mr. Onslow. In none of these Schools, however, is the standard of instruction, either actual or contemplated, sufficiently high to supersede the necessity of establishing a Government Zillah School, nor are the Schools of the London Missionary Society open to Government inspection. In this District, therefore, a Government Zillah School will shortly be set on foot. In Vizagapatam there is an English School belonging to the London Missionary Society, which has always been highly spoken of, and the existence of which led to the Provincial School for the Northern Circars being established at Rajahmundry instead of at Vizagapatam which had at one time been preferred as the most suitable position for it. The Inspector of Schools for the Northern Circars, who has only lately been appointed, has been instructed to report on the sufficiency of this School for the wants of the District. In Rajahmundry there is the Government Provincial School and an English School at Nursapoor, (before referred to), in which the Head-master's salary is defrayed by Government. Instruction in the rudiments of English is also given in some of the Talook Schools lately established in the sub-division of that District, which will be noticed in connexion with Vernacular Education. In Masulipatam there is an excellent School belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Another, at present in its infancy, has been established by the Native community. There is also an Elementary English School at Ellore belonging to the Society ; and applications for aid from Government, made on behalf of each of these Schools, have been referred to the Inspector. Guntoor is another of the Districts in which it is proposed to establish a Government Zillah School. There are two elementary Schools belonging to the Lutheran Mission, one at Guntoor and one at Goorzal, in the Palnaad, in which elementary instruction in English is given.

161. In Nellore a very good School has been for some years in operation, under the management of the Scotch Free Church Mission. Another has been lately established at Goodoor, a large Town about 20 miles from Nellore, and a third at Ramiapatam by the Sub-Collector and Native community, in which, although the instruction is principally Vernacular, the rudiments of the English language are taught. In Cuddapah a Government Zillah School will shortly be established. The only English School existing in the District, according to the Returns, is an elementary one belonging to the London Missionary Society not open to Government inspection. In Bellary there is the Government Provincial School and a School belonging to the London Missionary Society. In Canara, a very good School, belonging to the Basle Evangelical Mission, has been established for some years at Mangalore. It now receives aid from Government. There is also at Mangalore an elementary English School for the children of the Roman Catholic community which forms an important section of the population of Mangalore. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Bishop and is supported by the subscriptions of the Roman Catholic community. An application has been made for Government aid on its behalf, but has

not yet been disposed of in consequence of some differences which have arisen between the Bishop and certain of the subscribers on an important point connected with the object of the application. In North Arcot a Government School has been established at Chittoor, the head-quarters of the Revenue and Judicial Establishments. In Chingleput there are elementary English Schools supported by the Free Church Mission both at the Town of Chingleput and at Conjeveram. There is also at Conjeveram an elementary English School supported by the Trustees of Patcheappah's Charities. Another at St. Thomas' Mount, supported by the Native community; another at Sydapett, supported in like manner, and another at Pulicat, which was originally established by the Dutch Government, and is maintained by this Government. In Salem there is the Government Zillah School. In Coimbatore an English School, supported, partly by the subscriptions of the European residents and partly by the fees of the pupils, has been in operation since July 1852. In South Arcot a Government Zillah School at Cuddalore has been in operation since June 1853.

162. In Tanjore, there is the Government Provincial School at Combaconum and an English School at Tanjore itself, supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which may be ranked with the Government Zillah Schools. There is also a Seminary belonging to the same Society for the instruction and training of Catechists and School-masters at Vidiarpooram in the immediate neighbourhood of Tanjore, also an elementary English School at Negapatam belonging to the same Society and another at Tranquebar belonging to the Lutheran Mission.

163. In Trichinopoly there is an English School belonging to the Gospel Society which was formerly in good reputation but appears to have fallen off of late years. A Government Zillah School will probably be established in this District. In Madura a Government Zillah School is now being formed. In Tinnevelly, there is an English School at Palamcottah, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, which has been most favorably reported on by the Government Inspector and will supply the place of a Government Zillah School. There is also, in this District, a Seminary belonging to the Gospel Society at Saweyerpooram, similar to that at Vediarpooram, in Tanjore, and several elementary Schools belonging to the Church Missionary and Gospel Societies in which instruction in English is given. In Malabar, there is the Government Provincial School at Calicut, as well as an English School lately established by the Basle Evangelical Missionaries at Tellicherry, and lastly, at Madras, there are a number of Institutions in which instruction is imparted to the Natives through the medium of the English language, some supported by Government, such as the Presidency College and the Government Normal School, others by Missionary and other Societies, and others again by the Natives themselves. Of the two latter classes those most deserving of notice are the Schools belonging to the Free Church Mission in Black Town and Triplicane, those belonging to the Wesleyan Mission in Royapettah, the London Mission School in Black Town, Patcheappah's Schools, and the Madras Native Progressive Seminary, the two last of which are exclusively under Native management and are supported, the first entirely, and the latter, in a great part, by Native funds.

Public Examination for Government rewards.

164. Towards the close of the year under review, a public Examination was held at the Presidency for the purpose of testing the attainments of the alumni of the various Educational Institutions

conferring pecuniary rewards on the most distinguished, and Certificates of Proficiency on all who might reach a certain prescribed standard of attainments. The design of these Examinations which were first instituted in 1846 and, after having been discontinued in 1849, were revived in 1854, was to give an impulse to Education,* by holding out the prospect of employment in the Public Service to the educated classes, and so to improve the qualifications of the public employés. The Examinations are open to all not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, and three pecuniary rewards are offered of the respective sums of Rupees 500, 300, and 200, with an intimation that the names of the candidates, to whom the rewards may be adjudged, and of all who shall have attained a certain standard of proficiency, will be published in the *Gazette* for the information of Heads of Offices. At the first Examination held in 1846, 15 candidates presented themselves. In 1847 only 11 candidates came forward, and in 1848 the number was reduced to 4. The Examinations were then discontinued for some years, and, since their revival in 1854, there has been a progressive decrease until the past occasion when but one candidate came forward. The Director of Public Instruction is unable to assign any satisfactory cause for the failure of this system of Examination. The standard is not high and the rewards are such as might be expected to attract numerous competitors. There is every reason, moreover, for supposing that the number of youths annually educated up to the standard of these Examinations must have considerably increased during the years which have elapsed since they were first instituted. The Director suggests that the number of openings for educated youths which have lately arisen in various Departments of the Public Service and which it is found, are obtainable without any such test as these Examinations are intended to afford, may have operated to prevent a resort to the Examination, but, whatever may be the cause, it is clear that the experiment has failed and it has accordingly, been announced that the Examinations will discontinue from the present year.

Public Libraries and Societies for literary objects.

165. The failure of this system of public Examination is rendered the more extraordinary by the fact that, of late years, considerable efforts have been made by the educated classes, both European and East Indian, to supplement their School instruction by the introduction of libraries, discussion classes, and public lectures. Three Societies of this description have been in operation in Madras during the past year. The oldest of these, designated the Young Men's Literary Society, was established in 1848 by the exertions and for the benefit of the middle classes of the East Indian community. Its objects are " to provide facilities for mental culture through the agency of classes, lectures, a library, and a reading-room." It consisted at the close of the year of 124 members, each of whom pays a monthly subscription of 8 annas. Discussion Classes on historical, metaphysical, ethical, political, literary, economical, and commercial questions of general interest, have been assembled from time to time. Lectures have been delivered, and in some subjects there has been regular teaching, one of the Members of the Society acting as Instructor, in some cases gratuitously, and in others receiving a fee from the members of his class. A library and reading-room are attached to the Institution, the former of which contains about 800 volumes. An Institution with a similar object was established by the educated Natives in 1852, and has been in active operation during the past year. It is

* For an account of the discussions which have taken place regarding these Examinations, see Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction.

designated the Madras Hindu Reading-room. It contains 86 members and possesses a library of 1,358 volumes.

166. A similar Institution for the benefit of the middle classes of East Indians resident in, and in the neighbourhood of, Vepery has also been in operation. It is called the Vepery Mutual Improvement Society. It contains 57 members. Libraries have also been established at Coimbatore, Cuddalore, and Rajahmundry, which are supported principally by Native subscriptions.

Vernacular Education.

167. The operations of this Government in the Department of Vernacular Education are, as yet, in their infancy, and owing to the circumstances referred to at the commencement of this Report, but little progress has been made during the year under review. In one District, however, (Rajahmundry), the experiment of establishing elementary Village Schools, by means of a voluntary cess raised by the inhabitants, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the Halkabundee Schools established in the North-West Provinces, has been attended with considerable success. The scheme originated in a proposal made by Mr. G. N. Taylor, Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, under whose superintendence it was commenced and carried on up to the end of 1855. It provided for the establishment of an elementary Village School in every village the community of which might be willing to raise an annual subscription of Rupees 60 for the support of the School-master ;—of six Schools in large and centrical villages, under the designation of Sammut Schools, the Masters of which were to be paid by Government, and, besides carrying on the instruction of their own Schools, were to act as visitors of the neighbouring Village Schools ;—of two Talook Schools, the Head-masters of which were likewise to be paid by Government, and were also to devote a portion of their time to the duty of inspection ;—of a Normal Class for training Teachers at Nursapoor,) the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector,)—and for the appointment of a District Visitor or Inspector to whom the execution of the scheme, under the general superintendence of Mr. Taylor, was to be entrusted. At the close of the official year 2 Tahsil Schools, 7 Sammut Schools, and 77 Village Schools were in operation with an attendance of 1,870 pupils. The instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. In the two latter subjects the more advanced pupils in the Tahsil and Sammut Schools have made considerable progress. The result is, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging, and the Government consider that great credit is due to Mr. Taylor for what has been accomplished.

Vernacular Schools in Rajahmundry.

For a more detailed account of this experiment see "Selections from the Records of the Madras Government No. XXVI."

168. In the hill tracts of the Ganjam District the measures, commenced in 1850 for the instruction of the Khond population of those tracts, by the establishment of elementary Vernacular Schools, have been carried on under the superintendence of the late Assistant Agent, Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, who was recently appointed Inspector of Schools for the Northern Circars. On the 30th of April last these Schools were 14 in number, 11 of which had been established in the course of the year. Their cost is borne entirely by Government ; the barbarous condition of the hill tribes, for whose benefit they have been set on foot, rendering it out of the question to exact any payment in return for the instruction given. The greatest difficulty, indeed, has been, all along, experienced in inducing the Khonds to send their children to the Schools ; and Lieut. MacDonald states, in his last Report, that they have imbibed the idea that Education and Taxation go together, and that the

Vernacular Schools in the hill tracts of Ganjam.

establishment of Schools is, in some measure, connected with the future assessment of their lands. Of the total number of pupils entered in the returns, (147), 99 were Hindoos, and of the remainder, who belonged to the semi-barbarous tribes inhabiting Goomsoor, only 17 were Khonds. From the Ooryas also much opposition has been encountered, their objections having reference, not so much to Schools in the abstract, as to Schools connected with Government. But, during the past year, more than one of the hill-chiefs, from whom the greatest opposition had formerly been met with, came forward voluntarily with the request that schools might be established in their villages, and one of them volunteered to send his daughter to the school. In one of the Schools 3 of the pupils were adults, 2 of them Khonds. The instruction is of the most elementary description, being confined to Reading, Writing, and the simple Rules of Arithmetic, and of the progress made all that can be said is that it is somewhat in advance of that reported in former years. The change, however, which appears to be taking place in the sentiments of some of the hill-chiefs, and the fact of one of them having sent his daughter to school, and of adults having sought instruction, tend to show that a desire for Education is springing up, and, on the whole, the prospects of these Schools are encouraging rather than the reverse. The Schools, it should be mentioned, are under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 30 who visits them periodically.

Talook Schools.

169. Among the items of Educational Expenditure lately sanctioned by the Government of India, provision has been made for the establishment of 100 superior Vernacular Schools which, like the Tahsili Schools in the North-West Provinces, are designed to serve as models to the surrounding Village Schools. The organization of these Schools has been commenced in Tanjore and Madura, but had not sufficiently advanced to admit of their being entered in the Returns for the past year. The course of instruction is to comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic after the English method, Geography, and the Elements of History whenever any suitable elementary Histories may be available. The elements of Geometry and Algebra and the Mensuration of land will eventually be added. The Schools are to be essentially Vernacular, all substantive instruction being imparted through that medium, but in some of them, and, especially in those parts of the country where there is a strong desire for the acquisition of English, and where it may be possible to provide the means of teaching its rudiments, without in any way interfering with the primary design of the Schools as a means of imparting useful knowledge and cultivating the moral and mental faculties of the pupils, through the medium of the Vernacular, it is proposed to superadd instruction in English and to have its rudiments taught in the highest classes. The Inspectors, however, have been instructed to prevent any undue prominence being given to the English instruction in the School course; and it has been laid down as a rule that no boy shall be admitted into the English Class until he shall have attained a certain prescribed standard in the course of Vernacular instruction; and further that, in the periodical Examinations and Inspections, the advancement of the boys in their Vernacular studies, or, in other words, in a knowledge of the subjects studied by them in their Vernacular language, shall be the main test of proficiency.

Vernacular Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly.

170. In connexion with the subject of Vernacular Education an interesting Report has recently been laid before Government on the Vernacular Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly. No less than 317 Schools of this class are

supported by this Society in the District of Tinnevelly under 267 Masters and 107 Mistresses, whose salaries range from Rupees 3 to Rupees 7 per mensem. In these Schools 7,802 pupils are under instruction (5,116 being Christians and 2,686 Hindoos). With a view to improve the qualifications of the Teachers, the Society have recently established a Training Institution at Palamcottah and have applied to Government for a grant in augmentation of their salaries. The application was referred to the Government Inspector, who, in the course of his tour through the District, examined 1,274 children belonging to 61 Schools, and had assembled before him, on different occasions, upwards of 100 School Masters and Mistresses of whom he selected 58 Masters and 3 Mistresses for careful Examination. His report, now before Government, shows that, notwithstanding the inexpensive agency employed, much useful instruction is imparted and that the Schools are considerably in advance of the ordinary Village Schools.

Measures taken for supplying competent Vernacular Masters and useful Vernacular School-books.

171. Measures have been commenced for supplying the two great wants in the Department of Vernacular Education, *viz.* competent Masters and suitable Vernacular School-books. Through the Agency of the Normal School, which is now in operation at Madras, it is hoped to raise up a class of well-trained Native Teachers fitted to undertake the management of Vernacular Training Schools in different parts of the country. A series of works in Tamil and Malayalim suited for Vernacular Schools, as well as for the Vernacular Classes in English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools is now in course of preparation, of one of which, (a First Catechism of Tamil Grammar suited for Village Schools and the lower classes in Talook Schools), an edition of 2,500 copies has already been printed. Another, a translation of Colenso's Arithmetic, is now in the Press. A series of elementary School-books in Telugu has been published under the superintendence of Mr. G. N. Taylor, at Nursapoor, for the use of the Schools in the Rajahmundry Sub-Collectorate; and for some years past a Native Society for the publication of Vernacular School-books, designated the Madras Upayucta Grandha Karana Sabha, the members of which were, most of them, educated at the Madras High School, has been at work and has brought out some useful manuals.

Institution of a Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College.

172. But one of the most important steps that has been taken for the improvement of Vernacular Education is the establishment of a Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College which was created in February last. This Officer is employed, not only in giving instruction and in superintending the course of Vernacular study in the Presidency College, but in advising the Director of Public Instruction on all matters connected with Vernacular Education, and in examining and reporting on all Vernacular School-books prepared for the Educational Department.

Weekly Tamil Newspaper lately established.

173. Another important adjunct to the measures now in progress for the extension of Education through the medium of the Vernacular languages is the establishment of a Weekly Newspaper in Tamil under the editorship of the gentleman who has been appointed to the Professorship above adverted to. Its design, in the language of the Prospectus issued on its advertisement, " is to furnish what may be regarded the *news* of the day and such general information on useful subjects as may interest the reader, whatever may be his religious views." Each number contains a *resumé* of the political and general events of the day, care being taken to give a relative prominence to those events which transpire in this country and

more especially to such as are of public concernment; leading articles on topics both of local and general interest; legal and Police reports when thought fit for publication; the progress of Education and Science; the advancement of the Arts; the operations of the Vernacular Press with reviews of its productions; commercial and monetary intelligence; Government Appointments and Notifications, &c. Its price, to Natives, is 3 Rupees per annum (exclusive of postage) and the circulation, which extends to every Tamil District, has already reached upwards of 900 copies. The editor proposes to set apart one page a week to the publication of matters of an exclusively Educational character, such as Notices of the extension and working of the Department, articles on the best methods of teaching, and other information likely to be useful to the Teachers of Vernacular Schools. Arrangements have been made for the publication of a Teloogoo Edition.

Special Education.

174. In the Department of special Education there is but little to record. The Government Institutions in which instruction of this character is given are—the Medical College,—the Survey School, attached to the Chief Engineer's Office,—Major Maitland's School of Ordnance Artificers,—the School of Industrial Arts, under the superintendence of Dr. Hunter,—and the Industrial School, established some years ago, for the benefit of the Portuguese residents of Negapatam.

Medical College.

175. The general superintendence of the Medical College was transferred in June last from the Medical Board to the Director of Public Instruction. A brief Statement of its progress and present constitution will be found in the Report on Education for 1854-55. The College Council reports favorably of the progress of the European and East Indian students who form the classes of Medical Apprentices, but again comment, in strong terms, on the deficiencies of the Native Medical pupils owing to their defective preliminary Education. At the Examination held at the close of the year, 2 Second Dressers obtained the Diploma of the College and have been appointed to Native Surgeoncies. Eleven Medical Apprentices and 12 Native Medical pupils, one of whom was a private student, passed the Final Examination. In the course of the year an Assistant was appointed to the Professor of Botany, the labors of this Professor, in consequence of the increasing correspondence on subjects relating to the Vegetable Kingdom, in regard to which numerous references are received from all parts of the Presidency, having been considerably augmented of late years. A course of lectures on Military Surgery has been added to the curriculum. At the close of the year the College contained 133 students of whom 41 were Hindoos, 1 a Mahomedan, and 93 East Indians or Europeans.

Survey School.

176. The arrangements for the establishment of a Civil Engineering College not having been completed, the Survey School has continued in operation during the whole of the past year. Its transfer from the Office of the Board of Revenue to that of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Instruction, where there is more accommodation than was available in its former locality, has led to a considerable increase of pupils. At the close of the year 49 pupils were under instruction of whom 22 were Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan, and 26 East Indians. The course of instruction embraces Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Plan Drawing, Estimating, Surveying, the Theory of Construction, and Hydraulic Architecture.

Major Maitland's School of Ordnance Artificers.

177. This School was adopted as a Government Institution during the course of the year. It was established by Major Maitland, the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, with the object of raising the Artificers (who, at the time of his joining the Manufactory, were a very ignorant class, most of them being unable to read or write their own names) "from mere manual laborers into skilful scientific mechanics, and to give them a sound practical Education such as workmen of all trades require to fit them for Foremen and Overseers." The course of instruction has, of late years, extended considerably beyond what appears to have been contemplated on the original formation of the School, and the Government of India have recently directed that it should be incorporated with the projected Civil Engineering College. The arrangements for carrying out this measure are still under consideration.

School of Industrial Arts.

178. The principal event connected with this School, during the past year, is the appointment of a Professor of the Fine Arts sent out from England to aid Dr. Hunter in the Artistic Department. Dr. Hunter states, that there has been a marked change in the class of pupils who have resorted to the School for artistic instruction, very few East Indian youths having attended, while the number of Hindoos has considerably increased, and the pupils under instruction have been generally older and better educated. Considerable progress is stated to have been made in Drawing and Engraving, a bolder style having been introduced. In this Department the system of class instruction is about to be introduced. In the Industrial Department, attention seems to have been principally given to the manufacture of building materials of particular qualities that could not be made elsewhere.

Industrial School at Negapatam.

179. This School was established in 1837 as a means of instructing the rising generation of Portuguese and East Indians at Negapatam and of enabling them to gain a livelihood by the practice of a handicraft trade. It has been inspected by the Government Inspector, whose Report is not favorable, the Industrial Department having been almost entirely neglected.

Public Works.

180. The following sums were authorized for expenditure in the budget for the year 1855-56 :—

On List No. 1 (above 25,000 Rupees each) in Revenue Department	7,51,586
On List No. 1 (above 25,000 Rupees each) in Military Department	2,22,000
On List No. 2 (less than 25,000 Rupees each) in Revenue Department	25,53,506
On List No. 2 (less than 25,000 Rupees each) in Military Department	5,15,425
On Trunk Road Department	3,79,202
Total...	44,21,719

181. Previously however to briefly relating what has been accomplished, it is proper to observe that on the 1st August 1855, the departmental reform already introduced in

the other Presidencies was, in part, if not wholly, extended to Madras. By this measure the diversity of subordinate administration, inseparable from the operations of three Departments, has been removed, and unity of management has been obtained by the appointment of a single head, with three Engineer Officers of ability and experience as his Deputies, (corresponding with the Superintending Engineers in the Sister Presidencies), and having further the services of a junior Engineer as Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the Department Public Works. The Deputy Chief Engineers, besides taking a part of the current business of the Presidency Office, are liable to Deputation on tours of inspection, and have, in point of fact, been a good deal detached,—at one time all at once,—during the period under review.

182. Organic changes have also been made in the Provinces, Civil Engineers of Divisions have ceased to be burdened by duties, it was impossible to perform, and adhering to the Revenue boundaries, there is now a District Engineer, with a Department, more or less complete, in each of the 20 Collectorates of the Presidency. The yet more important and radical change of transferring the entire Executive of the Presidency, from the Revenue Officers to the Professional Department, agreeably to the views so ably advocated by the late Public Works Commissioners, and approved by the Honorable Court, has hitherto not been more than partially accomplished. But, in the important Godavery Division, in the District of North Arcot, and in the Collectorate of Chingleput, the District Engineers have ceased to be assisted by the Revenue Authorities, and the entire Executive is in the hands of the professional Department.

183. Of the four Sub-Divisions of Public Works enumerated by Mr. Beadon—

1st.—Roads and Bridges.
2nd.—Rail-roads.
3rd.—Canals and Irrigations.
4th.—Miscellaneous.

The 2nd head is separately reported upon by the Consulting Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pears, C. B., and in respect to the 1st, it is to be stated, that the separate Road Department was merged into the general Office of Public Works from the 1st of August 1855.

184. The progress of public works in each District will now be briefly reviewed, commencing with the most northern, the Collectorate of Ganjam. This District is intersected from South to North by the Great Northern Road from Madras to Calcutta, which has never yet been thoroughly established. In the old nomenclature it is called "Trunk Road No. 6," and from Madras to the Bengal frontier of Cuttack it measures 686½ miles, of which, in three different and isolated portions, 215½ miles had been done on the 30th April 1855.* The expenditure in 1855-56 between Chicacole and Itchapore, and again between Denda Gedda and the Hooma Causeway, in forming this road, has been Rupees 37,314. On the branch from Berhampore to Russelcondah, leading through the important town of Aska, the site of a large Sugar Manufactory belonging to Messrs. Binny and Co., the expenditure has been Rupees 74,156, and for 25 miles, (or from Berhampore to Aska), the road, though incomplete in parts has been opened for traffic. Nearly Rupees 24,000 have also, been expended on the District Branch road from Kimedy to

Ganjam.

* Leaving 473 miles either untouched or incomplete.

Poondy, and Rupees 17,500 on the line from Kimedy to Nursapettah, whilst on the branch from Chicacole to Palcondah, with a line from Chintada to Gunah, Rupees 17,600 have been spent, making a total of about Rupees 1,70,000, of which only Rupees 37,000 odd apply to the main or trunk line. But the large bridge over the River Nangolia giving access to the town of Chicacole, now just completed, at a total outlay of about Rupees 40,000, and consisting of 12 arches, of 36 feet span, has presented unusual and unexpected difficulties. During the year considerable progress has been made with the bridge of 19 arches, of 30 feet span, at Aska, and of the Injilly Bridge of 7 arches, also of 30 feet, both on the line, already mentioned, from Berhampore to Russelcondah. As yet there are no canals in Ganjam, though great facilities are believed to exist for their advantageous formation; and the only important work in connection with Irrigation undertaken during the year has been the construction of three out of five Sluices at the heads of important channels from the Nangolia and other rivers, to regulate the admission of water. The Estimate is Rupees 12,050. Under the head of Miscellaneous there is nothing to be recorded except that Flag-staves have lately been authorized at the Ports most frequented by shipping, now greatly increased on the Coast of Ganjam.

Vizagapatam.

185. The operations of the Department in Vizagapatam have been on a limited scale. On a southern part of the same Trunk Line No. 6, that was first completed, namely from "Toonee to Soobaveran," Rupees 9,966 have been expended on repairs, but to such little advantage that the Officer recently appointed to the District gives a very unfavorable account of the present condition of the road, which does not appear even to have a metalled surface. On the same line, from "Soobarum to Chittavulsah," only Rupees 2,042 have been expended during the year. Lieutenant F. Moberly's Report concludes by stating that "the road is uesless from the want of bridges between Chittavulsah and Subaveram, for which an Estimate was submitted in the budget for 1856-57." Upon several branch roads a total outlay of about Rupees 47,000 has taken place during the year, the two most notable of which are Rupees 8,134 for building one and commencing two bridges on the road from Vizagapatam to Vamolavalsah; and an expenditure of Rupees 13,940 on the Government road from Palcondah to Cheeperpilly, on which Lieutenant F. Moberly remarks, "from Cheeperpilly to Vizianagrum there is scarcely any trace of a road." It is, however, satisfactory to state that a bridge of 10 arches, across the river at Toonee, has been completed on an estimate of Rupees 10,567. Only Rupees 2,082 have been expended in repairing the Duggadah Anicut, and there is nothing further to be added under the head of Miscellaneous.

Rajahmundry.

186. The great Trunk Line above reported on has not yet been systematically undertaken through either of the two great Deltas, and, owing to the absorbing interest and importance of the new dams across the Godavery and the Krishna, neither time nor attention have been given to the connection of the Southern Line with its present northern terminus at Ongole, and the Northern Line with its southern terminus at Toonee. Only 10 miles of No. 6 have received any attention during the last year; a sum of Rupees 4,500 having been expended on that part of No. 6 Trunk Road, contiguous to Rajahmundry, the Sudder Station of the District. The heads of "Canals" and "Irrigation" are no longer separable in the delta of the Godavery, the problem, hitherto deemed of difficult solution, of an effective union of navigation with unfailing irrigation, having been most successfully disposed of. Yet with the rapidly increasing demands, both for cultivation and for water transit, it is already

advisable to seek the means of reinforcing the supplies of summer water. The storage of surplus, during the floods in well-selected reservoirs, will probably thus become, very shortly, a new feature in the magnificent system of artificial irrigation and communication developed by the Anicuts. Three new main lines of navigation (from which irrigation is never to be separated) have been commenced. During the past season Rupees 28,000 odd have been expended on the "Pullavella Canal" which intersects the central delta, and by which the produce of that rich tract will be conveyed from its very heart to Dowlaishwarum, *en route* for shipment at Cocanada. Rupees 1,05,960 have been spent in connecting the opulent town and entrepôt of Ellore with the Vijiesharum end of the Anicut, arrangements having been made for fertilizing by this canal 77,000 acres of land; and about Rupees 75,000 have been laid out on a canal to connect Rajahmundry with Nursapoor, with 5 locks, in a distance of 25 miles, to overcome the fall; whilst that previously described runs for a distance of 40 miles, with an inclination of only half an inch per mile. The land to be irrigated by the Nursapoor canal is little less than 70,000 acres. A large aqueduct at the head of the Ellore, or high level canal, consisting of 4 arches, each of 40 feet span, is an interesting feature in that work, and at the close of the last official year its piers and abutments had been raised to their full height. In addition to the foregoing new works there has been a further outlay during the year on "Improvements" of Rupees 2,87,285, which consist chiefly in increasing the capacity of the Apparow and Samulcottah Channels and Canals to meet the additional breadth of land being rapidly brought under cultivation. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" may be noticed the operations for improving the river's bed and mouth at Cocanada; the extension of the north groin has obtained a depth of never less than between 4 and 5 feet over the bar, so as to be practicable for laden cargo boats at all states of the tide, whereas, on beginning to operate, there were only 4 inches at low-water. At high spring-tides, vessels of 200 tons can now cross the bar and enter the Cocanada River. The treatment of the Coringa River, from which equal good is anticipated, has only just been undertaken and the foundation of the new Light House has been commenced. The new Dispensary at Rajahmundry has been completed at a cost of about 4,000 Rupees, and the new Hospital for Seamen at Cocanada, is very nearly ready; the expenditure is Rupees 3,437. The cost of ordinary repairs has been nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees, and of emergent repairs rather less than half a lakh, altogether the aggregate outlay has amounted to Rupees 7,09,882. Several hundred thousand acres of land have been irrigated this year by the Anicut and channels. The average assessment is 4½ Rupees per acre, and the whole expenses certainly not more than Rupees 8, and it is believed that at the selling prices that have ruled during the past season, the net profit to the cultivators has not been less than 24 Rupees per acre. How greatly the comfort and even the wealth of the land-holders and agricultural class, generally, must have increased is readily seen from this computation; but, from the absence of a Revenue Survey, no commensurate augmentation has taken place in the receipts of Government. The equitable claims of the Revenue Officers are now of the most vague and uncertain description, and Captain Rundall, the able Civil Engineer, now employed in developing the hydraulic results of the new river, emphatically, and, it is believed, truly, asserts that every year the Survey is delayed is a net loss to the Government Treasury of several lakhs of Rupees. Finally the "Exports" have increased from 16 to 19 lakhs, and the "Imports" from 4½ to 5½ lakhs, or there is altogether a total of nearly 25 lakhs against 20¾ lakhs in 1854-55.

187. It is advisable to take these two Collectorates together, for Masulipatam comprises parts of the deltas of both rivers, and the northern talooks, therefore, watered by the Godavery, form a portion of

Kistnah Division.—Masulipatam and Guntoor.

the Rajahmundry system of irrigation already reported upon, while the remainder of the District, with the whole of Guntoor, are more or less under the influence of the Krishna, so that these two deltas have, necessarily, become an exception to the general professional distribution described in paragraph 3. Nothing whatever has been done during the year to the great Trunk Line No. 6, and such road operations as have been undertaken have not made satisfactory progress, and the results of the season are coomparatively small; but there is no part of India where good communications are more required or where their character is of greater importance either to Government or the community. At Ongole, the present terminus of the southern section of No. 6, a bifurcation takes place, and the road leading thence to Hyderabad is called " Trunk Road No. 7;" it extends, in our own territories, from Ongole to the River Krishna. Nothing can be worse than the past condition of this line in the Guntoor District, but it is much better in the Hyderabad Dominions. Of the large Estimate authorized for execution this year, a total outlay has taken place of only Rupees 14,621-2-6, and, for this sum, 8 miles have been fully completed, and 27 miles further have been cut and put into proper section. Thirty road-dams have been constructed, and 74 cubic yards of rock have been removed from the centre of the road. The system of fair and prompt payments being now in full force, confidence is extending, and it is hoped that operations will be prosecuted on a more extended scale in future. Of the Rupees 55,832 authorized by the Honorable Court for re-forming that part of the great commercial line, from Hyderabad to Masulipatam, which lies between Ibrampatam and the Nizam's Frontier, only Rupees 12,886 have been spent, including a road bridge with a span of 30 feet, owing to the unfavorable causes already mentioned. Some considerable progress has been also made by the revenue authorities in bringing to completion the direct road from Guntoor to Munchella on the Eastern Coast, and, finally, preliminary measures have been taken for the great timber bridge over the Krishna at the new Anicut, which will, on completion, become a portion of Trunk No. 6. A survey and estimate have been prepared for the extension of the Eastern Coast Canal from Kistnapatam, in Nellore, to Nizampatam, in Guntoor, thus uniting the Presidency alike with the Krishna and Godavery navigation systems. The new weir across the former river at Bezoarah was finished in the early part of the year, so as to be ready for the usual floods of June and July. The total expenditure amounts to Rupees 7,70,129-2-8, and the original estimate to Rupees 7,66,541-4-2, a correspondence which is probably without example in so large and novel an undertaking. The year proved extremely unfavorable, and, even in the partially completed state of the subsidiary works, the benefits of the new dam have been immense, the Collector of Masulipatam having reported, that, in the one talook of Gooderadah, he estimates the value of the produce due to the Anicut at 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is seen in the revenue returns from the Guntoor District, that in the Ponnoor Talook the increase above the previous average of nine years is Rupees 18,000 odd, and in the Bopettah Talook 17,000 rupees more, whilst, in the Reypully Talook, unconnected with the Anicut, the collections of the last Fusly are Rupees 12,904-11-8 against a previous nine years average of Rupees 26,096-7-0. In the Krishna Division, the canals are to unite navigation with irrigation, and thus, in the canal to make the Pullairoo, and its continuations the Mopedavy and Masulipatam channels navigable, the locks and sluice at Cunkeypaud have formed an important part of the operations of the year. The original estimate allowed a chamber of only 16 feet, but the larger dimensions, namely 150 × 20, assigned to all the locks on the Eastern Coast Canal, have been introduced, and the work is rendered more complete by supplying the public with the convenience of an

accommodation bridge. The expenditure on the Mopedavy Channel has been Rupees 24,462, and the line will be available as far as Lunkapilly, 30 miles from the river, as soon as boats can be passed through the Cunkeypaud lock. The aqueduct, which is to carry the high level channel from the Anicut to Ellore, (thus uniting the waters of the two rivers at that thriving town), over the Boodoomair near Yenekepaud, has been completed, and, on the South side, the Nizampatam Channel has been dug as far as Laudole, 32 miles from the Anicut, at an expense of Rupees 48,000, and Rupees 14,000 have been spent at Doogarallah, where there is the first of a series of locks and sluices to render the canal one of navigation, as well as irrigation, Nizampatam being, as already mentioned, the projected point of junction with the Madras or Eastern Coast Canal, Rupees 14,331 have also been expended on the Vullabapooram or western bank channel, and it will probably be used, during the present season, to convey water to the Reypully Talook which has already been shown to have so greatly suffered from its disconnection with the Anicut. More than a lakh of Rupees have been laid out in widening and deepening the Toongabuddra Canal from which the above channel is fed. The whole of the estimated amount was expended, from time to time, on the cut to connect the Chennapoorum Channel with the Port of Masulipatam, and, being below tidal level, it can only be done during the driest weather of the season. The communication, however, remains incomplete, for the area of the cut is too small for the loose sand through which it passes, and for want of breadth it is choked by the falling in of the sides. Finally, a sum of Rupees 1,21,141 has been expended on repairs generally; and, notwithstanding the activity and ability of the Civil Engineer, Captain A. Orr, a total expenditure of only Rupees 4,07,632 has been made upon the outlay sanctioned for the year of Rupees 6,80,183.

188. The Trunk Line No. 6, running throughout the entire length of this District, from South to North, has been prosecuted with both energy and skill. The total outlay of the year is Rupees 1,59,707. Seventy-seven miles are fully completed for rapid transit, and 20 more will, very shortly, be so. On that part of Trunk No. 7, which lies in the Nellore District, in length 27 miles, more than half the total grant has been expended, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the whole distance has been metalled and is already open for general traffic. With the reservation of the large stream, or river, Gundlacumma which intersects the road, all the bridges and tunnels will be completed during the current year; and as the superintendence and management are under the same Agency as in the Guntoor limits, the contrast between the progress in the two districts is very notable. Three great and admirably chosen lines traversing the country generally from East to West, were authorized by the Government during the late famine, on mileage grants, averaging 1,000 miles according to distance. Of these lines the northernmost has alone made any sensible progress towards final completion or even towards being made subservient to public convenience. This line runs from Ongole to Cumbum; and, of the 66 miles in Nellore, all but a few miles, East of the Vaimlapaud Pass, will shortly be open for traffic, much indeed is already freely traversed by carts, and the pass itself is quite open. The centre line takes its origin from Kistnapatam on the Coast, and passing through Nellore, traverses the heart of the District to the Dorenal Pass and Cuddapah, and it is upon this route that a bridge over the Beerpairoo has been built, of 5 arches, each of 30 feet span, near Sungum, at a cost of between 12 and 13,000 Rupees. The total length of the road in Nellore is 75 miles, 40 of which are not fit for use. The southern line has its eastern terminus at Goodoor, a place of much trade on the Trunk Road No. 6, and runs nearly due West to Raupoor and the Ghaut of the same name. There are 31 miles in the Nellore District, the western terminus being Venkebramrazpett

Nellore.

in Cuddapah. It is in a very unfinished state, and not of much practical utility at present. The only important work of irrigation, is the completion of the Anicut across the River Pennair, its crest being 9 feet above the bed of the stream. It was finished in August 1855, at a cost of Rupees 94,000, and has already been of essential utility to the previously existing channels. But a well-devised system of subsidiary irrigation channels continues to be a desideratum.

189. The aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges in Cuddapah during the year is Rupees 85,277, distributed over the various roads which had been selected for their eventual usefulness, in order to afford employment to the starving population during the famine of 1853-54. In connection with the northern line, common to the two Districts of Nellore and Cuddapah already described, operations have been carried on between Kistnamachettypully and the Vaimlapaud Pass. On the central line from Cuddapah to the Dorenal Pass, Rupees 22,518 have been usefully laid out; and on the southern line to the Raupoor Ghaut, the remaining balance of the Estimate Rupees 3,692, with like good effect, as far as the funds admitted. A sum of Rupees 13,603 has been expended on the Nundi Cunama, the only pass now practicable for carts through the Nullah range of hills; and, although the western approach is still unfinished, the 15th Regiment Native Infantry recently marched through with all its baggage on carts. On a part of Trunk Road No 11 (from Cuddapah to Chittoor,) a sum of about 30,000 Rupees has been spent on the portion between Kulloor and Cuddapah. The bridge across the Boogga, in the town of Cuddapah, has been completed and opened to the public, and the bridge across the Rallee will also be finished shortly, the total outlay on both during the year amounting to Rupees 11,075. There are no works of irrigation, or of a miscellaneous character, to require or deserve particular enumeration.

Cuddapah.

190. The road-work done in this District has been chiefly the maintenance in repair of the 289 miles of road formed and metalled by the famine laborers in the year 1854, out of the allowance of Rupees 100 per mile granted for that purpose. Nearly 70,000 Rupees have also been expended in the construction of minor masonry works on the above lines, and a commencement has been made in opening cross district roads out of the sum of 10,000 Rupees set apart for that purpose this year.

Bellary.

191. Only one bridge of 15 arches, of 45 feet span, has been undertaken, *viz.* that across the Pennair at Ooderpee Droog on Trunk Road No. 12, but the scarcity of workmen and the prevalence of fever have permitted very little work to be done beyond the collection of materials. Other bridges on the Bellary and Dharwar Line have been finished up to various stages of completion.

192. There is nothing to record of new irrigation projects under execution, but a change of system has taken place in regard to managing the valuable channels from the River Toombuddra, the repairs having now been placed under a Superintendent of Channels, a Native Agent of great ability and zeal; and a sum of Rupees 16,000 placed at his disposal annually in order to make the repairs at the most suitable times. Under the head of Miscellaneous, there is only to be mentioned the construction of four new Moonsiffs' Court Houses, two Travellers' Bungalows, and outer Verandahs to the spacious European Barracks at Bellary.

193. The expenditure, in Kurnool, under the head of Roads was about Rupees 76,000, the works comprised therein being the improvement of the roads from the chief town to Nundy Cunama, Codamoor, and Gooty, and the construction of bridges across the Rivers Hindree at Kurnool and Koondaur on the road from that town to Cumbum.

Kurnool.

194. No road-work of any great importance has been executed in this District in the past year, except the Palar Causeway near Chingleput, constituting the foundations of a large bridge, of 55 arches, hereafter to be executed. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rupees 37,746. A useful direct cross-line of much local convenience has been opened from the Cantonment at St. Thomas's Mount to Poonamallee, at a cost of rupees 14,684, with a bridge over the Adyar, on which the expenditure, during the year, amounts to Rupees 7,723-1-1. The chief works of irrigation have been a new Anicut across the River Cooum, to supply more effectually the large Chumbrumbaukum Tank, and which has been completed at a cost of Rupees 16,257, and a similar work, still in progress, for the like purpose at Caseveram, across the Conayair, the outlay on which amounts to Rupees 5,637 up to the 30th April, 1856.

Chingleput.

195. The most important works under the head of Roads executed in this District during 1855-56, are the formation of the line from Poothulpet to Kulloor, on Trunk Road No. 11, at a cost of Rupees 25,309, and that of a branch road to it from the town of Vellore, at an expense of Rupees 8,490. Second class roads from Wallajahnugger to Sholinger,—from Paothulpet to Kurcumbaddy,—from Vellore to Arnee,—from Palmanair to Vencatagherry;—and from the Palar Anicut to Wallajahnugger, have also been formed, and much attention paid generally to the repair and maintenance of the roads already in existence, the expenditure on repairs alone during the year having been about Rupees 58,300.

North Arcot.

196. Among the bridges undertaken in last year may be mentioned that across the Palar River at Vellore, on which Rupees 20,864 have been expended, and another at the 100th mile on Trunk Road No. 1, at a cost of Rupees 5,000. The chief works of irrigation are the Anicuts across the Palar and Poiney Rivers, which have been under progress together with some of their subsidiary channels, the expenditure on the first alone having been about 2½ lakhs of Rupees within the official year.

197. The following important works were in progress in last year in this District, *viz.* the roads from Trinomally to Tindevanum through Gingee,—from Yailoor to the bank of the Vuddavaur,—and from Cuddalore to the Vellaur; in addition to which four bridges have been under construction on the first-mentioned roads, and another larger one, of 21 elliptic arches, across the Ponyeaur, estimated at Rupees 50,000, immediately to the North of Cuddalore. The aggregate expenditure on the above works was about Rupees 70,000. A navigable canal has been in progress during the year to connect the Ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo, (estimate of 40,000 Rupees), but the works have not yet been successful owing to the sandy nature of the soil through which the line connecting the Paravenaur and the Vellaur, (both tidal rivers,) passes. There is also a prolongation in order to effect a junction with the Coleroon to the southward; the expenditure on the former section was Rupees 9,302, and on the latter Rupees 6,954;—undertakings of the greater interest that they are intended to form parts of the great line of Eastern Coast inland navigation.

South Arcot.

The only important works have been, re-building the Vellaur Anicut at a cost of Rupees 42,657, still incomplete; and completing a "Calingulah" (or Escape) to the large Paromall Tank (cost about 7,000 Rupees.) The project for the restoration or improvement of the Harbour and Port of Cuddalore may be mentioned under the Miscellaneous head. The principle adopted has been that of collecting the waters of the several streams or rivers having separate mouths in the neighbourhood, in order to arrange their discharge through an artificial *debouchure* common to them all. Hitherto the expected result has not been obtained, and a special investigation was made into the whole project by order of Government in April last, which resulted in fresh sanction being obtained for a grant of Rupees 10,000 for the prosecution of the original plan.

Tanjore.

198. The most considerable road improvements in this District were the commencement of two bridges across the Coleroon of 60 and 40 arches, respectively, on Trunk Road No. 9, and on the road from Madras to Negapatam, and the formation of lines from Tritrapoondy to Trivaloor and from Ammahpettah to Vapanassam, as also second class roads from Cottoor to Shengooady and from Cullimode to Tritrapoondy. In Tanjore, though no new works have been projected, extensive improvements have been made to the present means of irrigation, with the view of augmenting the supply of water. The lower Coleroon Anicut has been lengthened 150 yards, and raised 1½ feet, at an expense of about Rupees 50,000, and the Oopenaur, the Weyacoondum Meenachy, and other Channels have been extended. The Munnear, which had an excessive fall, has been rendered navigable by means of locks and a new (also navigable) channel, seven miles in length, has been formed to the southward of Negapatam, by cuts judiciously laid out between river-courses flowing in suitable directions.

Trichinopoly.

199. The only road in execution in this District, during the past official year, was that from Trichinopoly towards Dindigul, of which 14 miles have been completed with the exception of the metalling, but a great deal has been done towards the repair and maintenance of existing communications. On the Trunk Road No. 8 a bridge, of 11 arches, over the Oopaur Causeway, is approaching completion. The entire expenditure on roads and bridges was Rupees 51,187. In irrigation the extension of the Weyacondum Channel from 40 to 47 miles in length, that of the irrigation from the Lalgoody Channels to lands in the Woodiarpolliem Talook and the Ponairy new Channel from the Coleroon, which has been cut to the length of 15 miles, have been the principal works in progress. The cost on them during the official year was Rupees 60,996. In addition to these, river embankments have been constructed, and various improvements made to existing works at a further expense of Rupees 1,19,000.

Madura.

200. The only new works of importance executed in Madura are the high roads between Tondy and Connagoody,—between Madura and Tondy,—between Teroomungalum and Sholavendam,—and a bridge across the Ambravutty River, on the newly-established road from Coimbatore to Dindigul, besides repairs to the present communication. Further expenditure will have to be incurred on the above works in the current year in order to complete them. Neither under the Irrigation nor Miscellaneous head is there any notable expenditure except a project under execution for supplying the town of Madura with water.

Tinnevelly.

201. In Tinnevelly the high road from Palamcottah to the Arambady Lines which is a continuation to the southward of Trunk Road No. 8, (which ends at Trichinopoly, as regards the designation,) has been partially executed, as also the lines between Trichendoor and Woothen goody, and that between Palamcottah and Trichendoor, together with bridges across the Asooroday and Mumbeaur Rivers. The aggregate expenditure on these works has been about Rupees 14,000. The lines of traffic, termed "cotton roads," from Streewillapotor to Sheavacavady—from that town or mart to Yettiapooram—and thence to Tutacorin, the port of shipment for the Tinnevelly cotton, have been brought very nearly to completion, and will shortly be opened, being bridged and metalled throughout the extensive plains of black soil traversed. These useful roads have been constructed from the surplus Pagoda Funds of the District. Under the Miscellaneous head may be mentioned a Sea Jetty at Tutacorin, but this work is still incomplete.

Coimbatore.

202. The road-works executed in this District have been chiefly those connecting Ootacamund with the low country and the Beypoor River. Among these may be mentioned the new horse road between Ootacamund and Kotergherry, as having cost about Rupees 4,737, and the Elk Hill cutting, a deep open cut of nearly 100 feet in depth, to overcome the steepness of the approach to Ootacamund from the South-East through Coonoor. The expenditure on this was Rupees 17,750. A new road has also been completed between Ootacamund and the European Barracks at Jackatalla, thus connecting these fine buildings alike with Trichinopoly and Bangalore, the former being insured by a branch to Coonoor at a total cost of Rupees 31,478. But the new line to connect the Sanitarium with the intended branch rail, to the foot of the mountains, has only been traced by a route, 50 miles in length, opening on Denaikencottah, a town in the plains. In point of gradients there will be no heavier ascent than one in 30. The line will be inspected by the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways in communication with the Civil Engineer of the Division. A successful *reconnoisance* has also been made for a new approach from Malabar. The important line from Coimbatoor to Dindigul, in connexion with the large new bridge over the Ambravutty, described in a previous paragraph as under construction has been prosecuted at an expense of Rupees 25,662. The large bridge across the River Bhowani, on the high road from Coimbatore to Mysore by the new Hassanoor Ghaut, has had the five 56 feet arches turned, and will shortly be opened for general use, at a cost of Rupees 23,000. The only work of irrigation deserving notice is the improvement of the Aracencottah Channel, from the River Bhowani, at an expense of Rupees 10,000. The new European Infantry Barracks at Jackatalla on the Neilgherries, with subsidiary works which have cost altogether Rupees 4,20,000 including some miles of roads, water-courses, &c., have also been actively prosecuted, but their progress is unavoidably slow, and the work is likely to spread itself over several years.

Salem.

203. No work of great magnitude or importance has been under execution during the past official year in this District except a bullock road from Adamancottah to the Mallapooram Railway Station which cost Rupees 10,000. As regards the present state of the communications, Lieutenant Gahagan, the Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the District, observes, "the present disgraceful state of such important thoroughfares as Trunk Road No. 5,—the Salem and Trichinopoly,—and Salem and Cuddalore Roads, calls for immediate

and thorough repair. Trunk Road No. 1 enjoys the advantage of an annual allowance (Rupees 6,655) and has, in spite of heavy and increasing traffic, been kept in fair order throughout." Under the heads of Irrigation and Miscellaneous there is nothing worthy of special observation.

Canara.

204. The completion of the Munzerabad Ghaut, the construction of a road from Gairsuppa to Sircy, and the erection of bridges along the Arbyle Ghaut, and along the Sircy and Siddapoor Roads have been the most important works in progress in the Canara District during the year. An attempt, but unsuccessful, has been made to restore the Port of Mangalore to its former state by concentrating the tidal and fluvial discharges of the two rivers entering the Mangalore estuary, (so as to have one mouth common to the two), nearly opposite the Custom House, by the present southern or Beypoor Bar, instead of disemboguing, as at present, separately through the Goorpoor mouth to the northward. The treatment is to be resumed next year. Lieutenant Taylor, I. N., has also brought forward a proposal of great interest and importance regarding improving the Port of Sedashegur (now being connected with the rich inland Districts by the Tkyya and Sungawanee Ghauts) by the establishment of a Harbour of refuge in the natural cove formed by the neighbouring Bay of Beitkul. The requisite works are, comparatively with the object in view, likely to be moderate in expense, but a more detailed report has been called for.

Malabar.

205. The works deserving mention in this District are—the construction of a bridge over the Iretty River, on Trunk Road No. 4,—the improvement of the Paulghaut and Trichoor Roads, including the putting up of two bridges,—and the road from Calicut by Beypoor Condotty, &c., to Paulghaut,—the aggregate expenditure on the whole of which was about 55,000 Rupees. Various minor works were also executed during the year.

206. There is only one important work under the Irrigation head, namely the construction of the Chetwye Dam to supersede the Yunnamakul Anicut which failed some years ago immediately after re-construction. The expenditure during the year has amounted to Rupees 25,000.

207. There still remain some "*Buildings*" of considerable magnitude not yet reported on, and the Presidency Town itself has not found any mention in the preceding remarks.

New European Cantonment at Trimulgherry near Secunderabad.

208. An expenditure of little less than 12 lakhs of Rupees has been authorized for the construction of ten new Barrack Ranges, with ten ranges of quarters for married men, each having two good rooms and bath-room, a back-yard with out-houses, and a front enclosure with private garden. A new upper-storied Hospital, and all the other subsidiary buildings for the complete accommodation of an European Regiment, 1,000 strong, on a scale which, in regard to ventilation, space, elevation, and comfort generally, there has been no previous example of either in Madras or probably in any other part of India. The outlay to the 30th April 1856 amounted to Rupees 6,06,805.

134008

209. The buildings for the European Artillery at Jalnah and those also for the two Native Infantry and for the Cavalry Regiment composing the Jalnah Brigade, have been thoroughly reformed and repaired during the year.

Jalnah Cantonment.

210. It should have been stated under the head of Canara, that at Honore a large new Jail has been under construction, on which the expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rupees 15,460.

211. Mention must now be made of that great line of water communication which is intended ultimately to run along the entire Eastern Coast of this Presidency, occupying in length about 600 miles. To the North of Madras the progress made in the execution of this great work, in the past official year, consists in the widening and improving the portion between Ameen Covil and Doorgoorauzpatam, 24 miles in length, at a cost of Rupees 10,869, the formation of an embankment in connexion with the same to confine the tides within the line of canal at an expenditure of Rupees 4,284; the cutting off bends in the navigation, South of Pulicat, which cost Rupees 8,039, and the construction of a tidal lock at Shadiencoopum, 6 miles to the North of Madras. To the South the Sadras Canal, 40 miles in length, has been under excavation. Upwards of 12,06,041 cubic yards of earth have been removed, and preparations made for the erection of three bridges across the line. The entire expenditure on the works of the Eastern Coast Canal has been Rupees 1,41,714 during the year 1855-56.

212. At the Presidency, several expensive works have been undertaken,—such as the improvements to the Lying-in-Hospital, which have cost Rupees 13,200,—the construction of a masonry Cistern for watering the Fort, Rupees 12,965,—alterations and improvements to the Gunpowder Manufactory, Rupees 35,500,—improvements to the *Government Gazette* and Lithographic Presses, Rupees 18,000,—additions to the Triplicane Dispensary, Rupees 7,130, &c.

213. The encroachment of the sea on many parts of this Coast had long been the subject of considerable anxiety, and large sums had been expended in remedial measures to arrest it, but it was not till the present groins were constructed that the prospect of success became certain. Seventy thousand Rupees have been spent in throwing out 13 groins, but the results that have attended this expenditure are far beyond the money valuation. Twenty-two acres of land have been reclaimed from the Sea, and made immediately subservient to the wants of the public in the most commercially important part of Madras; a road, 70 feet broad, with an ample breach sea-wards, has been formed from the town of Royapooram and the Railway Terminus to the Custom House, and Master Attendant's Office; a beach of 100 feet has been gained to the East of the Fort, by which means the percolation through the foundations of the counterscarp into the ditch has been entirely stopped, and one of the great causes of their decay arrested.

Groins on the Madras Beach.

214. The strength of the Department of Public Works has fluctuated greatly during the year in regard to its composition, many of its Officers having been removed to the Mysore, Nagpore, and Oude Commissions, but the numerical average has been about 100 Commissioned Officers and 200 European and Indo-Briton subordinates of all classes.

215. The late expedition undertaken by Lieutenant Haig thoroughly to ascertain the capabilities of the Godavery River, and to explore the navigable affluents leading from the Berar Cotton Districts, deserves especial notice. The *reconnoissance* has been conducted by Lieutenant Haig with great energy and ability and its results have been embodied in a Report which it is understood will shortly be submitted to Government through the Central Office, Department Public Works.

Railway.

216. The line upon which the Officers of the Madras Railway Company are working, stretches from Madras, with a general course bearing West, to Beypoor, a seaport within 5 miles of Calicut in the District of Malabar.

Officers employed on 1st May 1855.

217. On the 1st May 1855, the principal Officers actually employed in India by the Madras Railway Company were the following :—

1	Agent and Manager.	
1	Chief Engineer.	
4	Engineers	1st Class.
1	Engineer	2nd „
11	Engineers	3rd „
1	Locomotive Superintendent.	

Additions made to establishment during the year 1855-56.

218. During the year the following important additions have been made to the Establishment in this country :—

1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant Manager.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Chief Clerk and Cashier.
5 Third Class Engineers.

Work in progress on 1st May 1855.

219. On the 1st May 1855, the Engineers were engaged in actual work in seven Districts, (about 25 miles in length each), *viz.* Madras, Trivellore, Arcot, Vellore, Cullary, Darampoory, and Coimbatore. Works, connected with the Madras Terminal Station, were also in progress; on certain other portions of the line Engineers were engaged in the preliminary operations, surveying, &c.

Work in progress at close of year 1855-56.

220. At the close of the official year, on the 30th April 1856, work was in progress on the whole line, that is in seventeen Districts.

Amount of work executed to 1st May 1855.

221. Up to the former date,* the amount of work executed had been,

Earth-work	C. Yds.	37,95,634
Masonry	C. Yds.	58,953
Permanent way	Lin. Yds.	73,598
Ballasting	C. Yds.	74,474
Fencing { Temporary	Lin. Yds.	22,166
Fencing { Permanent...	Lin. Yds.	49,655

* May 1st 1855.

Amount of work executed to 30th April 1856.

222. The total work completed up to 30th April 1856, was—

Earth-work		C. Yds.	63,29,468
Masonry		C. Yds.	1,14,771
Permanent way		Lin. Yds.	1,23,438
Ballasting		C. Yds.	2,84,684
Fencing	Temporary		47,370
	Permanent		3,04,376

Amount of work executed during the year 1855-56.

223. The work actually performed during the official year, was therefore as follows :—

Earth-work		C. Yds.	25,38343
Masonry		C. Yds.	55,818
Permanent way		Lin. Yds.	49,840
Ballasting		C. Yds.	2,10,210
Fencing,	Temporary	Lin. Yds.	25,204
	Permanent	Lin. Yds.	2,54,721

Money advanced to Railway Company from Public Treasury during the year.

224. The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury during the Official year in question, were as follows :—

For expenses in construction	Rs.	11,14,000
For purchase of stores, payment of Import Duty, &c.	„	5,20,000
For purchase of Sleepers	„	3,50,000
For expenditure in the construction of Stock	„	70,000
For salaries—Agent—Establishment	„	52,855
Locomotive	„	37,642
Engineer	„	*2,26,238
For Contingencies	„	21,552

Total Expenditure sanctioned by Government from commencement of work to end of December 1855.

225. The expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works up to the end of December 1855, amounted to Rupees 31,85,159. The Accounts for the next six months are not yet fully adjusted.

226. With the exception of the stations, which are more or less in an unfinished state, and a few other not very important particulars, the line of Rail for the first 65 miles from Madras, *i. e.* to Arcot, was very nearly ready for public traffic at the close of the year referred to. That portion has since been opened on the 1st of July.

227. One of the finest works of the kind in Southern India, a stone bridge of 56 arches, across the Poiney River, near Arcot, has been completed during the official year

* Exclusive of Bills for April, not yet received.

1855-56. The bridge is 2,000 feet in length, and being built for a double way, it is proposed, under the sanction of Government, and with the full concurrence of the Railway Authorities, to accommodate the public (to whom the passage over the sandy bed of the river has been hitherto a very tedious and sometimes difficult business) with a roadway over the bridge alongside of the Rail, to be used in the interval between the Trains.

MARINE.

Lights.

228. The Lights displayed on the Coasts of the Madras Presidency, their respective position, period of the year for which they are kept up, distance to which they are visible, arc of illumination, &c., are shown in the list given in the Appendix.

229. The Reports of the local Officers upon these Lights for the year 1855-56, contain nothing remarkable.

230. The following observations on the Lights upon the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts were communicated to the Marine Board by Captain Young, of the Indian Navy, on his visit to Madras in Command of the H. C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*.

"Light Houses seen by the H. C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*,* belonging to the Madras Presidency, from Mangalore, on the Malabar Coast, to Calingapatam, on the Coromandel Coast—

Cannanore: good Light seen about...	15	miles.
Tellicherry...	13	„
Calicut: indifferent, only seen about	4	„
Cochin: good, seen	12	„
Allipie: good, seen about	10	„
Hope Island near Coringa: good, seen about	15	„
Santapilly: very good, seen about	17	„

"The other Lights were not seen by me at night, but the Columns are all conspicuous by day and the Beacon at Calingapatam is very conspicuous and marks an anchorage well."

Lights on the Basses.

231. The project of illuminating the Basses on the South-East Coast of Ceylon has been warmly and ably brought, by Captain Biden, Master Attendant at Madras, under consideration since the year 1847; and, from the wrecks which have occurred on these rocks, and the several disasters thereon, and also from the manner in which Commanders of sailing ships and steamers have been embarrassed when navigating in the vicinity of those dangerous rocks, the project obtained the strenuous support of Officers of the Royal Navy, and of all Commanders of steamers in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, and of every Commander in the Merchant Service who knew, by experience, its urgent necessity.

232. The danger to be apprehended is owing to the uncertain set and velocity of currents,—which have been known to run at the rate of 4 miles an hour,—and the very

* The *Assaye* was placed, by the Bombay Government, at the disposal of the Government of Madras for the purpose of conveying, from Malabar to the Northern Ports of the Coromandel Coast, the Moplahs to be deported for complicity in the murder of the late Mr. Conolly. The prisoners, having been taken on board at Calicut, were landed in parties at Eskapilly, near Nellore, Masulipatam, Coringa, and Calingapatam. The *Assaye* afterwards took the 31st Regiment Light Infantry from Madras to Vizagapatam to reinforce the troops engaged against the insurgents in Purlah Kimedy, and then returned to Bombay. Hence her Captain had good opportunity of seeing the Light Houses on both Coasts of the Peninsula.

hazy weather, which is prevalent on the South-East of Ceylon and around the Basses, which tend to baffle in all his calculations the most vigilant and experienced navigator.

233. Her Majesty's Government intimated their resolution to construct a Light House on the Great Basses Rocks, and requested to be furnished with an account of the number and tonnage of vessels which passed near enough to the South-East of Ceylon to derive benefit from the proposed Light. They also desired to be informed whether there would be any objection to the imposition of a toll on such vessels, or any difficulty in collecting or accounting for it.

234. The information sought was laid before the Government of India in a letter dated 15th February last. The Marine Board were of opinion that, if it was intended to erect only one first class Light, it should rather be placed on the little Basses, but that it was very desirable to have Lights on both the Basses. This latter opinion was strongly supported by the Government. There appeared no objection to the levy of a toll on vessels passing these Light Houses towards defraying the expense of their erection and maintenance.

Paumbem.

235. *Table exhibiting the progressive increase of the tonnage passing through the Paumbem Channel.*

Calendar years.	Square-rigged Vessels. No.	Tonnage.	Dhonies. No.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels. No.	Total Tonnage.	Average size of Vessels. Tons.	Average size of Dhonies. Tons.
1839	195	10728	1148	54107	1343	64835	55	47
1840	213	11 633	1187	62948	1400	74581	54½	53
1841	301	18406	1408	74632	1709	93038	61	53
1842	289	17668	1369	70641	1658	88309	61	52
1843	454	28586	1407	68199	1861	96785	63	48½
1844	517	34904	1527	80994	2044	115898	67½	53
1845	687	48605	1223	63612	1910	112217	71	52
1846	760	56683	1120	57220	1880	113903	74½	51
1847	849	63541	1132	59120	1981	122661	75	52
1848	849	59101	1083	60002	1932	119103	70	55
1849	1003	79234	1114	58700	2117	137934	79	53
1850	1142	90656	1004	60807	2146	151457	79½	60½
1851	1092	82697	939	57084	2031	139781	75¾	60¾
1852	1178	94109	924	59565	2112	153674	80	64½
1853	1192	98189	920	54264	2122	152453	82½	59
1854	1035	78746	879	59140	1914	137886	76	67½
1855	1220	109326	947	60771	2167	170097	89½	64⅛

236. Being of opinion that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the free use of the Paumbem Channel, and considering the small amount of Port-dues, (below 600 Rupees a year), levied at that place during the preceding three years, Government, on the 31st July 1854, suspended the collection of Port-dues at that place until further orders, and desired that, at the end of a year, a Report should be made of the effect the measure might have upon the Revenue and Trade of the Port.

237. A report was submitted accordingly and it was shown that the Customs and Pilotage had increased during the period of probation. Under these circumstances, and on the recommendation of the Collector of Madura supported by the Marine Board, Government, (6th November 1855,) extended the exemption to three years experimentally, from November 1855, and directed that, at the end of each year, a Comparative Statement should be submitted of the collection of Sea Customs and Pilotage accompanied with the observations of the Marine Board.

238. The Marine Board, in a letter dated 1st May 1854, suggested to Government that the charge for Pilotage through Paumbem should be levied according to a vessel's draft of water and not according to its tonnage. The following scale was recommended for adoption, which would, as nearly as possible, assimilate the charges to what they now are—

				Feet.	Rs.	A.	P.
Upon all	Vessels	drawing 3 feet	water and under	1	0	7	0
Ditto	ditto	4 ,,	and over	3	0	8	0
Ditto	ditto	5 ,,		1	0	9	0
Ditto	ditto	6 ,,	and over	5	0	10	0
Ditto	ditto	7 ,,	,,	6	0	12	0
Ditto	ditto	8 ,,	,,	7	1	0	0
Ditto	ditto	9 ,,	,,	8	1	4	0
Ditto	ditto	10 ,,	,,	9	1	8	0
Ditto	ditto	11 ,,	,,	10	2	0	0
Ditto	ditto	12 ,,	,,	11	2	8	0

—the draft to be calculated in even feet ; a vessel drawing 8½ feet being charged for 9 feet. The Government, 10th March 1855, assented to the change which, they observed, would establish the charge for Pilotage on a fairer basis than hitherto, and it has since been approved by the Court of Directors.

239. The following Statement of the Pilotage levied at Paumbem, in different years shows the amount received, that paid to Pilots, and the balance credited to Government :—

Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot share.			Credited to Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1849	7247	2	0	1811	12	6	5435	5	6
1850	4684	8	0	1171	2	0	3513	6	0
1851	10525	5	0	2628	8	6	7896	12	6
1852	11456	12	3	2861	14	9	8594	13	6
1853	11569	5	9	2890	1	0	8679	4	9
1854	11153	1	9	2786	7	5	8366	10	4
1855	12486	8	3	3120	9	8	9365	14	7
Total,	69122	11	1	17270	7	10	51852	3	2

240. The Port of Cochin is the most important place for trade and ship-building on the Western Coast of the Madras Presidency. Its progress may be best shown by the following information, furnished by the Collector of Malabar, that, from April 1850 to 31st March 1855, there were 49 vessels built, registered, and altered at that Port, having a tonnage of 8,765 tons, of which eight were above 300 tons; and on the 25th April 1855, there were thirteen vessels on the Stocks with a total tonnage of 5,126 tons.

Ports requiring notice. Cochin.

1 of 1100	Tons.	1 of 600	Tons.
1 of 900	,,	1 of 545	,,
1 of 800	,,	2 of 300	,,

6 below 200 Tons.

241. The number of ship-wrights, caulkers, and other workmen, employed daily in the merchant's yards in British Cochin, were—

	Ship-wrights	Assistants.	Carpenters.	Caulkers.	Drillers.	Coolies and Sawyers.
Total	3	44	981	61	154	2000

242. The number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Cochin from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1854, was as follows:—

Under 20 Tons	None.	Under 200 Tons	213
,, 50 ,,	116	,, 300 ,,	87
,, 100 ,,	302	,, 500 ,,	128

Under 1,000 Tons, 152.

243. The extent of trade carried on will be seen from the following Statement of the Imports and Exports at this Port from 1849-50 to 1853-54:—

Years.	1 Imports value Rupees.	2 Export value Rupees.	3 Re-Export value Rupees.	4 Total of Columns 2 and 3.	5 Total of Columns 1 and 4.
1849-50	572585	753878	141028	894906	1467491
1850-51	655799	913342	68316	981658	1637457
1851-52	639543	1140813	94195	1235008	1874551
1852-53	888929	1229461	102134	1331595	2220524
1853-54	1674178	1557408	198433	1755841	3430019
Total ..	4431034	5594902	604106	6199 08	10630042
Average ..	886207	1118980	120821	1239801	2126008

Both the Collector and Master Attendant agree as to the probable increase of trade, if greater facilities were afforded.

244. *Abstract Statement, showing the progressive increase of Ship-building at the Port of Cochin with their estimated Value and average rate per Ton from the year* 1845 *to* 1855.

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels, &c.	Estimated Value.	Average rate per Ton.
	Square-rigged Vessels.			
1845	10	2229	266060 0 0	101 0 0
1846	7	1886	194055 0 0	120 0 0
1847	7	2715	424580 0 0	132 2 3
1848	4	1117	183740 0 0	146 4 0
1849	5	761	96334 0 0	112 9 7
1850	10	4282	666945 0 0	140 0 0
1851	4	1392	223538 0 0	161 8 0
1852	3	361	46920 0 0	123 5 4
1853	5	1201	212906 0 0	153 3 2
1854	6	2076	346470 0 0	167 8 0
1855	14	44·6	79·434 0 0	157 11 5
Total ..	57	22426	3459982 0 0	0 0 0
Total average for 11 years from 1845 to 1855	$6\frac{9}{11}$	$2038\frac{8}{11}$	314543 13 1	0 0 0
	Pattimars and Dhonies.			
1845	3	137	4240 0 0	30 10 8
1846	1	40	1200 0 0	30 0 0
1847	1	47	1504 0 0	32 0 0
1848	2	190	6496 0 0	34 0 0
1849	2	99	3168 0 0	32 0 0
1850	2	74	2316 0 0	31 0 0
1851	2	120	3960 0 0	33 0 0
1852	1	26	780 0 0	30 0 0
1853	4	319	14830 0 0	35 0 0
1854	5	60	2040 0 0	34 0 0
1855	2	88	3080 0 0	35 0 0
Total ..	25	1200	43614 0 0	0 0 0
Total average for 11 years from 1845 to 1855	$2\frac{2}{11}$	$109\frac{1}{11}$	3964 14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0

Light House Boats, &c., for Cochin.

245. During the last year, the erection of a masonry Column for the Light at Cochin has been sanctioned at an expense of Rupees 4,484-3 and is now in progress. It is to be built of the best kind of stone and placed in the South-West Bastion of the old Fort at Cochin, at an expense of Rupees 4,484-3, and is now in progress.* The site chosen is close to the Sea at a point where the Light House will not be hidden by trees and houses, as the old one was to all but vessels coming in from the northward.

The Government have also authorized the construction of a new and improved Lantern of the largest size, at the Grand Arsenal, and have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to an addition to the Light House Establishment, so as to place it on an efficient footing. The establishment under the control of the Master Attendant of the Port, has also been strengthened and improved.

Beypore.

246. This place is stated by Horsburgh to be in 11° 10′ North, being South by 6° from Calicut, about 2 leagues distant. There is 8 or 10 feet of water on the Bar at high tides. The rise and fall is little

* Minutes of Consultation, No. 22 of 3rd October 1854.

on the Malabar Coast. The Beypore River takes its rise in the Ghauts and runs through a country abounding with excellent teak timber for ship-building. The place is likely to increase in importance from being the Western Terminus of the Madras Railway; and vessels from England, with railway stores, already make use of the harbour. A proposal for the erection of an Obelisk to mark the locality is now before the Government.

The construction of a Columnar Light House, at the Port of Coompta on the Malabar Coast has also been determined upon.

Sedasheghur and Carwar Head.

247. During the past year, a very able and interesting Report was made by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, proposing a Harbour of refuge in the Beitkul Cove adjoining the Port of Sedasheghur on the Western Coast. The natural advantages of the situation have been so clearly shown, that the Government has determined to take steps to realize the project, and Colonel F. C. Cotton, Deputy Chief Engineer, has been directed to visit the spot and report upon the nature and extent of the works which should be undertaken for that purpose.

Steamers for transporting troops.

248. As the employment of Government steam-vessels for the movement of the troops of this Presidency has been frequently the subject of correspondence between this Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors, it will be useful to show the strength of the Madras Army absent from the Peninsula of India and requiring to be conveyed by Sea to and from their stations to the eastward. The following extracts will place the information in a clear light. The subjoined Statement of the troops and others belonging to the Madras Army, permanently stationed beyond Sea, according to the latest Returns, shows a grand total, including all grades, of 10,877 persons.

		Commissioned Officers.	Warrant and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers and Clerks.	Troops.		Public Followers.	Private Followers.	Total.
				Europeans.	Natives.			
Burmah and Tenasserim Provinces.	Effectives	139	15	1901	5780	593	0	8428
	Commissariat Department ..	3	3	0	0	413	0	419
	Ordnance Department ..	1	4	0	0	159	0	164
	Medical Department ..	12	14	0	0	24	0	50
		155	36	1901	5780	1189	0	9061
Straits and Labuan.	Effectives	28	4	36	1616	106	0	1790
	Commissariat Department ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Ordnance Department ..	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Medical Department ..	3	7	0	0	6	0	16
		33	19	36	1616	112	0	1816
	Grand Total ..	188	55	1937	7396	1301	0	10877

249. These troops have to be relieved after three years' service. Setting aside the numbers to be conveyed outward, to fill up vacancies, and those returning sick, if one third is taken for each year's relief, a close approximation will be gained of the annual expense of transport by sailing vessels. To arrive at this, an average of the cost of employing ships for this purpose, since 1845 to the present time, has been struck.

The annexed Table exhibits the result :—

Burmah, Moulmein, and Straits.,	188 Officers each way, or	376	at	140	11	0	52,898	8	0
	55 Warrant Officers each way, or	110	at	71	9	5	7,874	11	10
	10,634 Men each way, or	21,268	at	33	0	1	7,01,954	12	4
	Grand Total for 3 years						7,62,728	0	2
	Or annually Co.'s Rupees						2,54,242	10	8

250. The Government have lately been advised by the Honorable the Court of Directors that a steam-vessel which had been constructed under their orders, with special regard to the requirements of this Presidency, was nearly ready and would leave England by the end of June.

FINANCIAL.

251. The actual Accounts of the year 1855-56 will, the Accountant General states, certainly not be ready till November. Having been required to submit his Report by the 15th June, he has been obliged to notice the *estimated* results only of the past year as entered in the Statements recently prepared by him for the new financial review, and to compare them with the actuals of the preceding year 1854-5.

Revenue Department.

Estimated Land Revenue for 1855-56 compared with 1854-55.

252. The Land Revenue of this Presidency was assumed at Rupees 3,44,32,000. This amount consisted of Rupees 3,29,87,000 in current Revenue, and Rupees 14,45,000 in arrears. The actual realization in 1854-55 was Rupees 3,37,96,000 and consisted of, Current Rupees 3,24,26,000, and Arrears, Rupees 13,70,000. Upwards of 5½ lakhs of Rupees are expected to be realized in 1855-56 in the current Revenues in excess of the collections in the previous years, and ¾ lakh of Rupees in the item of arrears. The result would have been more favorable but for the adverse nature of the season.

Salt Revenue.

253. The next principal item of receipt, *viz.* Salt Revenue, was estimated at Rupees 49,50,000. This shows a trifling increase of Rupees 75,000 over the actual of the previous year.

Tribute.

254. Under the head Tribute, a sum of Rupees 34,46,000 was estimated, which does not vary from year to year, being a fixed amount.

Abkary or Revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.

255. The next item of importance is Abkary which was expected to yield a Revenue of Rupees 22,45,000 in the past year, being about 1 lakh of Rupees in excess of the actual of the previous year.

Land and Sea Customs.

256. From Customs, both land and sea, the expected Receipts amount to Rupees 11,00,000 ; the largest receipt is from Sea Customs. There is a slight falling off under Customs in 1855-56, compared with the past year, of about ¾ lakh of Rupees.

257. The item of Moturpha follows next in importance. It was estimated to yield Rupees 10,77,000. There is a slight falling off, in this branch of the Revenue, of only a few thousand Rupees.

Moturpha.

258. The other items of Revenue in the department under notice may be joined together as Miscellaneous: they aggregate Rupees 5,03,000.

Miscellaneous.

259. In the General Department, the total estimated Receipts amounted to Rupees 12,18,000. The items comprised in this Department are Stamps, Post Office, Interest Account, and other items of Miscellaneous Receipts. There is a diminution of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees in 1855-56, compared with 1854-55, in the Receipts from these sources, owing to a smaller amount of interest having been received in 1855-56 from the Mysore Government, on its debt to the Honorable Company; with this interest, however, the transaction closed and now there is no balance due.

General Department, Stamps, Post Office, Interest Account, and Miscellaneous Receipts.

260. The other remaining sources of ordinary Revenue are in the Military and Judicial Departments. In the former Department they consist of Bazar Collections derived by the sale of spirituous liquors in Military Stations, and are estimated at Rupees 2,93,000; and, in the latter, they are composed of Judicial Fines and Fees, sale proceeds of prison labor, and of unclaimed property, all which, it was expected, would amount to Rupees 1,42,000. There are no material variations in these items compared with 1854-55.

Military and Judicial Departments.

Military Abkary.

Judicial Fines and Fees, prison labor, and unclaimed property.

261. The Marine Receipts were assumed at Rupees 79,000 and correspond with the actual of the previous year.

Marine Receipts.

262. The total Ordinary Receipts in the several Departments, above alluded to, were assumed at Rupees 4,94,85,000.

263. The Extraordinary Receipts consisting of sales of provisions, stores, horses,—refunds of charges, &c., in the different Departments were estimated to amount to Rupees 11,80,000; while the Receipts from Profit and Loss, comprising the difference on the rates of Exchange on the transactions with London, the gain* on the coinage of copper, the Receipts from Estates in the Administrator General's Office unclaimed for fifteen years, which, under a recent enactment† of the Legislative Council of India, come to Government, and other Miscellaneous Receipts, were assumed at Rupees 5,64,000.

Extraordinary Receipts including Profit and Loss.

Extraordinary Receipts	11,80,000
Profit and Loss	5,64,000
Rupees	17,44,000

264. Thus the ‡ total Territorial Income under the three Divisions above alluded to, *viz.* Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, aggregates Rupees 5,12,29,000 upwards of 5 millions sterling, and exceeds the actual income of 1854-55 in the trifling sum of Rupees 72,000.

Total Territorial Income.

---

* The difference between the Stamp value of copper coins fabricated in the Mint and the value of copper sent out from England as metal.

† Section LI., Act. VIII. of 1855.

‡ Estimated.

265. The estimated disbursements for the year under report were as follows :—The expenditure, in the General Department, was assumed at Rupees 105,66,000. This consists partly of Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues, and partly of Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department. The Political Disbursements were estimated at Rupees 55,37,000 and include payment of one-fifth share of the Tanjore and Carnatic Revenues to the Rajah of Tanjore and Nawaub of the Carnatic,*—(both of whom have lately departed this life),—compensations for lands resumed by Government—Pensions and Charitable Allowances,—and Pagoda and Mosque Allowances. The remaining sum, *viz.* Rupees 50,29,000 was provided to meet the salaries of the Governor and Members of Council,—of the Secretaries to Government and their Offices,—of the Department of Accounts and Finance, Sub-Treasurer, Civil, Auditor, and their Establishments,—of the Mint, Assay, and Mint Committee Offices,—and also to meet Government contributions to the Service Funds, interest payable on the same Account,—Expenses of the Civil Hospitals,—Superannuation Pensions,—Post Office and other Miscellaneous Charges. The estimated Charges* of 1855-56 compared with the actual result of the previous year, exhibit an expected increase of expenditure of about 5½ lakhs; which occurs, principally, in the items of Public Instruction and charge for Copper to be received from England for coinage, in the former to the extent of about 2¼ lakhs owing to the gradual increase in the spread of Education, and in the latter 2½ lakhs, owing to a comparatively limited quantity of copper having been received in the previous year.

Charges for 1855-56, General Department.

Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues	55,37,000
Salaries and Establishments, &c., of Officers employed in the General Departments.	50,29,000
Rupees	105,66,000

Nawaub of the Carnatic died 7th October 1855.

Rajah of Tanjore died 29th October 1855.

266. The Charges of the Judicial Department, consist of salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge and Establishment, of the Supreme Court and Company's Law Officers. The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes and Establishment as well as the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Sheriff's, and Coroner's Offices, and Police, also Diet and Passage-money on account of convicts. All these were expected to cost Rupees 4,74,000.

Judicial Department.

267. The expenses of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Provinces, Police, &c., were assumed at Rupees 31,28,000 making an aggregate† of Rupees 36,02,000. This amount, compared with the actual results of the previous year, shows an increase in the year under report of about ½ a lakh of Rupees, owing chiefly to the recent appointment of an Inspector of Prisons. The proportion which the Charges for the Administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the protection of life and property, bear to the total Territorial Income, *viz.* 512 lakhs of Rupees, noticed in paragraph 14, is 7 per cent.

268. The principal items of Charge in the Revenue Department consist of Charges for collecting Land Revenue which were expected to amount to Rupees 37,07,000. The Charges of the Board of Revenue are estimated to cost Rupees 2,98,000 and the other items, *viz.* Contingent Charges,

Revenue Department.

* These Charges, *viz.* Rupees 105,66,000 bear a proportion of 21 per cent. on the total Territorial Revenue.

† Judicial and Magisterial.

Tent Allowance, Surgeon's Allowance, Establishment for collecting the Revenues from Abkary, Small Farms, &c., &c., are expected to amount to Rupees 5,30,000. The Charge for collecting Sea and Land Customs is Rupees 1,94,000, and the Salt Charges are Rupees 9,68,000. The total estimated expenditure adverted to is therefore Rupees 56,97,000. There is a decrease of about 1½ lakh of Rupees in this Department, below the actual Expenditure of 1854-55 and is attributable chiefly to diminished manufacture of Salt which will reduce the Charges. The total receipts, in the *Revenue Department*, were estimated at 443 lakhs of Rupees, while the Charges of Collection were assumed at 57 lakhs of Rupees, thus it will be seen, that the Charges of Collection average nearly 13 per cent. on the Revenues, or 11 per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts.

Marine Department.

269. The expenditure in the Marine Department, was assumed at Rupees 1,27,000 and comprises the Offices of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, and Registrar of Merchant Seamen, including the expenses of the steamer allowed for the use of this Presidency. There is a diminution in 1855-56, in this Department to the extent of upwards of ½ lakh of Rupees, owing to the steamer, allowed for the use of this Presidency, having been returned as unserviceable.

Military Department.

270. The total Military Expenditure is estimated to cost Rupees 293,66,000. This sum would have been considerably less, if the Charges on account of the large body of the Madras Troops who are exclusively employed in the several Territories and Governments noted in the margin, (the Revenue of which are not embraced in the Accounts of the Madras Presidency), amounting to the large sum of Rupees 81,62,000 be excluded from the Local Charges. The Military Expenditure of this Presidency would, thereby, be reduced to only Rupees 2,12,04,000.

Nagpore	12,90,830
Saugor Division.....	17,80,260
Cuttack	1,63,050
Rangoon	21,67,260
Moulmein, Tavoy, & Mergui	3,94,230
Penang, Singapore, & Malacca	4,52,050
Belgaum	2,08,160
Aden	2,62,160
	67,18,000
Commissariat Charges for the Eastern Settlements	14,44,000
Rupees	81,62,000

271. There is an increase in this Department to the extent of about 4¼ lakhs of Rupees, arising mainly from a larger amount of Batta being expected to be paid in 1855-56 to the Madras Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements. The proportion which the Military Charges for the protection of the country bear to the total Territorial Revenue is 57 per cent., but deducting the expenses of the Madras Troops serving at the other Presidencies and Governments as above shown, the proportion is only 41 per cent.

Public Works, Ordinary.

272. The expenditure connected with *Repairs* of Public Works is estimated at Rupees 27,80,000. Of this sum 6 lakhs of Rupees are on account of Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies, of Engineers and others, and the residue for repairing Trunk Roads, Branch Roads, Bridges, Embankments, Canals, Anicuts, Buildings, &c. A lakh and-a-half of Rupees were spent in the previous year in excess of the expected expenditure in the year under review, mainly with the view of affording relief to the poorer classes who were suffering from the effects of drought. If, to the amount provided for repairs of Public Works be added the amount assumed for Construction, which latter head will be presently noticed, the total will be Rupees 71,61,000, thus, above one-seventh or 14 per cent. of the Territorial Income was abo t to be devoted to Public Works.

273. The total Ordinary Expenditure in the several Departments above-mentioned amount to Rupees 521,38,000.

Extraordinary Charges, including Profit and Loss.

274. The "Extraordinary Charges," including sums to be written off to Profit and Loss in the several Departments, have been assumed at Rupees 4,43,000. Every item of expenditure which arises from the re-payment of what has formerly been credited as Revenue, as well as every expense of a temporary nature, are classed as Extraordinary Charges, and, upon this principle, the estimated item, under this head, consists of contribution to Horticultural Society for purchase of land—expenditure on account of Paris and Madras Exhibitions,—Tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—Retrenchments repaid—and other Miscellaneous Charges. The items debited to "Profit and Loss" consist, principally, of the loss arising from the difference between the rates of Exchange at which the local coins of Hyderabad and Nagpore are received from the Civil Authorities at those places and credited to Bengal, and the prescribed rates at which the same currency is issued to subsidiary Forces, composed of Madras Troops, stationed at Secunderabad and Nagpore. There is a decrease in the Estimate, on account of these charges of about one lakh of Rupees, chiefly arising from larger Disbursements having been made in 1854-55 on account of Paris and Madras Exhibitions, and the expense incurred on account of the Museum at the East India House not expected in 1855-56.

Public Works, Extraordinary.

275. The next and last head of Charge to be noticed is Public Works Extraordinary, under which is comprehended the *Construction* of the several works of utility, such as Roads,—Bridges,—Canals, both for irrigation and navigation purposes,—Anicuts—Embankments,—Buildings, including Barracks, &c., for all of which a large sum *viz.* Rupees 43,81,000 was provided under this head. There is an increased expenditure in 1854-55 of about 3¾ lakhs of Rupees, owing, chiefly, to the cause assigned for the variation under the head Public Works Ordinary, (paragraph 22.) It may here be observed, that Road Works to the value of no less than upwards of 22½ lakhs were carried on in different Districts, but chiefly in Bellary to afford the relief alluded to in the same paragraph. Thus the Territorial Charges aggregate Rupees 569,62,000, upwards of 5½ millions sterling.

Result of the Territorial Receipts and charges.

276. The total estimated Territorial Receipts were shown in paragraph 14, to be Rupees 512,29,000. The total Charges have been assumed at Rupees 569,62,000, as just observed, the total Expenditure, above receipts, is, therefore, Rupees 57,33,000. This deficiency has, however, been more than met by the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, and which amounted to 17,30,000½ lakhs of Rupees. The result would have been different:—the balance would have been augmented, instead of being swallowed up;—a surplus, instead of a deficit, of receipts would have been exhibited, to the extent of Rupees 24,29,000 or nearly a quarter of a million sterling,—if the Expenditure on account of the Madras Troops, which are not actually serving within this Presidency, adverted to in paragraph 22 had been deducted from the Territorial Charges of Madras, and debited to the Accounts of the Territories and Governments under which they are actually serving.

Total Territorial Receipts ...		512,29,000
Total Territorial Charges ...	569,62,000	
Deduct Cost of the Troops exclusively employed under other Territories and Governments ...	81,62,000	
		488,00,000
Surplus		24,29,000

277. The total Charges of the different Departments are exhibited below in one view, and the proportion each of them bear to the total Territorial Receipts, *viz.* Rupees 512,29,000.

	Total Amount.	*Average Percentage.*
Territorial and Political Disbursements,—including one-fifth shares of the Carnatic and Tanjore Revenues, payable to the late Nawaub and the Rajah	55,37,000	11
General Charges,—*viz.* Salaries and Establishments of all Offices in the general branch of the Service, and Charges for general purposes ...	50,29,000	10
Judicial Charges for the Administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the protection of life and property	36,02,000	7
Revenue Charges for collection of Land and other sources of Revenue	56,97,000	11
Marine Charges	1,27,000	¼
Military Charges for the maintenance of the Troops for the Military protection of the country...	293,66,000	57
Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, Repairs and Construction of works of public utility and irrigation, ...	71,61,000	14
Extraordinary and Profit and Loss.		
Charges of occasional or temporary description, and loss sustained in rates of Exchange and re-coinage of uncurrent coins, &c.	4,43,000	1
Total Territorial Charges ...	569,62,000	111¼

The excess above the 100, *viz.* 11¼ per cent., has been met from the balance of Cash and supplies from Foreign Account. If, however, the Expenditure on account of the Troops employed on the Services of other Territories and Government, adverted* to in paragraph 20 of this Report, be excluded from the above view, then the total of percentage of the charges of the several branches would be 95 per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts. A concise Financial Statement of Receipts and Disbursements also accompanies this Report.

Concise Financial Statement added.

278. Independent of this present Report, the first of the kind called for, there are seven other periodical Reports† on the finance of this Presidency, which are submitted by the Accountant General to Government, half-yearly or yearly, for the use of the Government of India, the Honorable Court of Directors, and the Board of Control. They are specified in the margin.

1. Annual Prospective Estimate and Report thereon.
2. Annual Report on the regular Estimate and the Estimate.
3. Annual Statement of actual Receipts and Charges of the year.
4. Annual Report on the Comparative Statement for each official year.
5. Annual Statement for the Financial Review, with explanation.
6. The Estimate of the Provincial Resources and Expenditure, and also of the state of the General Treasury, from January to June, and Report thereon
7. Ditto ditto from July to December.

* Rupees 81,62,000 or 16 per cent.

† Description and use of the Periodical Reports submitted to Government accompanied by figured Statements and Accounts.

279. To give an idea of what the coming Receipts and Charges of the year will be, the *Prospective Estimate* is sent in with a short Report. That Estimate is not compared with any actual results. It is founded on a rough calculation of the probable resources and expenditure and is despatched two or three months after the commencement of the official year to which it refers, *viz.* June or July.

Prospective Estimate—what it is.

280. To give a view of what the Receipts and Charges of the year will, most probably, be, the *Regular Estimate* of Receipts and Disbursements of the year is submitted accompanied by a Report. It explains the causes of variations between that estimate and the actual results of the year immediately preceding it. It is generally forwarded in December or January, *i. e.* about nine months after the commencement of the official year of which it treats.

Regular Estimate—what it is.

281. Then the *Annual Statement* shows the actual Receipts and Charges of the year. This is the document in which full and particular information of this nature is conveyed to the Government, the Honorable Court, and the Board of Control. It shows the whole in a compact, clear, and balanced form. The balance at the commencement of the year is given, and also the balance in hand at the close of the year. The Annual Statement of 1855-56 will have to be despatched by the second steamer of November* next.

Annual Statement—what it is.

282. Besides the foregoing, there is the *Comparative Report* explanatory of the causes of variation between the estimated and actual Receipts and Disbursements during the official year, and also of the variation between the actual result of the one last year compared with the actual result of the year preceding it. This Report, accompanied by a figured Statement, is, generally, transmitted in June or July, *i. e.* about fifteen months after the close of the official year to which it appertains.

Comparative Statement—what it is.

283. There are, moreover, the Statements, tantamount to a Report, which the Government of India have recently directed to be prepared and transmitted to them with the Regular Estimate of each year. They are marked A. B. C. D. E. and F., and enable them to take a formal review of the finances at stated periods. These Statements were prepared, for the first time, for 1855-56, and forwarded in March 1856. They contain three principal columns with minor columns to each. The first principal column exhibited the actual results of 1854-55, the second the Regular Estimate for 1855-56, and the third the anticipation Sketch Estimate for 1856-57. The minor columns are confined to Statements A. and B., and exhibited the scale of income and scale of charge, the arrears of former years, and the income and charges of the current year unrealized and unpaid, and the total realization and payment. The object of showing these sums, in separate columns, is to ascertain how much of the total ordinary income and charge can be considered as actual income or charge of the year, and how much is to be looked upon as nominal. These Statements also contained, in columns of Remarks, explanations of the chief causes of variation in the several items between the principal columns, and also between the minor columns.

Financial Review Statements—what they are.

A exhibits the Territorial Income.
B exhibits the Territorial Charge.
C exhibits the Territorial Receipts under debt.
D exhibits the Territorial Charges under debt.
E exhibits the Territorial Receipts under Foreign Account.
F exhibits the Territorial Charges under Foreign Account.

* That is about seven months after the close of the year to which it appertains.

284. Reports and Half-yearly Cash Estimates,* are submitted to show the Cash Balances on hand in the several Provincial Treasuries at the beginning of the calendar half-year, and the expected Revenue and other Receipts, during the year, which consist chiefly of Land Tax, Salt Revenue, Abkary Excise, Tribute, &c. These being added to the balance of Cash in hand form the total of resources available. The Report next exhibits the funds set apart from these resources to meet the Civil, the Military, the Public Works, and the other Local Charges. It then shows the surplus funds in the Provincial Treasuries available for the supply of the General Treasury at the Presidency. This supply is derived from bills drawn on those Treasuries for cash paid at Madras, and from remittances in specie.

Half-yearly Cash Estimates—what they are.

285. The drawing of money from the Provinces by means of bills not only saves Government the expense of remittances, but obviates the necessity of moving troops to escort them. It also affords to the Mercantile Community the opportunity of making their remittances into the interior for commercial purposes. There is this further advantage, the agricultural classes have thus opened to them a ready market on the spot for the produce of their labor, and Government are indirectly benefitted, because the ryots are thereby enabled to discharge their kists with greater punctuality and facility than they could otherwise.

286. The Report lastly exhibits the balance of Cash expected to remain at the end of the half-year, which must *necessarily* be retained in the different Provincial Treasuries to meet the probable demands thereon subsequent to that period. Notice is periodically given, in the official *Gazette* of the sums which may be available in each Treasury for bills from time to time with reference to the anticipated demand for the same. Such portion of the amount, allotted for bills, as may not have been taken up by merchants, is brought down to the Presidency in specie.

287. At the end of the first half-year *viz.* 30th June, larger balances are reserved in the Provincial Treasuries than at the end of the second half-year. This is done expressly in order to meet the local demands in the second half-year which are considerably above the collections generally, by reason of the bulk of the revenue being obtained in the first half of the year. It also often happens that considerable sums remain in the Provincial Treasuries in uncurrent coins and in small coins. These uncurrent coins, though receivable in payment of Revenue, cannot be re-issued. They must be brought to the Presidency for re-coinage. This transfer hither can only be effected as opportunities of remittances offer. The small coins are supplied to Collectors from Madras for issue in their Districts, and especially on account of Public Works. Some experience and foresight are necessary in alloting funds in the Provinces to meet the various public requirements; and in making the general financial arrangements of Government according to times and seasons, and also in contriving, in times of need, to make the surplus resources of some Treasuries available for the deficiencies in the others.

288. The Reports on the half-yearly Estimates, above alluded to, treat likewise of the state of the General Treasury at the Presidency as regards its probable Receipts and Disbursements. It is, as already observed, replenished chiefly by bills and by remittances from the Provincial Treasuries, Mint Remittances, *i. e.* the out-turn of the bullion bought by Government from the merchants who import it, form another source of supply to the General Treasury.

---

* In a balanced form.

289. A portion of the Surplus Balances in the Treasuries on the Western Coast was formerly held available for remittance to Bombay, both by bills and in specie, but, just at present, this resource is needed here. In the margin is exhibited the amount of remittances in specie sent to Bengal, Bombay, and England, during the ten years from 1845-46 to 1854-55, as also the remittances in specie received from them during the same period.

Remittances sent to					Received from	
Years.	Bengal.	Bombay.	England.	Total.	Bengal.	
1845-46	..	2315000	..	2315000	..	
1846-47	..	3939774	..	3939774	..	
1847-48	3500000	5025000	..	8525000	..	
1848-49	..	3600000	5500000	9100000	..	None received from Bombay and London during these ten years.
1849-50	2500000	3240000	..	5740000	..	
1850-51	2000000	1106000	..	3106000	..	
1851-52	3500000	3292000	..	6792000	..	
1852-53	2000000	1320560	..	3320560	..	
1853-54	9130000	..	..	9130000	..	
1854-55	2117000	966327	909915	3993242	2007000	
Total	24747000	24804661	6409915	55961576		

290. It will next be proper to notice briefly the beneficial changes and improvements which have been made in the principal Financial Reports, and in the date of despatch of the principal Financial Statements of this Presidency. The Reports on the Regular Estimate and Comparative Statement contain explanations of variations, only, in the *principal heads* of Account or sources of Revenue and Charge, in order not to distract the reader with needless details, but, in view to afford the information, which may be required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and other Authorities, in respect to variations in Revenue and Charge of each District, or in minor items under the general heads treated of in the Reports, appendices have been subjoined, containing detailed explanations, with figures, hitherto afforded in the Report itself.

Annual Financial Reports condensed and improved.

291. These Reports, Appendices, and the figured Statements to which they refer, as also the General Territorial books of this Presidency, have been all printed in a Press lately founded in the Accountant General's Office, without any additional expense whatever to Government, and will be so printed in future. The advantages derived from printing the Accounts are so obvious that they need not be explained in detail here. It may merely be observed that these documents now appear on a smaller sized paper than that which was used when they were prepared in manuscript. They are now less liable to injury ; they are more handy ; they are less expensive, in respect of the paper used, and in conveyance by sea or land ; they are rendered in better arranged and more systematic forms. All the copies required to be despatched to different authorities in India and in England are sent off at once, and the long intervals, which formerly were the subject of remark, between the transmission of the different copies, no longer disturb the course of business.* The Accounts can be more readily examined, and present a less unattractive form to the enquirer.

292. In order to ensure the immediate adjustment in the Accounts of the proper Officer, in charge of each Treasury, and to the appropriate heads of Charge of all payments made to parties absent from their Districts, whether on leave, or on temporary duty, the Collectors and others in charge of treasuries, have been instructed to grant them Bills of Exchange on the Collectors in whose Districts they

Measure adopted for the prompt adjustment of payments made by one Collector on account of another.

* Additional copies are now forwarded to Government for the use of the several Members of Government and the Secretaries, &c., and are also available for the use of the Assistants in this Office.

may be residing or doing duty, or, if at the Presidency, on the Sub-Treasurer, for the amount which may be due to them; and to adjust the amount immediately in their Accounts. This has done away with the dilatory system, which hitherto prevailed, of making similar adjustments on the receipt of the vouchers for actual payments from the paying Officer, which system, besides causing delay, unnecessarily swelled the head of "Arrears" and encumbered the Accounts.

Its scope and object.

293. The actual Account of Receipts and Disbursements, of this Presidency, for 1854-55, was completed, with improvements, two months earlier, than in the previous year; a copy of it, in manuscript, was despatched to the Government of India by the second steamer of December 1855. It was printed expeditiously, and copies forwarded to the Home and Indian Governments by the first steamer of the following month.* Measures have been also adopted to ensure, for future years, the transmission of this important return by the second steamer of November, agreeably to instructions from the Honorable Court and Government of India.

The early completion of the Accounts of actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1854-55.

Measures taken to complete it annually in November.

294. With the actual Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for 1855-56, will be forwarded separate Supplemental Statements, as directed by the Government of India, showing the various works of public utility which are directly remunerative, and which may have cost Rupees 10,000 and upwards. This Supplemental Statement will exhibit, on one side, the cost of the work, with interest on the outlay, and on the other, the receipts therefrom. A general Statement is likewise in course of preparation, showing the total actual expenditure for 1855-56, on account of public works, including salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers connected therewith, distinguishing the Construction Charges from Repairs, and the Ordinary Repairs from the Extraordinary.

Supplemental Statements exhibiting the cost of public works directly remunerative.

Treasury.

295. The amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, at the Madras General Treasury, for the year 1855-56, and for the three previous years, will be seen in the Statements in the Appendix.

296. In October 1854, the Government, on the application of the Chamber of Commerce, sanctioned an arrangement, proposed by that body, for the opening, by Government, of a Cash Account with the Bank of Madras, and for the payment and receipt of money by Government through the Bank, with the proviso that the operations were to be restricted within the limits before prescribed for the receipt of Bank-notes into the Treasury; that is, that the balance retained in Cash at the Bank, and the amount of Bank-notes in the Treasury were not, jointly, to exceed 4 lakhs of Rupees. The Sub-Treasurer reports that during the eighteen months the Account has been opened, including the entire year 1855-56, the transactions upon it have amounted to Rupees 133,80,816, and that it has been a great public convenience. The measure has been approved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and an application from the Chamber of Commerce for its extension is now before Government.

---

* It was noticed in England that Madras was, on this occasion, in advance of all the Presidencies in rendering Accounts to the Home Authorities.

Government Savings Bank.

The Government Savings Bank was established in the year 1834. Its progress has been marked by a steady increase in its business. The total number of depositors, during the 21 years of its existence, has been 21,673, representing a sum of Rupees 68,33,649. The Accounts closed, during the same period, have been 15,881 or Rupees 21,96,629; the partial withdrawals have been Rupees 39,75,462, consisting of Cash Transactions ... 21,57,547
Invested in the Loans 16,67,915
Treasury Certificates 1,50,000
leaving open, on 30th April 1855, Accounts 5,792, exhibiting a balance at credit of Rupees 6,61,558.

The management of the Bank is vested in a Committee. It is under the immediate control of the Government Agents, the Sub-Treasurer, as one of these Officers, being "Ex-Officio" Secretary, and upon him devolves the duty of carrying on the business. The Bank is held in the same building as the General Treasury.

Every Resident Collector and Pay-master, within the limits of the Presidency, or wherever there are troops belonging to Madras, has charge of a branch Bank, and the business of depositors, resident in their range, is conducted through them. Within the last year, the necessity, which before existed, of an application for withdrawal being submitted to the Head Office, and an order for payment issued by it, has been done away with, and payment, in most cases, is, at once, made by the branch Banks. Instructions have also been issued by the Acting Accountant General, within the last month, to discontinue the transmission of Deposit and Withdrawal Statements through his Office, and to forward them direct to the Savings Bank; the former practice was found to be productive of much delay and inconvenience, and, it is hoped, the new arrangement, by bringing the Head Office and the branches into immediate communication with each other, will tend to facilitate the transaction of business.

Civil Audit Department.

297. A radical change in the system of auditing Civil Charges in this Presidency has been determined upon during the year. Under the arrangements in force, since the establishment of this Office, as a distinct department under the Government, in January 1811, the whole of the Civil Expenditure incurred in the Provinces has come under review at the close of each Fusly or Revenue year ending 11th July, or, since Fusly 1264, with the 30th June. Under this system Civil disbursing Officers were under the necessity of furnishing this Office with voluminous and intricate Statements of Charge, which, as their preparation involved a large amount of labor, and could be commenced with only on the expiration of the year, invariably occasioned a delay, ranging from five to twelve months, thus deferring the audit of a year's Charges to a corresponding period after its termination. Irrespective of the disadvantages attending a late audit, such as—the insecurity under which the Officers of Government lay, in consequence of their liability to retrenchment for over-drawing their salaries,—the difficulty of recovering retrenchments, whether from their removal to other and distant stations or from the inability of the Officers retrenched to refund, at a remote period, what they had drawn under the belief that it was their rightful due,—the late adjustment of the Accounts, &c.—the accident of the Fusly year having been selected for the annual audit, rendered the returns, furnished for the purposes of audit, useless, so far as the preparation of the Returns required of this Office was concerned;

and, hence, rendered it necessary that Special Returns, for this latter purpose, should be submitted, thus adding to the labors of the already over-taxed provincial establishments In addition to this labor and delay, the contingent expenditure was made subject to departmental audit, and then submitted to Government for sanction, and finally admitted or retrenched by the Audit Office.

298. These serious inconveniences, have, it is hoped, been, at once, removed, by the simple introduction of the system of pre-audit, already in operation at the other Presidencies.

299. The change of system commences with the present official year 1856-57. Its practical working and effects will form the subject of the Report for next year.

MINT.

300. The principal fact connected with the Madras Mint, worthy of being recorded in the history of the year, is the large receipt of bullion from merchants, which has amounted, in standard value, to Rupees 72,61,688-4-6, being far in excess of any previous year, since the re-establishment of the Mint. The importations at Calcutta and Bombay have been much greater, in proportion to their greater commerce.

301. The coinage of the year has been as follows :—

SILVER.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
Single Rupees	44,08,283	
Half Rupees	8,53,430	54,52,049 11 0
Quarter Rupees	19,22,910	
Double Annas	10,92,737	
COPPER.		
Half Annas	14,30,553	
Quarter Annas...	46,17,041	1,20,676 13 1
Single Pies	7,35,508	
Total Rupees ...		55,72,726 8 1

302. It was intended that the smaller coins, particularly double annas, should be fabricated this year in great numbers; but the demands on the Treasury, caused by the unusual importation of bullion, rendered it necessary to discontinue the small coinage, when but little progress had been made with it, and to press on that of rupees so as to obtain the greatest possible delivery in actual weight. By great exertion, the daily delivery of Rupees was raised to nearly 36,000 for about a month; but the extra work so distressed the cattle which turn the Laminating Mills, that it was, soon after, relinquished.

303. The expenditure of the Mint, including Mint-Master's salary—Establishment—Contingent Charges,—Stores,—purchase and hire of cattle,—manufacture of acids, &c., has amounted to ... ... Rupees 1,00,001 11 4

The Charges for the Assay Department, are	„	26,790 1 7
For the Mint Committee's Establishment, ...	„	3,612 10 9
Total Rupees ...		1,30,404 7 8

The Receipt by Seignorage and refining Charges, is .. Rs.	1,36,121	1	10
By Profit on Copper Coinage, ...	62,701	3	10
By excess of Silver through unreported assay fractions, &c. ...	9,124	1	9
By unserviceable articles, acids, &c. sold, ...	1,127	12	9
Total Rupees ...	2,09,074	4	2

showing a net gain of Rupees 78,669-12-6 without including the value of the drosses, which are not yet reported by the Assay Master.

304. Besides the coinage, the Mint has been engaged in the manufacture of a pair of high-pressure Steam-engines, with gearing and boilers, to be substituted for animal power at the Laminating Mills. The work has made considerable progress during the year.

305. A Balance for weighing Salt has also been constructed after many experiments, and has been approved by the Revenue Authorities for general use.

Ecclesiastical.

306. During the year under review two Chaplains and four Assistant Chaplains have been added to the Establishment of the Church of England, making the number of the former 13 and of the latter 22.

Hon'ble Court's Despatch, 4th April 1855, received 28th May.

307. In consequence of this augmentation, Chaplains have been appointed, for the first time, to the Stations of Palamcottah, Berhampore, and Chutterpore, and a second Chaplain has been assigned to the Vepery District of Madras. A Chaplain has also, for the first time, been appointed to Rajahmundry, but this was in March 1855, before the augmentation.

Mr. Pratt, appointed in May 1856.

Mr. Ottley in April 1856.

Mr. Little in May 1856.

308. Churches have been erected at

1. Combaconum		
2. Nellore	}	By private subscriptions with the aid of Government.
3. Mercara	}	
4. Palamcottah		By Government.
5. Cuddapah	}	By private means.
6. Secunderabad	}	

Political.

309. The most noticeable incidents, in a political point of view, that have occurred during the year 1855-56, are the deaths in the same month of the Nawaub of the Carnatic and the Rajah of Tanjore.

Death of His Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic.

310. His Highness Mahomed Ghouse, Nawaub of the Carnatic, died, at Madras, suddenly, on the 7th of October 1855, leaving no legitimate issue.

Death of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

311. His Highness Streemunt Rajastree Seenajee Maharajah Chutturputty Sahib, the Rajah of Tanjore, died, in his palace, at Tanjore, after a few hours' illness, on the 29th of the same month, leaving two daughters but no male children.

312. The demise of both these princes has been reported to the Honorable the Court of Directors with the views thereon of the Local and of the Supreme Governments. The Honorable Court have decided that the office and dignity of Nawaub of the Carnatic and of the Rajah of Tanjore respectively have determined with the deaths of the last incumbents, but have desired that, in both cases, liberal provision be made for the members of the family and chief servants and retainers. The necessary arrangements for this end are under the consideration of Government.

Travancore.

313. In a letter dated 13th August 1855, the Madras Government forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General, then on the Neilgherry Hills, for his consideration and orders, sundry petitions from parties residing in Travancore, complaining of gross mal-administration of the affairs of that State. His Lordship the Marquis of Dalhousie directed that a forcible representation of the abuses stated to prevail in Travancore should be addressed to the Rajah of Travancore by the Government of Madras. A letter was accordingly written to the Rajah, by the Right Honorable the Governor, pointing out the grave acts of corruption and oppression which characterized the rule of the Travancore State, and exhorting the Rajah to take measures, in concert with the Resident, for correcting these evils. This letter was transmitted to the Resident for delivery to the Rajah.*

Purlah Kimedy.

314. In February 1856, the Dundasena of Gybah, a petty hill chief of the Purlah Kimedy Zemindary in the Ganjam District, having been arrested for turbulent conduct, endangering the peace of the country, and ordered to be confined as a State prisoner in the Jail of Chittoor, contrived, before commencing his journey thither, to effect his escape,—betook himself to the hills and jungle of Purlah Kimedy—and, having incited some tribes of the Sourahs, or half-savage race of that part of the country, committed various outrages. The history of the operations against him belongs rather to the present year 1856-7. It may suffice here to state that prompt measures were taken by the Government for re-inforcing the troops in the Northern Division and for vigorous action. The movement had, in a great degree, abated before the setting in of the rains put a stop to operations in the field; and it was hoped that on the season re-opening, the emeute would speedily be suppressed altogether.

Miscellaneous.—Population.

The Census in this Presidency is taken quinquennially, and one is now in progress. The result of this, however, will not be known until after the close of the Revenue year, (30th June.) The result of that last taken, (in 1850), is given in the Appendix.

---

* The Government have received from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin Reports upon the system of administration in their States and on their condition for the past year. These Reports cannot conveniently be introduced in this place, but as they contain much interesting and useful information, they have been inserted in the Appendix.

315. The Protector of Emigrants reports that emigration has been satisfactorily carried on throughout the year. The emigrants themselves have embarked with cheerfulness and good will; their wants and comforts have been so well attended to that no complaints have been made, and they have reached their destination without any serious accident, and without grievance of any kind. On the other hand, those parties, who have returned to their native country, have declared themselves well satisfied with the treatment they experienced abroad, contented with their industrial residence, and with the earnings they realised.

Emigration.

316. It is very evident that the Natives of this Presidency give a decided preference to an industrial residence at the Mauritius. They like the climate and have such frequent opportunities of communicating with their friends and relations, that their exile is neither considered hard nor irksome, and, after a certain period of relaxation on their return to their native country, many of them voluntarily renew their engagement with planters at the Mauritius.

317. The number of emigrants who have embarked from Madras to the Mauritius, since May 1855, are

Per 23 Ships.	Adult, Males	4,320
	Adult, Females	1,543
	Boys 585, equal to	292½
	Girls 376, equal to	188
		6,343½

318. The foregoing remarks relate to the emigration to the Mauritius. But as regards the resumption of emigration to the West Indies, that line, (resumed in February last, when

Adult, Males	212
Adult, Females	91
Boys 34, equal to	17
Girls 20, equal to	10
	330

were shipped off in the *Devonshire*,) is, on account of the season, held in abeyance until September. It remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of coolies can be obtained:—difficulty may intervene, in consequence of the vastly increased demand for labor throughout the Presidency. It is, however, satisfactory to know that many improvements have been introduced into the system of dieting and clothing the natives who engage for such distant colonies, and that every care and precaution are practised to ensure their comforts and the preservation of their health.

319. Agricultural operations and implements in this Presidency are extremely simple and rude in appearance, but adapted to the peculiarities of the country and the means of the people. Cotton Gins, of improved construction, have been introduced by Government; and the Board of Revenue are now furnishing to each Collector specimens of various English implements for exhibition to the people. The Government, for several years, maintained

Agriculture.

experimental Cotton Farms in some Districts, but these have all now been given up. The Botanical Gardens at Madras and Ootacamund,—the former partially, and the latter wholly, supported by Government,—are the only Institutions of the kind in the Madras Presidency.

Sheep.

320. The results of the experiments made during past years in certain Districts to improve the breed of sheep, by the introduction of Merino Stock from the Mysore Farm, have come under review in the past year. The result, though not absolutely conclusive, has still been so unfavorable, in almost every instance, as to preclude further endeavours, for the present, on the part of Government, though the means of carrying on the experiment will still be afforded to private individuals. Attempts are also now being made to improve the breed of cattle in Tanjore by the introduction of superior stock from Nellore. The result hitherto has been very unsatisfactory, but the experiment has only been tried for part of one year.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

321. Exhibitions of agricultural produce, &c., have been organized for every Province except Vizagapatam, where, from the greater portion of the lands being in the hands of Zemindars, the Collector considered the prospect of success to be very small. In last year exhibitions were held only in Rajahmundry and Guntoor, but, in the present year, one will be held in every district, with the single exception above-mentioned. The sum sanctioned for Prizes was, (for the whole Presidency), Rupees 60,000. Samples of superior produce and specimens of improved implements are exhibited on behalf of Government, and every effort employed to awaken the interest of the people. The exhibitions already held in the current year,—9 in number,—have, in every case, exceeded the expectations of the local Officers, and though much has yet to be done, the promise of ultimate success is very encouraging.

Mining.

322. Ores, of different kinds, are found, to a greater or less extent, in almost every district, but smelting operations, on an extended scale, and on European principles, are carried on only by the Porto Novo Iron Company. This Association have furnaces at Beypore, in Malabar, and Porto Novo, in South Arcot, and draw their ore also from the Salem District. They have lately opened another furnace at Tironamally, in South Arcot.

Forests.

323. There are no forests in Tanjore and none of any extent or importance in Bellary, Trichinopoly, or Chingleput; the Streeharicottah jungle, in the last-mentioned, furnishing only firewood for the Town of Madras. The most valuable forests are on the Western Coast in Canara and Malabar, and in Coimbatore: others, less extensive and valuable, are found in Tinnevelly, Madura, Salem, North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Kurnool; while the forest tracts, in Nellore and South Arcot are, chiefly, on their western boundaries, adjoining the Districts respectively contiguous to them, *viz.* Cuddapah and Salem. In the Northern Circars the forests in Rajahmundry are the most valuable.

324. The preservation of the forests and the supply of valuable timber, has of late years attracted considerable attention, and a separate Conservancy Department is now about to be organized.

325. Hitherto, a special establishment for the preservation of forests has been maintained only in three Districts, Canara, Malabar, and Coimbatore.

326. In the first an Uncovenanted Assistant has been appointed, specially for this duty, under the Collector, and the operations, in this department, will be carried on with greater success and efficiency than has hitherto been practicable. In Fusly 1264 the cost of establishment was a little below Rupees 6,000. The other Charges, *viz.* for conveying the timber to the Coast, &c., amounted to Rupees 37,310, while the gross receipts were Rupees 78,973, including the value of timber supplied to the Dock-yard at Bombay, but exclusive of Rupees 9,987 the value of timber supplied for Government purposes, but not paid for within the year. Including the latter sum, the net proceeds of the Conservancy may be stated at about Rupees 45,000, besides timber in store to the value of Rupees 1,04,500.

327. In Malabar, the forests are private property, with the exception of a few of teak, owned by Government, in the Talooks of Palghaut and Wynaad, and teak plantations in the Ernaad Talook. These plantations are under the care of a Native Conservator with a small establishment. The extent of land unoccupied is about 2,000 acres; and upwards of 10 lakhs of trees have been planted since 1843, and are in a flourishing condition.

328. The private forests have been greatly injured by the indiscriminate felling of trees, of all ages, within easy reach of water-carriage.

329. In the Coimbatore Districts an establishment is also maintained under a Commissioned Officer, the scene of whose operations is the Annamalay Forests in the South-West Frontier of the District. No Return of the financial results of this Agency has been received for a later period than the official year 1854-55. In that year, the permanent establishment cost Rupees 22,509, and the other Charges,—for felling, carriage of timber, &c.,—amounted to Rupees 73,663; making a total of Rupees 96,272. The value of timber supplied was Rupees 1,60,194, so that the net profits amounted to Rupees 63,921. But part of the timber, the value of which is credited in this Account, was furnished to the Bombay Dock-yard in the years 1852 and 1853. On the other hand, the rates charged were much below the market value, and the Superintendent, Lieutenant Michael, states, that, if the latter had been followed, the net profit would have been about Rupees 1,20,000.

330. The expediency of employing establishments for the preservation, &c., of forest, has been lately suggested by the Collectors of several Districts, but as the organization of a special Department for this purpose is now in contemplation, it is unnecessary to notice them on this occasion.

Survey.

331. The only scientific survey now in progress is that under the conduct of Captain Priestly in South Arcot and Trichinopoly. The survey is essentially a Revenue one; but it is effected after the European method, and, in faithfulness and utility, has given the fullest satisfaction.

332. A considerable portion of the South Arcot District has been surveyed and one Talook of Trichinopoly (Arrealore) has also been nearly completed by a party temporarily withdrawn from it under Captain Priestly himself.

333. In Madras, the St. Thome's Division has just been surveyed and mapped, and the Collector reports that the expense of the operation will be met by the amount of quit-rent recovered from parties, who, for want of such a survey, have, hitherto, evaded the just dues of Government.

334. In no other District has a scientific survey yet been organized. The Government have, however, laid before the Supreme Government a scheme for a regular re-survey of the entire Presidency on the European method. The subject is one of the utmost importance both to Government and the people. The security of tenures will be greatly enhanced by such a measure, and it is essential to an accurate and satisfactory re-adjustment of the land assessment.

335. In several Districts small Survey Schools, under the superintendence of the Revenue Authorities, have been established, mainly with a view to provide trained subordinates acquainted with the Districts, and less likely to excite the distrust of the people when a regular survey is commenced. The services of these persons are, meanwhile, of great utility in measuring lands, defining boundaries, &c.

336. The Commissioner, Northern Circars, states,—"I would wish to notice promi-"nently the change produced in Rajahmundry by the Survey Class employed in that District. "The Revenue servants there, generally, are becoming qualified to undertake surveys. "During my late circuit, the Samutdar of Nagaram, with the aid of another young man, "completed the survey and plans of two villages, which were required by me for special "purposes. The Tehsildar of Mogultoor, in the same District, T. Dharmaroyen, informed "me of arrangements he was making for the scientific survey of all the villages of his "Talook, which he hoped to accomplish in the course of a year. In Masulipatam and in "Guntoor, a similar beneficial change will, I trust, be soon apparent."

337. Nothing has been done, during the year under report, in regard to the conservancy of towns and the introduction of municipal institutions. In Madras itself, an assessment for such purposes is levied and administered by the Justices in Sessions. Act XXVI. of 1850 was enacted to meet the same object in the Provinces, but the Act has proved wholly inoperative, and the attempt to apply it has been successfully resisted on every occasion on which it was made. It has been proposed to vest Government with the power of bringing the Act into operation into any town irrespective of the wishes of the people whose concurrence is essential as the Law now stands.

Conservancy.

To Government, 11th April 1855, No. 850.

338. The opposition of the people to such measures was ascribed to their inability to appreciate the benefits which would follow the introduction of the Act;—their unwillingness to submit to any fresh taxation even for their own exclusive advantage,—and, to some extent, to a feeling of mutual distrust.

339. It has been suggested that, on the abolition of the Moturpha as a source of Government Revenue, some of its least objectionable items might, with propriety, be collected by the people themselves for municipal purposes.

Observatory.

340. During the earlier portion of the past official year, up to the end of 1855, the establishment of the Astronomical Observatory were engaged, under the Acting Astronomer,

Major W. K. Worster, in the ordinary routine observations of the sun, moon, and planets, rating of chronometers, &c.; and further in a revision of the Madras General Catalogue of Stars, (constructed by the late T. G. Taylor, Esq.,) by re-observing those stars, whose position was, in any way, doubtful, or which appeared to have a sensible proper motion.

341. Since the return from Europe of the Honorable Company's Astronomer, on 29th December 1855, the same work has been continued, and operations have also been resumed with the Equatorial Instrument, consisting of observations on certain of the double stars, and on the physical structure of the planets, especially Saturn and Mars. The worn condition of the Meridional Instruments has already been represented, and it is understood that orders have been issued by the Court of Directors for the construction of a new instrument intended to replace them.

In the Magnetic Department, the usual hourly observations, both of the Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments, have been kept up, excepting that, since 1851, two hours during the night have been omitted; the term-day observations have also been continued, excepting during the months of March and April, when the building being under repair, rendered it necessary to omit them.

342. Assistance has also been rendered to the Messrs. Schlagentweit, employed on a Magnetic Survey of India, in the way of corresponding observations, as well as in the occasional comparison or rectification of instruments, or in the supply of such as could be spared; and instruments have also been received, from time to time, for examination, rectification, or adjustment, both from private individuals and from Public Departments.

Government Central Museum Madras.

343. Instituted 14th August 1851, by Notification of Government; contains 32,000 specimens, *viz.* (I.) A Museum of Natural History, with 12,000 specimens, illustrative of Mineralogy, Geology, Palæontology, and Zoology; (II.) A Museum of Economic Geology, with 9,000 specimens, illustrative of *raw materials* in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, Machinery, Manufactures, Sculptures, Models, and the Plastic Art; (III.) A Museum of Geographical Geology, with 7,000 specimens; (IV.) A Public Library of 1,500 books. (V.) Coins, Antiquities, &c., and (VI.) A Zoological Collection of Animals.

344. Publishes, from time to time, Catalogues and Reports on matters of interest *viz.* 1853, (1) A History of the Origin and Objects of the Madras Museum; (2) 1854, On the Marbles of Southern India; (3) 1855, On the Iron Ores, the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, and the Coals of Southern India; (4) 1856, Appendix to do. do. do.; (5) 1856, on the Gum of the Isonandra Polyandra of Southern India, resembling the Gum Gutta Percha from the Isonandra Gutta of Malacca; (6) On the Progress of the Central Museum and the Institution of the Museum in the Provinces; (7) Catalogue of the Geological Specimens of the Fossils; (8) Catalogue of the British Shells; (9) Catalogue of the Fossils, Catalogue of the Minerals; (10) Madras Woods; (11) in MSS. on the Grinding, Sharpening, and Polishing Materials of Southern India. Visitors number about 40,000 a month. Has, in connection with it, a Museum ordered at each of the following places; Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Rajahmundry.

345. During the year 1855-56, enquiries have been conducted at the Museum into the possibility of obtaining in this country stones suitable for Lithography; also, into the woods of Southern India and the Fossils of the country;—Oxide of Molyledena discovered on the Neilgherries and fossils in the ceded Districts.—Officer in charge, Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.

Vaccination.

346. Compared with the results of last year, there has been a falling off in the number of vaccinations performed in many of the Collectorates, and, in some, to a very serious extent. In the seven marginally noted, the decrease, in the number vaccinated, has been not less than 23,103. In others, however, the work has progressed well, and the grand total of operations, by the regular establishment, has been 4,10,372, being an increase of 3,483 above the vaccinations in 1854. The average number of operations by each vaccinator has been 1,407; in 1854 it was 1,430; thus showing a decrease of 23 per man. During the past year, the establishment has been increased, but the amount of work has not increased in proportion, while at the same time, as above stated, in several Districts, much less work was performed.

	Decrease.
Guntoor	.. 3,621
Nellore	.. 2,511
Vizagapatam	.. 3,758
Masulipatam	.. 2.238
Calicut	.. 2,335
Bellary	.. 5,361
Cuddapah	.. 2,779
Total ...	23,103

347. In three Collectorates, the performance by each vaccinator has exceeded the average estimated by the Medical Board, *viz.* 2,100; in the Tanjore District, this amount of work has been more than doubled; at Dindigul and Honore, the Vaccinators have been, apparently, very assiduous and attentive to their duty, for each individual, in the former, gives an increase of 790 vaccinations, and, at Honore, of 614, above those of the preceding year.

Tanjore	.. 4,964
Nellore	.. 2,391
Madura	.. 2,127

348. Want of due supervision of the Native Vaccinators has been, for some time, considered and felt to be detrimental to the cause of Vaccination; and the services of the itinerating Superintendents, about to be entertained, will, it is hoped, be found efficacious in extending the operations of the Native Vaccinators and securing more reliable Returns.

349. The vaccine lymph in use, at this date, is considered pure and efficient. The ratio of failure in 1854, was 68·6, and in 1855, 77·9 per 1,000. The total expense incurred by the establishment of vaccinators in 1855, has been Rupees 28,308, or 8·2 per 100; in 1854, the total expense was 28,015, and per 100 Rupees 7-14-11.

Health of prisoners in Jails.

The health of the prisoners throughout the Presidency has been, on the whole, more favorable than during the preceding year, for though the actual number of admissions into hospital has been slightly increased as 105 to 100 per cent., yet the mortality has been less by half a unit, or as 5·6 to 6·1 per cent. In only two of the Jails has epidemic disease prevailed to any serious extent; cholera broke out in the Salem Jail, and small-pox at Calicut: in the former 38 casualties, from 57 seizures, took place, and in the latter 32, from 89 attacks.

Improvements in the way of ventilation and in the extent of accommodation for the prisoners are going on satisfactorily, and it is to be hoped, that, when they are fully completed, the sickness and mortality will be greatly lessened.

Civil Dispensaries.

The Civil Dispensaries, 35 in number, progress in usefulness most satisfactorily; the native community, generally,—the female as well as the male portion of the population,—apply more readily, and in greater numbers, than formerly to these institutions for aid. Twelve years ago, the number of applicants, at any one of the Mofussil Dispensaries, did not exceed 500; while last year the number, in some of these, reached upwards of 9,000, and the average number treated at each dispensary was 5,259. The total number treated during the year has been 1,84,069, an increase of 22,855 above the number treated in 1854. The cost attendant upon the working of the dispensaries has been 62,990 Rupees, an increase of 10,341 above that of last year. The average cost for each patient has been annas 5 and pies 6.

One of the Native Surgeons has lately been posted to the Presidency: he is to be located in Black Town, and it is proposed that he should open a dispensary. Much benefit will result from this institution.

The following Table shows, in a concise view, the working of each dispensary for the two past years:—

Table showing the Increase or Decrease of Sick treated in the under-mentioned Dispensaries in 1854 *and* 1855

Dispensaries at	Treated in 1854.	Treated in 1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
Vellore	1300	6852	5552	
Secunderabad	5669	8964	3295	
Cuddalore	6563	9394	2831	
Nellore	3937	6211	2274	
Chintadrepettah	11323	13032	1709	
Calicut	3235	4885	1650	
Honore	2285	3606	1321	
Masulipatam	6472	7694	1222	
Raneepett	.....	1204	1204	
Kurnool	8633	9692	1059	
Vepery	8404	9418	1014	
Combaconum	3345	4282	937	
Vizagapatam	4891	5764	837	
Coimbatore	3769	4472	703	
Lying-in-hospital	3654	4227	573	
Trichinopoly	4058	4622	564	
Cochin	3172	3598	426	
Chicacole	3332	3698	366	
Salem	2485	2772	287	
Guntoor	3908	4163	255	
Tinnevelly	4461	4704	243	
Mangalore	4960	5140	180	
Cuddapah	2295	2397	102	
Chingleput	8714	8796	82	
Malliapooram	633	674	41	
Madura	5549	5582	33	
Bellary	1974	1982	8	
Rajahmundry	1277	1284	7	
Triplicane	13751	12207	.....	1544
Black Town	11502	9970	.....	1532
Tellicherry	2270	916	.....	1354
Chittoor	7401	6437	.....	964
Kamptee	2511	2252	.....	259
Palamcottah—Friend-in-need Society at Ootacamund	906 2575	663 2515	.....	243 60
Total	161214	184069	22855	.....

Table showing the In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries for four months from January to April 1856.

	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.
	4088	236	5·7	60053	161	0 2

Health of the Army, European and Native.

With regard to the Army Returns; up to the 16th June, those from Burmah, the Straits, Labuan, and Moulmein had not reached the Medical Board. With regard to the rest of the Army, the sanitary state, of both European and Native, has been most favorable during the past official year, for, compared with the year 1854 and 1855, the ratio of mortality amongst European troops has been fully 1· per cent. less, and, amongst the Native troops, it has been nearly half a unit less as shown in the appended Tabular view of Sickness and Mortality amongst both class of troops by Divisions.

Excluding the Tenasserim, Singapore, Aden, Labuan, and Pegue Returns from the year 1854 and 1855, the ratio of mortality remains unaltered, *viz.* 3·2 per cent. for European, and 1·5 for the native troops, while in 1855 and 1856, the ratio of deaths is only 2·1 per cent. amongst the European, and 1·1 amongst the native soldiery. This favorable and low rate of mortality would appear to be owing to the less prevalence of epidemic disease (cholera) during the last year; for in 1854 and 1855, cholera prevailed in the Southern Division and especially in the ceded Districts.

Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality among the European and Native Troops, Queen's and Company's, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

	Divisions.	Europeans.							Natives.						
		Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily No. of sick for the year.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily No. of sick for the year.	Percentage of treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
For 1854-55.	Presidency Division	718	1425	31	53	198·4	4·3	2·1	1636	1365	18	42	83·4	1·1	1·3
	Centre Division	822	1407	36	52	171·1	4·3	2·5	1698	2126	47	154	125·2	2·7	2·2
	Southern Division.....	844	1115	34	43	132·1	4·0	3·0	4115	3991	92	174	96·9	2·2	2·3
	Mysore Division	1028	1613	25	93	156·9	2·4	1·5	4205	4336	90	167	103·1	2·1	2·07
	Malabar and Canara	951	1155	14	54	121·4	1·4	1·2	3513	2167	31	97	61·6	0·8	1·4
	Ceded Districts	768	1970	44	56	256·5	5·7	2·2	3720	2801	33	92	75·2	0·8	1·1
	Hyderabad Sub-Force ...	1099	2200	16	78	200·1	1·4	0·7	5667	5106	60	187	90·1	1·05	1·1
	Nagpore Force	333	772	3	20	231·8	0·9	0·3	3063	3127	39	100	102·08	1·2	1·2
	Northern Division.....	.....	....	None		.....	....	....	3220	5544	125	292	106·2	2·3	2·2
	Saugor Division	194	441	5	13	227·3	2·5	1·1	5807	5634	60	225	97·02	1·03	1·06
	Southern Mehal Division	....	....	None		.....	....	.....	364	429	2	15	117·8	0·5	0·4
	Tenasserim Provinces ...	97	151	2	5	155·6	2·0	1·3	1648	2612	29	128	158·4	1·7	1·1
	Straits.....	57	57	2	2	100·0	3·5	3·5	1805	1644	37	55	91·08	2·04	2·2
	Aden	104	175	5	6	168·2	4·8	2·8	172	212	2	8	123·2	1·1	0·9
	Labuan	9	30	2	1	333·3	22·2	6·6	133	439	0	9	330·07	0	0
	Pegue Division	1779	2655	59	127	149·2	3·3	2·2	4181	6494	65	240	155·3	1·5	1·000
	General Hospital Madras	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8803	15166	290	603	172·2	3·2	1·9	46947	48027	747	1985	102·3	1·5	1·5
For 1855-56.	Presidency Division	860	1768	21	84¼	205·5	2·4	1·1	1714	1962	43	72¼	114·4	2·5	2·1
	Centre Division	212	265	12	14	125·0	5·6	4·5	2326	1903	38	83	81·8	1·6	1·9
	Southern Division	694	746	18	31½	107·4	2·5	2·4	4247	3401	35	133¼	80·0	0·8	1·0
	Mysore Division.....	1424	1929	26	104¼	135·4	1·8	1·3	4548	3289	49	129¼	72·3	1·0	1·4
	Malabar and Canara ...	476	756	9	30	158·8	1·8	1·1	2563	1772	37	88¼	69·1	1·4	2·0
	Ceded Districts	91	145	0	6	159·3	0	0	3001	1679	21	56	55·9	0·6	1·2
	Hyderabad Sub-Force ..	1143	2646	25	105¼	231·4	2·1	0·9	6584	6335	63	205½	96·2	0·9	0·9
	Nagpore Force	258	733	4	20¼	284·1	1·5	0·5	2978	2443	29	82¼	82·0	0·9	1·1
	Northern Division.....	....	....	None		.....	.....	....	4462	3655	63	203¾	81·9	1·4	1·7
	Saugor Division	179	485	2	17¾	270·9	1·1	0·4	5618	5147	54	200¾	91·6	0·9	1·0
	Southern Mehal Division	....	....	None		.....	....	.....	362	361	1	15½	99·7	0·2	0·2
	Total	5337	9473	117	413¼	177·4	2·1	1·2	38403	31947	433	1269¾	83·1	1·1	1·3

APPENDIX.

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of Civil Suits filed in the several Zillahs of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1855-56, and the purpose for which they were instituted.

No. 2.—Statement of Punishments awarded to persons convicted of criminal offences for the year 1855-56.

REVENUE.

No. 1.—Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Board.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Collections of Rent in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Salt Transactions in each District for the Official year 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Coast Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue.

MARINE.

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.

FINANCE.

No. 1.—Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency.

No. 2.—Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by transfer in the General Treasury from May 1852 to April 1856.

POLITICAL.

No. 1.—Report of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin on Travancore.

No. 2.—Report of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin on Cochin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Census of 1850-51.

No. 1.

Civil Actions.

	Bellary.	Calicut.	Chittoor.	Chicacole.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Combaconum.	Cuddalore.	Cuddapah.	Guntoor.	Honore.	Madura.	Mangalore.	Masulipatam.	Nellore.	Rajahmundry.	Salem.	Tellicherry.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
For recovery of land and other real property	127	188	144	174	269	373	1162	381	204	126	274	478	717	128	45	199	568	817	452	236	39	10	130	7241
For arrears of rent	45	26	30	36	54	22	89	26	23	6	67	58	136	14	10	79	259	85	16	38	49	1	60	1229
Boundary disputes	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	27
Inheritance of family property	3	1	2	10	6	8	19	21	9	2	7	35	75	1	6	33	24	19	16	6	48	0	40	391
Division of family property	7	5	21	24	18	19	122	66	9	13	49	32	185	10	31	25	46	10	35	19	14	1	20	781
Maintenance	17	3	37	70	26	23	162	27	28	19	38	30	29	46	25	107	57	11	51	34	17	4	57	918
Hereditary offices	0	0	0	5	2	3	9	1	1	0	4	3	2	2	0	3	6	0	5	7	3	0	0	56
Meerassy privileges	0	0	3	3	42	7	46	9	3	1	0	13	0	1	2	5	1	0	3	7	1	0	2	149
Caste privileges	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	0	6	6	0	2	0	1	0	5	41
Religious privileges	6	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	30
Religious or Charitable Edifices	1	1	0	0	4	0	4	1	13	0	1	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	41
On Bonds	3610	420	2459	1541	1291	2491	7007	2828	5728	1947	3475	2873	4392	1427	2685	2426	3595	2224	1455	2207	587	519	1896	59083
For simple debts	412	50	83	158	224	737	735	216	233	101	153	744	556	332	231	303	1207	283	636	454	62	25	138	8073
On settlement of Accounts	120	20	639	123	349	273	1138	706	251	380	328	349	114	613	299	427	557	33	82	260	155	14	138	7368
Against public Officers for official acts	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	41
Damages for breach of contract	16	4	1	11	17	14	15	14	24	0	2	16	2	2	188	78	15	2	2	0	53	0	31	507
Damages for defamation	15	0	13	8	35	4	26	10	4	1	8	6	1	0	4	3	6	3	19	13	3	0	3	185
Damages for trespass	13	1	2	28	5	6	27	4	9	0	1	35	1	4	12	6	59	2	4	2	5	0	19	245
Damages for losses sustained	23	2	26	16	32	7	15	17	39	37	5	32	14	3	8	17	6	4	16	9	7	2	31	368
Damages for breach of promise of marriage	8	0	3	9	4	2	4	2	4	0	1	8	1	1	2	3	12	2	0	0	9	0	0	75
To recover possession of children	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other actions	0	0	19	325	12	0	761	27	18	164	29	0	69	0	56	110	0	2	23	0	5	0	64	1684
Total	4426	721	3483	2560	2394	3992	11346	4367	6600	2798	4443	4718	6319	2595	3606	3836	6436	3502	2823	3295	1060	576	2643	88539

SUDDER ADAWLUT;
Register's Office,
11th July 1856.

C. N. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. 2.

Punishments.

	Bellary.	Calicut.	Chittoor.	Chicacole.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Combaconum.	Cuddalore.	Cuddapah.	Guntoor.	Honore.	Madura.	Mangalore.	Masulipatam.	Nellore.	Rajahmundry.	Salem.	Tellicherry.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
Confined in Choultries	178	381	37	447	186	594	380	339	316	342	106	1660	87	77	364	301	328	269	250	1082	162	150	92	8128
Confined in Stocks	23	60	31	81	65	170	106	96	7	100	48	213	71	4	28	111	46	68	126	35	14	0	12	1515
Fined	848	1078	2389	1483	1992	3090	3615	2814	684	1128	1368	3308	808	1699	2198	1159	2728	482	1865	1111	857	640	1385	38724
Imprisoned with fine	4	22	6	3	5	1	18	0	7	0	4	9	7	8	8	4	12	1	22	0	16	1	0	158
Flogged	21	170	41	67	36	120	101	100	26	10	21	100	21	13	43	23	48	6	7	21	31	8	24	1058
Imprisoned for various periods up to 14 years	681	187	429	111	260	657	724	698	163	85	72	128	97	103	223	53	176	59	129	46	70	164	59	5374
Imprisoned for life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transported for life	3	2	0	2	5	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	11	3	4	2	4	3	0	0	54
Hanged	1	10	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	11	2	4	0	2	49
Total	1754	1910	2933	2194	2549	4640	4947	4047	1211	1666	1621	5420	1094	1905	2865	1662	3343	893	2412	2301	1157	963	1574	55061

C. N. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

SUDDER ADAWLUT ;
Register's Office,
11*th July* 1856.

Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

		Wet.				Dry.				Garden.				Total.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Nellore	71800	99115	27315	0	231142	244082	12940	0	16403	17351	951	0	319345	360551	41206	0	
2	Cuddapah .. .	72869	70843	0	2026	935783	925794	0	9989	53773	53510	0	263	1062425	1050147	0	12278	
3	Bellary (wet, including Garden	130344	133064	2720	0	1369864	1541097	171233	0	0	0	0	0	1500208	1674161	173953	0	
4	Kurnool	6728	6758	30	0	493728	497884	4156	0	3631	3622	0	9	504087	508264	4177	0	
5	Chingleput, ...	157571	156556	0	1015	61352	76254	14902	0	1915	1783	0	133	220839	234593	13754	0	
6	North Division of Arcot ..	139372	148012	8640	0	223103	268745	45642	0	2535	2897	362	0	365010	419654	54644	0	
7	Southern Division of Arcot .	178051	209112	31061	0	451413	598157	146744	0	2716	3438	722	0	632180	810707	178527	0	
8	Tanjore	679240	676337	0	2903	129699	128357	0	1342	31742	32172	430	0	840681	836366	0	3815	
9	Trichinopoly ..	128475	126572	0	1903	264814	301539	36725	0	30674	30696	22	0	423963	458807	34844	0	
10	Madura	113440	113215	0	225	381293	423107	41814	0	22564	22824	260	0	517297	559146	41849	0	
11	Tinnevelly	193091	172787	0	20304	545256	573412	28156	0	16451	18306	1855	0	754798	764505	9707	0	
12	Coimbatore	70107	67319	0	2788	1075730	1104836	29106	0	161246	163457	2211	0	1307083	1335612	28529	0	
13	Salem	46433	52117	5684	0	632035	705999	37964	0	11379	12270	891	0	689847	770386	80539	0	
14	Canara ..	No accounts of Cultivation are kept in these three Districts.																
15	Malabar ..																	
16	Madras ..																	
	Total	1987521	2031807	75450	31164	6795212	7389263	605382	11331	355030	362329	7704	405	9137763	9783399	661729	16093	
		Deduct Decrease ..		31164		Deduct Decrease ..		11331		Deduct Decrease ..		405		Deduct Decrease ..		16093		
		Net Increase ..		44286		Net Increase ..		594051		Net Increase ..		7299		Net Increase ..		645636		

Fuslee.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
27th June 1856.

G. O. FORBES,
Secretary.

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Rent

		Land Revenue.				Abkarry				Sundry small Licen-	
	1.	1854-55. 2.	1855-56. 3.	Increase. 4.	Decrease. 5.	1854-55. 6.	1855-56. 7.	Increase. 8.	Decrease. 9.	1854-55. 10.	1855-56. 11.
1	Nellore	1501213	1561437	60224	...	29450	30793	1343	...	591	494
2	Cuddapah	2058207	2118465	60258	...	124011	124645	634	...	13413	13005
3	Bellary	1913600	1957526	43926	...	258769	237489	...	21280	12801	15982
4	Kurnool	697325	683658	....	13667	52653	54153	1500	...	295	332
5	Chingleput	1010087	809551	....	200536	72485	65246	...	7239	15476	15617
6	Northern Division of Arcot	1198779	1152278	....	46501	63921	66136	2215	...	3580	935
7	Southern Division of Arcot	1777562	2460045	682483	...	85013	107202	22189	....	7276	9574
8	Tanjore	3925292	4468865	543573	...	118630	126564	7934	....	23887	25320
9	Trichinopoly	1201051	1255443	54392	...	.....	....	...	...	....	.....
10	Madura	1922730	1893659	....	29071	61443	64390	2947	...	....	.....
11	Tinnevelly	2094571	2322351	227780	...	.....	....	...	...	....	.....
12	Coimbatore	2213566	2163830	....	49736	92141	96542	4401	...	2650	1795
13	Salem	1797533	1754095	....	43438	98682	97874	...	808	10338	12267
14	Canara	1886514	2010106	123592	...	79537	86664	7127	...	41668	53520
15	Malabar	1629293	1828266	198973	...	72566	72758	192	...	64647	62056
16	Madras	61020	66628	5608	...	574102	586115	12013	...	4149	4531
17	Madras Sea Customs ...	.....	.....	....	...	.....	....	...	...	.....	.....
	Total of Districts under Board's control ...	26888343	28506203	2000809	382949	1783403	1816571	62495	29327	200771	215428
		Net Increase ...		1617860		Net Increase ...		33168		Net Increase ...	

2.

in the Official Years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

Farms and ses.		Salt.				Sea Customs.				Moturpha.			
Increase. 12.	Decrease. 13.	1854-55. 14.	1855-56. 15.	Increase. 16.	Decrease. 17.	1854-55. 18.	1855-56. 19.	Increase. 20.	Decrease. 21.	1854-55. 22.	1855-56. 23.	Increase. 24.	Decrease. 25.
...	97	429898	533282	103384	...	137	....	....	137	15159	13912	....	1247
...	408	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	142560	146624	4064	...
3181	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	244611	231857	....	12754
37	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	41789	40792	.....	997
141	...	286555	277618	.....	8937	....	....	....	...	32724	25418	....	7306
...	2645	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	21062	18158	....	2904
2298	...	219106	262910	43804	...	17344	25175	7831	...	37622	46838	9216	..
1433	...	500450	535919	35469	...	165361	198075	32714	...	41973	42543	570	...
...	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	..
...	...	387591	396264	8673	...	27786	19917	....	7869	.....	....	....	..
..	...	351112	340013	....	11099	22051	17117	....	4934	84625	85777	1152	..
..	855	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	76980	54039	....	22941
1929	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	73569	74148	579	..
11852	...	380781	393209	12428	...	99274	77501	....	21773	17622	19100	1478	..
...	2591	340932	450264	109332	...	70408	79183	8775	...	111407	122225	10818	..
382	...	525710	610906	85196	...	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...
...	...	....	....	....	...	580718	709777	129059	...	....	....	....	...
21253	6596	3422135	3800385	398286	20036	983079	1126745	178379	34713	941703	921431	27877	48149
14657		Net Increase ...		378250		Net Increase ...		143666		Net Decrease ..			20272

No.

Comparative Statement of Collection of Rent

	1.	Stamps.				Frontier Duty.				Total Extra branches of Revenue.			
		1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.
		26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
1	Nellore	19631	19306	...	325	...	...	...	...	494866	597787	102921	..
2	Cuddapah	28276	29038	762	...	...	...	...	...	308260	313312	5052	...
3	Bellary	21778	25566	3788	..	1243	...	...	1243	539202	510894	...	28308
4	Kurnool	2704	2957	253	...	338	...	...	338	97779	98234	455	...
5	Chingleput	15351	16142	791	...	..	...	...	...	422591	400041	...	22550
6	Northern Division of Arcot	26284	23415	...	2869	...	..	...	..	114847	108644	...	6203
7	Southern Division of Arcot	21156	26882	5726	..	46299	65883	19584	...	433816	544464	110648	...
8	Tanjore	74293	75767	1474	..	27193	40918	13725	...	951787	1045106	93319	...
9	Trichinopoly	25344	28459	3115	..	...	..	...	...	58162	64814	6652	...
10	Madura	38477	49097	10620	..	576	573	...	3	515873	530241	14368	...
11	Tinnevelly	25159	32934	7775	..	39336	38274	...	1062	522282	514115	...	8167
12	Coimbatore	19610	22740	3130	..	...	..	...	..	191382	175117	..	16265
13	Salem	25156	28010	2854	..	..	...	...	...	207745	212299	4554	...
14	Canara	72202	80797	8595	..	50894	45092	...	5802	741978	755883	13905	...
15	Malabar	93803	108032	14229	..	36	16	...	20	753799	894534	140735	...
16	Madras	10756	9433	...	1323	..	...	...	...	1114717	1210985	96268	...
17	Madras Sea Customs... ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	580718	709777	129059	...
	Total of Districts under Board's control ...	519980	578575	63112	4517	165915	190756	33309	8468	8049804	8686247	717936	81493
			Net Increase ...	58595			Net Increase ...	24841			Net Increase ...	636443	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
27th June 1856.

2.

in the Official Years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.—*(Concluded.)*

Grand Total of Land and Extra branches of Revenue.				Sevoy Jumma or Extra Revenue.						Grand Total.			
				1854-55.			1855-56.						
1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51
...	...	...	...	....	..	3501	....	....	3492	1999580	2162716	163136	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	16094	....	...	21855	2382561	2453632	71071	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	....	....	...	....	2452862	2468420	15618	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	....	....	...	....	795104	781892	.....	13212
...	...	...	...	1726	796	2522	1666	1317	2983	1435200	1212575	.....	222625
...	...	...	...	....	..	3561	. ..	...	7726	1317187	1268648	.....	48539
...	...	...	...	....	..	8453	....	...	15569	2219831	3020078	800247	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	....	....	...	.....	4877079	5513972	636893	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	3053	....	...	5690	1262266	1325947	63681	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	20434	....	...	23259	2459037	2447159	.....	11878
...	...	...	...	....	..	23967	....	...	17890	2640821	2854356	213535	....
...	...	...	...	....	..	21467	....	...	21062	2426415	2360009	.....	66406
...	...	...	...	6034	925	6959	6145	2252	8397	2012237	1974791	.....	37446
...	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	..	....	2628492	2765989	137497	....
...	...	...	...	19690	3921	23611	26768	5605	32373	2406703	2755173	348470	....
...	...	...	..	4559	584	5143	3536	784	4320	1180880	1281933	101053	....
...	...	...	..	....	...	....	....	..	.....	580718	709777	129059	....
...	...	...	..	32009	6226	138765	38115	9958	164616	35076913	37857067	2630260	400106
										Net Increase ..		2230154	

G. O. FORBES,

Secretary.

No. 3.

Comparative Statement of Salt Transactions in each District for the Official Years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

1.	1854-55. Home and Inland Consumption, 1st May 1854 to April 1855. 2.	1854-55. Exports April 1854 to 30th March 1855. 3.	1854-55. Total. 4.	1855-56. Home and Inland Consumption, 1st May 1855 to 30th April 1856. 5.	1855-56. Exports 1st April 1855 to 30th March 1856. 6.	1855-56. Total. 7.	Comparison between Columns 2 and 5. Increase in 1855-56. 8.	Comparison between Columns 2 and 5. Decrease in 1855-56. 9.	Comparison between Columns 3 and 6. Increase in 1855-56. 10.	Comparison between Columns 3 and 6. Decrease in 1855-56. 11.	Comparison between Columns 4 and 7. Increase in 1855-56. 12.	Comparison between Columns 4 and 7. Decrease in 1855-56. 13.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nellore	371248	184270	555518	496154	277541	773695	124906	0	93271	0	218177	0
Chingleput	283306	43780	327086	276604	16420	293024	0	6702	0	27360	0	34062
South Arcot.	206470	57981	264451	254239	50356	304595	47769	0	0	7625	40144	0
Tanjore	515393	30600	545993	543870	39270	583140	28477	0	8670	0	37147	0
Madura	387951	0	387951	425717	0	425717	37766	0	0	0	37766	0
Tinnevelly	349404	0	349404	339876	0	339876	0	9528	0	0	0	9528
Canara..	388804	0	388804	403932	0	403932	15128	0	0	0	15128	0
Malabar	355612	0	355612	461467	1500	462967	105855	0	1500	0	107355	0
Madras...	504022	258384	762406	534095	575025	1109120	30073	0	316641	0	346714	0
Total	3362210	575015	3937225	3735954	960112	4696066	389974	16230	420082	34985	802431	43590
							16230	Deduct Decrease.	34985	Deduct Decrease.	43590	Deduct Decrease.
							373744	Net Increase.	385097	Net Increase.	758841	Net Increase.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
27th June 1856.

G. O. FORBES,
Secretary.

LIST OF LIGHTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

NOTE.—The positions are taken from the Indian Atlas with a correction of—4′ 15″ of longitude.

Bombay Light House corrected to 1850	..	72°	48′	4″ E.
Madras do. do.	..	80	16	29 ,,
Galle do. do.	..	80	14	20 ,,

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Period of the year for which the Light is displayed, and Height of Light above sea level.	Distance at which visible.		Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited.	Remarks.	Date of publication of Notice.	Date of report to the Hon'ble Court.
	N.	E.		Ft.	Ms.						
Santapillay	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	All the year round	150	14	165° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house	1st November 1849	On a hill called Santapillay Metta, 150 feet high, and ¾ mile inland. The Light is exhibited as a guide to mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast	22d Oct. 1849	8th June 1850.
Coringa.. ..	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	Ditto	73	15	158, or from North to S. S. E., facing Easterly.	From a tower	About 1817	The tower is erected on Hope Island off the mouth of the Godavery, and the Light is intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point	,,	,,
Point Divi..	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Ditto	90	13	135°, or from N. E. to South, facing Easterly	From a column	1st May 1851....	The column is erected about 2 miles N. W. of Point Divi whose position it is intended to point out. At present it is not visible from the roads of Masulipatam, and as the Light at that Port is now discontinued, an additional reflector is about to be added for the purpose of extending the range of illumination as required	15th Feb. 1851	7th August 1851.
Armegon ..	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 00″	Ditto	95	15	180°, or the whole sea horizon	From a column	1st January 1853	In the village of Moonapollium, due West, of the shoalest part of the Armegon Shoal, having only 1¾ fathoms on it, 6 miles from the shore	3rd Augt. 1852	,,
Madras.. ..	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	Ditto	132	20 to 30	310° facing East	From a Column	1st January 1844	From a granite column on the North Esplanade. It is a reciprocating flashing Light, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3	9th Oct. 1843	,,
Pondicherry	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	Ditto	90	12 to 14	From all points of the sea horizon	From a column	1st July 1836 ..	A port Light near the beach	18th May 1836	,,
Negapatam	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	Jan. to May,.. June to Dec.	100 88	12	135°, or from N. N. E. to S. S. E., facing Easterly	From a flagstaff	1st August 1846	A port Light near the beach	20th July 1846	,,
Paumben ..	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	All the year round	84	12	All round the Compass	From a column	21st April 1846..	Port Light on a sand hill, about a mile East of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar	29th April 1846	,,

H.

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Period of the year for which the Light is displayed, and Height of Light above sea level.	Distance at which visible.	Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited.	Remarks.	Date of publication of Notice.	Date of report to the Hon'ble Court.
Tuticoreen..	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	All the year round	43½	12	202°, or from N. by W. to S. by W., facing Easterly.	From an Obelisk erected 1767	15th May 1845	Port Light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due East of the Town of Tuticoreen	1st Augt. 1845	13th Feb. 1849.
Cochin.. ..	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	15th Sept. to 15th May ..	114	12	180°, or from North to South facing West	From a flagstaff	1st April 1839	A port light about ½ mile from the entrance to the back-water	12th April 1839	,,
			16th May to 14th Sept...	67							
Calicut.. ..	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	All the year round	105	12	180°, or from S.E. to N.W., facing Westerly	From a column	15th Feby. 1847	A Port Light on a column near the beach. In the S. W. Monsoon from 20th May to 10th August, the light is extinguished, the Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30° W. of the Light	1st Feb. 1847	,,
Tellicherry..	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′ 35″	Upper Light, 15th Sept. to 15th May ..	140	12	158°, or from N. W. by W. to S. E. by S., facing Westerly	From the flagstaff	One light 1st Decr. 1835 Two lights 1st Jan. 1846	A double Port Light near the beach, and the best on the Coast	26th Nov. 1835 15th Dec. 1845	14th Oct. 1845
			16th May to 14th Sept...	112							
			Lower Light, All the year round	104							
Cannanore..	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	All the year round	110	12	135°, or from S.E. by S. to W. by N., facing Westerly	From a flagstaff	17th Oct. 1843	A Port Light close to the beach	8th Jan. 1845	,,
Mangalore..	12° 51′ 00″	74° 48′ 45″	Ditto	250	16	From all points of the sea horizon	From a tower	1st October 1842	The tower is on the high ground at the back of the Town	29th Oct. 1842	19th Feb. 1842.
Karikal	10° 55′	79° 44′	Ditto	65	8	146°	From the flagstaff	June 1853		,,	,,

NOTE.—All these Lights, with the exception of that at Madras, are fixed White Lights.

Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1854-55.				Estimate of 1855-56.			
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
Receipts.								
General Department ...	1493000	135000	373000	2001000	1218000	390000	564000	2172000
Judicial ...	144000	40000	.....	184000	142000	13000	.....	155000
Revenual ...	42544000	48000	.....	42592000	43207000	12000	....	43219000
Customs ...	1172000	.....	.....	1172000	1100000	.....	....	1100000
Marine ...	79000	11000	.....	90000	79000	10000	....	89000
Military ...	300000	1040000	.....	1340000	293000	571000	....	864000
Tribute ...	3446000	.....	.....	3446000	3446000	.....	.....	3446000
Public Works ...	....	332000	.....	332000	.....	184000	.....	184000
Total ...	49178000	1606000	373000	51157000	49485000	1180000	564000	51229000
Charges.								
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues ...	5442000	.....	.....	5442000	5537000	.....	....	5537000
General Department ...	4461000	159000	70000	4690000	5029000	89000	52000	5170000
Judicial ...	3559000	14000	.....	3573000	3602000	12000	.....	3614000
Revenual ...	4549000	10000	.....	4559000	4535000	2000	.....	4537000
Customs ...	201000	.....	.....	201000	194000	....	.....	194000
Salt ...	1094000	.....	....	1094000	968000	....	.....	968000
Marine ...	193000	1000	....	194000	127000	....	.....	127000
Military ...	28945000	38000	245000	29228000	* 29366000	45000	248000	29654000
Public Works ...	2939000	4759000	.....	7698000	2780000	4381000	.....	7161000
Total ..	51383000	4981000	315000	56679000	52138000	4529000	295000	56962000
The red ink† shows excess of expenditure over the actual Receipts of the year. But it is not an actual excess of Expenditure* beyond income, because it has been, and will be, met by the balance in hand.	‡2205000	‡3375000	58000	‡5522000	‡2653000	‡3349000	269000	‡5733000

* If from the Ordinary Military Charges be excluded Rupees 81,62,000 (being the expenses of the Troops serving under other Territories and Governments) the result will be Rupees 21,2,04,000 (*a*) and instead of a deficiency in the Ordinary Receipts of 1855-56 of Rupees 26,53,000, there will, if the estimate be accurate, be a surplus of Rupees 55,09,000; and instead of a total excess of Expenditure above the Receipts of the year of Rupees 57,33,000, there will be a total surplus of Receipts of Rupees 24,29,000. The same remark is applicable to the actual Charges of 1854-55.

(*a*) 293,66,000
81,62,000
212,04,000

G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Acting Accountant General.

Fort Saint George;
Accountant General's Office,
The 14th June 1856.

† Marked thus ‡

B.

Statement showing the Amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer in the General Treasury from May 1852 to April 1856.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries ...	13463592 9 11	14156268 8 6	12605212 6 5	11068223 9 1
Mofussil Remittances ...	11264990 9 7	10477562 7 7	6698104 12 0	8092546 13 0
Sundry Remittances ...	13611031 1 11	90471789 12 11	32030207 3 2	19532093 10 7
	38339614 5 5	115105620 13 0	51333524 5 7	38692864 0 8
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions ...	2593853 12 8	2637231 12 8	2561536 11 2	2957116 5 9
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	5231074 0 10	3918562 7 9	6042957 4 7	2118583 13 0
Bullion Certificates ...	4449320 9 0	4710653 8 4	1151694 5 5	6252447 8 7
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters ...	3780337 15 9	3021478 5 2	2400809 10 1	2711306 7 4
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies ...	278730 2 7	532412 1 1	961928 2 0	1248305 11 11
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General ...	6275865 13 4	6891429 15 3	6345950 0 0	6160349 0 11
Expenses on account of the Railway of this Presidency ...	22091 13 7	515768 15 3	1529827 5 1	2420007 13 1
Electric Telegraph ...	0 0 0	24095 11 7	53518 14 4	54096 7 11
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes ...	3302837 5 10	3497506 11 3	2383512 10 8	2721597 7 8
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes ...	180635 3 6	207613 0 5	203097 3 10	215050 12 4
Remittances despatched ...	2897262 0 8	8943714 3 9	4872980 3 9	969144 7 2
The late Nawaub of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries ...	1473662 0 2	1462699 1 9	1454265 0 10	1170419 9 7
Sundry Bills ...	2406719 4 1	67171772 0 7	20125772 9 9	2876195 3 8
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military Persons, deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	244213 8 0	1619403 6 10	185626 1 7	305510 13 8
Government Agency Deposits ...	1446249 5 11	9163945 4 2	1858035 1 6	1664941 12 10
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds ...	1707838 11 4	3995765 14 6	2846231 3 11	2957790 1 10
Total	36290691 11 3	118314052 8 4	54977742 8 6	36802863 9 3

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
Official Year.	Bank-notes.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.	Bank-notes.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
1852-53	14508540 0 0	19560044 6 4	4271029 15 1	38339614 5 5	14472290 0 0	17547371 12 2	4271029 15 1	36290691 11 3
1853-54	14771860 0 0	20764974 10 9	79568786 2 3	115105620 13 0	14842160 0 0	23903106 6 1	79568786 2 3	118314052 8 4
	Notes and Receipts.				Notes and Cheques.			
1854-55	13347041 11 2	15185757 9 10	22800725 0 7	51333524 5 7	13466443 13 5	18710573 10 6	22800725 0 7	54977742 8 6
1855-56	14041760 14 2	18299820 7 5	6351282 11 1	38692864 0 8	13931030 0 0	16520550 14 2	6351282 11 1	36802863 9 3

E. E. per

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

FORT ST. GEORGE;
General Treasury,
The 14th June 1856.

No. 38.

FROM

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. CULLEN,
Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

To

THOMAS PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE ON CIRCUIT,
Courtalum, 23rd July 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, with reference to the extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1497, of the 24th November 1855, to transmit a report on the Cochin Sirkar. It has been prepared from documents previously in my Office and not on any special report from the Dewan.

Judicial—Civil Justice.

2. In Cochin the Appeal Court is composed of

One 1st Judge, a Hindoo, on	.. ..	Rupees 200
One 2nd Judge, an East Indian, on	.. ..	„ 130
One Shastry, on ...	.. ..	„ 70

3. There are two Zillah Courts, one at Cochin, the other at Trichoor: each Court, composed of

One 1st Judge, on	.. .. ..	Rupees 100
One 2nd Judge, on	.. .. ..	„ 70
One Shastry, on	.. .. ..	„ 50

4. One of the Judges and the Shastry are Hindoos, the other Judge an East Indian. The East Indian always comes in as a 2nd Judge, but he is eligible to 1st Judge on a vacancy when he is replaced as 2nd Judge by a Hindoo.

5. There are no Moonsiff Courts; but at Chittoor, a remote talook beyond Palghat, the Tasildar also performs the duties of Moonsiff.

The Rules and Regulations are similar to those of Travancore.

6. The subjoined is a Statement of the aggregate number of cases filed and decided in all the Courts:—

Year.	Filed.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees.
				Rupees.
1029	1429	1156	456	10272
1030	1045	1040	441	11360

Criminal.

7. The Appeal Court, as in Travancore, is entrusted with the disposal of Criminal cases, and one of the 2nd Judges alternately proceeds on Circuit every six months. Their powers, and those of the Judges of the subordinate Criminal Courts, are precisely the same as in Travancore; and references on cases calling for extreme sentences are required to be made to the Rajah and Resident.

8. Subjoined is an Abstract of the cases filed and disposed of :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed.	Remaining.
1029	255	181	87
1030	224	221	57

Police.

9. The Dewan, as in Travancore, is the Chief Magistrate, and the Tasildars of Talooks are also Police Officers.

Subjoined is an abstract of Police Cases :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed.	Remaining.
1029	776	553	73
1030	855	715	28

Jails.

10. Each Criminal Court has its Jail for prisoners under trial. The convicts are distributed one-half at the Capital one half at Trichoor.

Revenue—Land and Garden.

11. Actual Collection.

In 1029 .. .. .. Rupees 411870
„ 1030 .. .. .. „ 410996

It is collected in money only and chiefly according to the Survey in 1803.

Customs—Export and Import.

12. In 1029 .. .. Rupees 27180
„ 1030 .. .. „ 35675

These Duties are exclusively by Sea, the land Frontier Duties, towards Malabar and Coimbatore, amounting to 12,000 Rupees per annum, having been abolished in 1817, as were also those of the adjoining Company's Districts, although of not one-half the amount.

Excise.

13. No such Establishment. Only some small preventive Guards of Seapoys.

Stamps.

14. Included under the head of Extra Revenue.

Salt.

15. Is all imported from Bombay. Very little is manufactured on the spot.

The Revenue is as follows :—

In 1029 .. .. .. Rupees 135636
„ 1030 .. .. .. „ 109163

Tobacco.

16. Used to be purchased from Coimbatore and Jaffna, but since the abolition of the Monopoly in the Company's country, the Revenue, from this source, has rapidly diminished and has now almost ceased. It was

In	1027	.. .. ..	Rupees 226758
„	1029	.. .. ..	„ 83327
„	1030	.. .. ..	„ 55875

Pepper.

17. But little cultivated in Cochin, and with other good only yielded

In	1029	.. .. ..	Rupees 15473
„	1030	.. .. ..	„ 21844

18.

Miscellaneous.

	1029	1030
Cranganore Tribute	Rs. 6857	Rs. 6857
Renewal of Deeds	„ 3366	„ 1446
Extra Revenue	„ 17006	„ 16126
Sundries	„ 1191	„ 880
Total Rs. ..	28420	25309

Mint.

None.

Abkaree.

The Revenue was

In	1029	... ...	Rupees 5929
„	1030	... ...	„ 5961

Education—English.

19. A small English School at Ervacolum for 40 boys, a School at Trichoor for 20, and an English School for the Jews in the Town of Muttoncherry. The total expense about 2,000 Rupees per annum.

Vernacular.

20. There are six Schools maintained by the Sirkar in the different Talooks; besides which the number of private Schools was

	Schools.	*Scholars.*
In 1855	296	5881

Public Works—Roads.

21. The chief line of communication and traffic is by Trichoor towards Palghat and Coimbatore, and for a great part of the year the passage may be made by water to Trichoor, 52 miles; but there is also a land route commencing at Kurrooapuddanay, about 25 miles, by back-water from Cochin.

Thence there is an excellent road to Trichoor, 20 miles, and from Trichoor to the Frontier 15 miles, with bungalows for travellers at every 8 or 10 miles.

22. There are also excellent roads on all the other principal lines of communication through the Cochin country.

23. There is an excellent wooden bridge, on stone piers, over the Kurravanoor River, mid-way between Kurrooapuddanay and Trichoor, and a stone bridge, of 7 arches, has just been completed at an expense of Rupees 17,500 over the Animallee River, at Tattamungalum, in the Chittoor District.

Bridges.

24. There are also two other bridges of recent construction, one of wood, on stone piers cost 2,500 Rupees, and another bridge of stone, and of 4 arches, of 40 feet span, each cost 8,000 Rupees, both on the road from Trichoor westerly to Koorunkolunkurray.

25. Excellent roads have also been recently opened through every part of this Talook of Chittoor, with large Choultries, for the accommodation of Native travellers and their merchandise.

26. There is also a substantial wooden bridge over a river, 200 feet broad, near Tripoontoray the Capital.

27. In the Cochin country is almost exclusively from tanks, which, with the large quantity of rain that falls in that latitude, is generally sufficient.

Irrigation.

28. An anicut has, however, been lately constructed across the Animallee River immediately on the eastern boundary of the Chittoor District, and from which it is expected that a supply of water may be conveyed by channels, taken off on both sides of the river, across the whole District from East to West.

The ground on one side of the river has proved to be very rocky, which had added considerably to the expense. Nearly 50,000 Rupees have been laid out on the work, but it is now nearly completed.

29. Only a Sircar Post. The Company's Post does not pass through the Province.

Post Office.

Marine. 30. None.

31. Mallipooram, a small village on the Sea Coast, about 4 miles North of Cochin, was established in 1839, as a Sirkar Depôt, for the storing of Salt and Tobacco and for the shipment of articles of Sirkar produce. There is an European Master Attendant. It is a mere open roadstead.

Ports and Harbours.

Ecclesiastical. 32. There are two Members of the Church Mission Society, one stationed at Trichoor, another at a place called Koorunkolunkurray near Chowghat.

Military. 33. A party, of about 300 men, (Nairs), are kept up chiefly for Police purposes; and small guards at the Rajah's place of residence, Huzzoor Cutcherry, &c.

Their charge in	1029.....	Rupees	16185
„	„ 1030.....	„	16504

One Company from the Regiment at Palghat, under an European Officer, is stationed at Trichoor.

Population. 34. Of Cochin, taken in the year 1849, was as follows :—

Brahmins of different castes ..	9764	Mahomedans ..	15539
Konkanies	5763	Jews	1277
Soodras of the country	70010	Moondoocars ..	28057
Soodras of the country, Foreign	2635	Inferior castes ..	73722
Other castes	28305	Fishermen ..	7019
Rowo Syrians	73722	Soil slaves	45022
Syrians	7360		
		Total ..	331693

Act V. of 1843 was also made applicable to Cochin in 1855.

Emigration. 35. None it is believed.

Forests. 36. Are under an European gentleman as Conservator.

The resources of the Teak Forests are materially diminishing. No systematic attempts have been made either here or in Travancore, although repeatedly recommended to replace the expenditure by planting. The Revenue from Teak was

In 1029..... Rupees 21323 } Including about 6,500 in each
„ 1030..... „ 37656 } year from dried up trees.

Mining. 37. None.

The magetic iron sand and Iron lateritic clays abound in the eastern portion of the Province ; and iron for agricultural purposes, is manufactured. No other ores have been discovered.

Geology. 38. As in Travancore the high mountains and partial table lands of Cochin as well as all the lower detached ranges towards the Sea Coast, appear to consist exclusively of granite, gneiss, and hornblend rocks. Laterite occupies much of the low country as usual, but with granitic or gneiss rocks constantly appearing at the surface, even to within 5 or 6 miles of the Sea Coast. Towards the East of the Chittoor District commence those widely distributed deposits of kunker and travertine which cover so great a portion of the District of Coimbatore to the North, as well as to the East, towards Oodamalacottah, &c.

Vaccination. 39. The Sirkar maintain 8 Vaccinators who are under the orders of the Civil Surgeon of Cochin, that Officer being also Medical Attendant for the Palace and Huzzoor Cutcherry, Jail, &c.

40. The Vaccination in 1854 was 9,688 with about $\frac{1}{7}$th failure.

Hospital. 41. There is a Charity Hospital at Ernacolum for 30 to 40 patients.

Financial. 42. The subjoined Statement exhibits the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Sirkar :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1029	771378	831779
1030	740522	726973

43. The principal items of Disbursements in 1030, are as follows :—

Subsidy	Rupees	200000
Palace	„	128026
Dewasoms	„	44486
Ootperahs	„	26644
Huzzoor Cutcherry and Establishment under Dewan ..	„	104725
Judicial Establishment	„	17994
Charges, Extraordinary, chiefly Maramut ..	„	34986

44. The large profits on the Tobacco Monopoly, for several years past, enabled the Dewan to invest, at different periods, to the amount of 8 lakhs of Rupees in Government Securities, and from which the Sirkar now receive an annual interest of 32,500 Rupees.

45. The powers exercised by the Dewan of this small State, and the allowances for the Palace having been strictly fixed and declared unalterable by the Government of India in 1834, have given him peculiar advantages in the management of the country as contrasted with that of Travancore where nothing is fixed.

46. Cochin has two small Talooks in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Port of that name called Cunnianoor and Cochin Tripoontoray, the Capital, and Ernacolum, the locality of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, being in the former, but the greater portion of this Province commences about 15 miles North from the Port of Cochin, and extends about 35 miles up the Coast, with a mean breadth of from 20 to 30 miles.

47. A greatly improving District called "Chittoor," including Nemari, in the midst of the Palghat opening, also belongs to Cochin.

48. The country rises gradually from the Sea Coast to Chittoor which has an altitude of about 400 feet, and from thence to Mungalum, in Coimbatore, about 30 miles easterly, which is the summit level, and has an altitude of about 1,200 feet above the Sea. The country then falls gradually to Caroor which has an altitude of only 500 feet.

49. A large mass of mountainous country, forming the southern boundary, and extending to the East as far as Animallee, in Coimbatore, is the great source from which all the supplies of Teak and other timbers are drawn, although there are also forests in the low country at the base of the mountains. Some of the summits are 4 to 5,000 feet above the Sea, supporting small tracts of tolerably table land of from 2 to 3,000 feet in altitude.

50. Neither pepper nor cardamums are grown in the Cochin country, but the nutmeg and clove have been introduced partially, and coffee, though not extensively, has long been cultivated.

51. The fall of rain on the Coast is about 100 inches, while at Chittoor, in the middle of the Palghat opening, there are only about 60 inches.

52. The mean temperature of the Cochin country is probably about 80 or 81° but the heat and dryness inland, in February and March, from the strong North-Easterly winds are intense. The mean temperature at Chittoor, in the month of March 1854, at 4 P. M., was 98· Wet Bulb 74·

	Dry.	Wet.
While at Cochin they were	87	80
And at Trevandrum	92· &	81·

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. CULLEN, *Lt.-Genl.*,
Resident.

No. 37.

FROM

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. CULLEN,
Resident, Travancore and Cochin,

To

THOMAS PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Resident's Office on Circuit,
Courtalum, 21st July 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2nd December, of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 1497, of the 24th November 1855.

2. The official year of these two Sirkars, of Travancore and Cochin, expires on the 14th of August. It would have been difficult, therefore, to prepare them with accuracy, to correspond with the English official year, which closes on the 30th April; and as the Malayalim year had already, some months, ended before the Minutes of Consultation was received, I merely forwarded the Orders of Government for the guidance of the two Sirkars, with a view to the preparation of the required Report to accompany their Accounts for the current year 1031.

3. The Dewan of Travancore having, however, recently forwarded to me a Report on most of the points required by Government, I beg to submit the substance of it.

4. In Travancore, there are, *first*, an Appeal Court, composed of four Judges, the senior Judge and two others being Hindoos, and one Judge an European. The salaries 600, 350, 200, 200 respectively, with a Shastry on 105.

Judicial.
Civil Justice.

There are five Zillah Courts, each composed as follows :—

1st Judge a Hindoo, on 100.
2nd do. an East Indian on 80.
1 Shastry on 70.

Hitherto, the 1st Judge has, invariably, been a Hindoo, but the Rajah has recently been prevailed upon to permit 2, out of the 5, East Indian Judges to succeed to the Office of 1st Judge.

There are also 15 Moonsiff Courts established in convenient localities; their pay from 30 to 40 Rupees each.

The Rules and Regulations, for the guidance of the Courts, are very similar to those in force in the Company's country, but the principles of the Hindoo Law form the guide in the administration of Civil Justice modified in particular cases.

5. The subjoined is a Statement of the number of cases filed and decided in 1029 and 1030, as also of the actual collection of Fees :—

Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1029	1281	6061	7342	6019	1323	17600
1030	1323	5622	6945	5626	1319	18947

Criminal.

6. The Judges of the Appeal Court are also entrusted with Criminal authority.

One of the Judges of the Appeal Court proceeds on circuit to the subordinate Courts half-yearly. The limits of punishment awardable by the Criminal Circuit and Appeal Courts are as follows :—

	Fine.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Lashes.	Security for Good Conduct.
Criminal Court.....	100 Rs.	1 year.	20	500 Rupees.
Circuit „	200 „	3 „	36	1,000 „
Appeal „	Discretionary.	14 „	36	Discretionary.

When a sentence is required severer than the Appeal Court can award, it is submitted for the consideration of His Highness the Rajah, and ultimately to the British Resident.

7. The subjoined Statement exhibits the number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of, and remaining, as well as the number of prisoners for 1029 and 1030, including both those under trial and convicted :—

	Cases.					Prisoners.			
Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations paid.
1029	186	494	680	516	164	1722	1404	318	7202
1030	164	628	792	604	188	1803	1474	329	6781

8. To effect greater expedition in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases, and in the execution of decrees, it is contemplated to appoint Civil and Session Judges, as in the Company's country, and to make a proportionate reduction in the establishment of the Appeal Court.

Police.

9. The Dewan is the Chief Magistrate and the Tasildars are Police Officers of their several Districts.

Subjoined is a Return of Police cases and of the number of prisoners :—

Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Prisoners remained and admitted.	Released.	Remaining.	Fine.
1029	251	5665	5916	5726	190	689	6708	191	Rupees 5928
1030	190	5510	5700	5576	124	6298	6117	181	„ 6315

10. Hitherto it had been usual to retain the higher Officers, such as Dewan Peishkars, permanently, at the capital, but recently the two Dewan Peishkars have, for the present, at the recommendation of the Resident, been permanently located, one to the North and one to the South of Travancore, the great length of the Province requiring such an arrangement to facilitate and expedite public business.

Jails.

11. Each Criminal Court possesses a Jail for prisoners under trial, but convicted prisoners are chiefly confined at Trevandrum, with a proportion at Quilon.

The convicts are employed to labor on the public roads. The number and rations to convicts and prisoners are as follows:—

Year.	Remained last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of rations to convicts.
1029	498	413	911	399	512	Rupees 8366
1030	512	319	831	450	381	„ 7628

Revenue, Land.

12. Is collected, both in money and grain, according to the Survey of 1803, but a new Survey is under contemplation. The last Garden Survey took place in 1839.

Land and Garden Revenue Actual Collection.

1029.....	Rupees	15,40,730
1030.....	„	15,26,427

Failure in the crops, both in 1029 and 1030, necessitated remission of tax to the large amount of nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees.

Customs.

13. The Duty on Export is 5 per cent. on Import 8 per cent., on the Tariff valuation.

	Exports.	Imports.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
1029	92005	67600
1030	100764	74380

Excise.

14. Owing to the great length of Frontier, both land and sea, and the large proportion of the revenue derived from the Monopolies of Tobacco, Pepper, &c., the Sirkar are obliged to maintain a number of Excise Stations, *viz.* 120 along the sea-coast, and 29 along the land or Eastern Frontier, at an annual expense of about 16,600 Rupees.

Stamps.

15. Stamped paper is not in use, only stamped cadjans, for document of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property. The tax is very low, and the collection not above 1,300 Rupees.

Salt.

16. Is manufactured, both in the South and North of Travancore. The actual collection therefrom was :—

Year.	Manufactured.	Sale Quantity.	Amount Sale.
		Parahs.	Rupees.
1029	680183	507896	113139
1030	413234	556648	116936

Annual supplies are also procured from Bombay on contract.

Year.	Quantity of Bombay Salt purchased.	Quantity consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parahs.	*Parahs.*	*Rupees.*
1029	592665	638636	151913
1030	485225	645569	153706

The Alleppy Parah is equal to 1,475 cubic inches, or ½ an Indian maund.

Tobacco.

17. This article of Monopoly is procured from Jaffna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, as below :—

Year.	Tinnevelly Tobacco consumed.		Jaffna Tobacco consumed.		Coimbatore Tobacco consumed.	
	Candies.	*Rupees.*	*Candies.*	*Rupees.*	*Candies.*	*Rupees.*
1029	1322	308634	1917	842320	606	72294
1030	1439	332926	1640	720446	568	67074

Three or four years ago a net revenue of about 12 lakhs of Rupees was realized, but since the abolition of the Company's Monopoly, this article is collected in large quantities at the Port of Cochin and from thence is smuggled by the back water into Travancore and Sirkar Cochin, as well as landed at other places on the coast; and the revenue from that source is now, therefore, rapidly deteriorating. Under Cochin it has nearly become extinct.

Pepper.

18. The cultivation of this Monopoly article has been asserted to be diminishing, but incorrectly so, as has lately been shown in a Report to Government.* Very large quantities are smuggled, by back-water, from Travancore to the Town of Cochin, in exchange for Tobacco, which has affected the Sirkar sale of that article at Alleppy; but an increased rate has recently been ordered to be paid to the ryots for their Pepper, and which, it is hoped, may diminish the incentive to smuggling. The revenue from pepper was—

	Candies.	*Rupees.*
In 1029	4782	285932
„ 1030	2185½	175744

* No. 11 of 19th March 1856

Miscellaneous—and is derived from a variety of sources, surplus revenue of Trevandrum Pagoda, Farms of Tangacherry and Cottadilly, all contracts, fees, exchange fr. the Comml. Department, &c.

19. The Revenue under this head was—

In 1029	Rupees	180407
1030	„	152211

Mint.

20. The currency of Travancore is composed of the Company's Rupee and the local silver coin, the Chuckrum, of which 28½ are considered equivalent to the Rupee. The revenue from coinage is only about 2,500 Rupees.

Abkaree.

21. This source of revenue is conducted under Aumanee, and the actual collection is as follows :—

In 1029	Rupees	56755
„ 1030	„	56899

Education—English.

22. An excellent English Free School at Trevandrum established in 1836, consisting of about 120 boys, of all castes, Bramins, Soodras, Christians, &c., and where the bible is an ordinary class-book. There is also a small Branch School at Quilon. Annual cost of the School Establishment is about 6,400 Rupees.

The course of instruction is Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Mathematics, including Algebra and Geometry, &c. There are also several private English Schools in different parts of Travancore, besides those conducted by the Members of the Church and London Mission Societies.

Vernacular.

23. Previous to the year 1834, there was a Sirkar School Master in every talook, but they were all abolished in that year, and only two are now supported by the Sirkar ; but the private Schools are very numerous.

24. The Church Mission in the North of Travancore, and the London Mission in the South, maintain a large number of Schools, almost all Vernacular, though at the Stations where the Missionaries reside, there is also generally a School in which English is taught.

The annexed Statement is taken from a Report made to Government, No. 54, of 3rd August 1855 :—

Schools unconnected with Missions.

	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1836...	8	224	Scholars.
1846...	0	630	15000
1854...	16	972	19700

Mission Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Church Mission	75	1666	422	2088
London Mission	218	5523	1469	6992

Public Works.
Roads and Bridges.

25. The Great Trunk Road in Travancore is from the South East Frontier, at Arambooly, to Trevandrum, a distance of 52 miles. It is, in general, maintained in excellent order, for there is a very great traffic on it from and to the Company's Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura, &c. There is an inland road also from Trevandrum to Quilon, 45 miles, for troops and wheel carriage; but ordinary travellers and traffic proceed by canal and back-water, which extend along the coast the whole distance, except for about 6 miles across a range of tabular hills a little North of Anjengo.

26. From Quilon to Cochin, the communication is exclusively by canal and back-water, except for troops, who move along the Coast.

27. The road from Trevandrum to Arambooly will soon be bridged throughout. An excellent bridge was lately completed over the Caramany River, at Trevandrum, at an expense of 70,000 Rupees; and a Subscription Bridge is now under construction, at a cost of 14,000 Rupees, over the Neyatuncary River, 12 miles to the South. There is a good bridge over the river at Nagercoil, widened and lengthened a few years ago, and another Subscription Bridge, which is in contemplation over the river at Cooletoray, will then perfect the whole line of road to the Frontier.

Irrigation.

28. There is a very extended system of Irrigation in the four Districts of Thovalay, Agasteeswerom, Erneel, and Culcolum, forming the South of Travancore, and which four Talooks, out of the thirty-two, into which the Province is divided, afford one-fourth of the whole Land Revenue of the country; but it has not been so much attended to, as it ought to have been, the money necessary having been applied to less urgent objects. During the last few months, however, more care has been bestowed on the subject, and considerable funds remitted for improvement and repair.

In the Central and Northern portions of Travancore, the rains are much heavier than to the South, and are generally sufficient, with the aid of tanks, for the ordinary cultivation.

Post Office.

29. There is a Company's Post Establishment in Travancore, with Offices at Nagercoil Trevandrum, Quilon and Alleppy, but it is confined to a line along the sea-coast. All Postal arrangements for the interior are conducted at the Sirkar expense, no charge being made, but it is imperfect and under revision.

Marine.

30. *Sea-going Vessels.*—There are no large vessels built in, or belonging to, individuals in Tranvancore. There are no Ports or Harbour adapted for the purpose.

At Quilon, small Pattimars are built on the back-water.

					Tons.
In 1029	were built	12	.. ..	total tonnage	1,118
„ 1030	„ „	10	.. ..	„	1,035

varying from to tons.

Ports and Harbours.

31. Alleppy is the principal Commercial Establishment of Travancore; all its Monopoly articles are there collected and disposed of, under the control of a European gentleman, as Sirkar Commercial Agent and Master Attendant.

It is an open roadstead, but the mud bank that lies off the shore renders the anchorage within it perfectly safe, and enables cargo to be shipped even in the Monsoon, and in which it possesses a great advantage over the Port of Cochin. A light is hoisted at night on the Flag staff at Alleppy and is visible at a distance of 15 miles from the shore.

32. Quilon has a tolerable anchorage, and used to be visited by a good many vessels, so long as the Subsidiary Force continued there, but after the withdrawal of the troops in 1830, and the removal, by the Rajah, of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, contrary to the advice of the Resident, to Trevandrum, its importance, as a Port and Station, has greatly diminished.

There are a few subordinate Ports, but adapted only for Country Craft.

33. There is a Military Chaplain of the Madras Establishment at Quilon, and two Mission Establishments, the Church and London Missions.

Ecclesiastical.

34. The Head Quarters of the Church Mission are at Cottyam, with Branch Missions at Alleppy, Pullum, Tirroovelah, and Movellicoray.

35. The London Mission occupy the South of Travancore, from Quilon to Cape Comorin; their Head Mission may be considered to be Nagercoil, with branch Missions at Trevandrum, Vellavencode, Neyoor, Santapooram, and Vullioor.

36. The subjoined Statement exhibits the number of Protestant Missionaries in Travancore at different periods:—

	Church Mission.	London Mission.
1830	4	3
1842	7	6
1855	7	7

37. The Travancore Government maintain a body of Infantry, called the Nair Brigade, consisting of 2 Battalions, of 750 bayonets each. It is, at present, commanded by a Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) of the Madras Infantry, with the allowances of a Major Commanding, and who can retain his Command till a Lieutenant-Colonel Regimentally. He has under him one Company's Officer, a Subaltern with the local rank of Captain, and two local Officers, both with the rank of Captain and the allowances of the rank, and a local Medical Officer.

Military.

The Brigade have attached to them a small party of Golundauze, with two 6-pounders and two 3-pounders for salutes.

The charges are:

	Rupees.
European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, &c...	37721
Native	108848
	146569
The total charge in 1834 was	128081
Excess	18488

The excess has been caused chiefly by the full batta to the European Officers, in conformity to G. O. G. and by the addition of a Band, &c.

Population. No. 54 of 1855.

38. The population of Travancore, according to the last census, taken in 1854, was :—

Adult.			Children.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
423624	417052	840676	220570	201401	421971

Grand Total.. 1262647

Of the above, the Christian population are—

Syrians, ... 109123
Romo-Syrians, ... 81886

No correct account of the Protestant Christians, but supposed to be about ———

The above also includes about 140,862 soil slaves. Act No. V. of 1843, of the Governor General of India, on the subject of slavery, was rendered applicable to Travancore in June 1855.

Emigration.

39. There is great emigration, especially from the South of Travancore, to Ceylon and the Mauritius. Many of those to Ceylon return periodically, but a large proportion of them are beginning to settle there.

Forests.

40. The forests of Travancore are very extensive, and afford every variety of timber, although now, perhaps, becoming more remote and difficult of access, especially for Teak, which is a Monopoly, and is conducted by an European gentleman as Conservator.

41. A portion of the Conservator's Establishment is permanent, but is increased temporarily according to the Forest work ordered.

The sales of Teak, with a small quantity of Blackwood, were :—

	Teak.	Blackwood.	
	Candies.	*Candies.*	*Rupees.*
In 1029 ..	9624	102	91423
„ 1030 ..	1835	750	41450

42. The Conservator of Forests has also the superintendence of the cardamum collection on the table lands. The revenue from cardamums, like that of pepper, varies very much with the seasons. It was :—

	Candies.	Rupees.
In,..... 1029...	400	166673
1030...	373	117962

43. There is no mining, under the strict acceptation of the term. No ores have been discovered or worked in Travancore, but the magnetic iron sand, which however abounds in the South at the surface, and from which small quantities of iron are manufactured for agricultural purposes. Considerable quantities of iron are also manufactured from a similar ore in the Travancore Talook of Shencottah, on the East or Tinnevelly side of the Ghâts.

Mining.—Iron Ore.

44. A compact ore is also found in the laterite, in different localities, but only at a depth of from 25 to 30 feet. The ore has been declared, by a competent judge, to be very rich, and appears to have been formerly extensively worked near Thonicul, a few miles inland from Anjengo, the hills there being covered with hundreds of deep narrow pits. English iron, however, is every where in general use near the Coast.

45. Graphite, of a granular and fibrous texture, brought to notice by General Cullen, is found in several places, in deposits of some extent, but it is not worked, although some specimens, forwarded to the London Exhibition, have been favorably reported on by Dr. Royle. A lamellar variety of graphite also pervades the laterite and even the crystalline gneiss, and in the former rocks, occasionally, in plates of 3 or 4 inches surface. No other metals have yet been discovered, but the great mass of Ghâts have never been examined with care.

Graphite.

46. Granite and gneiss appear to prevail over the whole of the country on the table lands, apparently to the exclusion of every other rock, constituting also the whole of the massive and elevated spurs from the main chain of Ghâts, as well as the whole of the lower and parallel ranges of hills down to the Sea Coast.

Geology, granite and gneiss.

47. Laterite is also a prevailing rock in the low country. Indeed, the low country may be said to be composed entirely of flat paddy fields and laterite undulations, with gneiss or granite, however, everywhere appearing at the surface. Neither argillaceous schists, lime-stones, or sandstones are found in the interior, but varieties of the two latter exhibit themselves on the sea-coast, at Quilon, Trevandrum, and more or less as far South as Cape Comorin. It had been supposed that calcareous rocks did not exist in Malabar, but a Magnesian limestone with shells has lately been discovered by General Cullen, below the laterite at Quilon, and a similar limestone without shells in the back-water of Cochin.

Laterite.

Limestone.

48. At Vurkalay, about 14 miles South of Quilon, are extensive beds of lignite and shales, also lying below the laterite. A fossil dammer and Sulphate of iron abound in the shales.

Lignite.

Colachell.

These shales and lignites are found at various points on the Coast from 30 miles South of Trevandrum, as far North as Beypoor and Cannanore.

49. A coarse argillaceous and ferruginous sandstone, forming low ranges of hills, is common on many parts of the Coast, at a distance of from 1 or 2 to 6 or 8 miles inland from Quilon to about 40 miles South of Trevandrum, but on approaching Cape Comorin, it is succeeded by a rather fine-grained calcareous sandstone, resting on granite. There are no other rocks of interest.

Sandstone.

50. Considerable exertions have been made under this head. Formerly, there were five Vaccinators of the Company's Service, and fifteen belonging to the Sirkar, but in 1846, on the recommendation of Dr. Paterson,

Vaccination.

Physician to the Rajah, the number of Vaccinators was increased to twenty-two, and the Company's Vaccinators have been withdrawn. The following Table exhibits the annual results :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Failures.
In 1029	14507	9336	23923	11 per cent.
„ 1030	16817	10237	27054	

Hospital Nair Brigade.

Charity Nair Brigade.

51. At Trevandrum, there is an excellent roomy and substantial Hospital, for the sick of the Nair Brigade. There is also a Charity Hospital, capable of accommodating about 60 patients.

It is supported by the Sirkar, and attended to by the Physician to the Rajah, Assistant Surgeon Waring. The number of patients is about sixty, but a considerable number of out-patients are also treated. There are also Charity Hospitals supported by the Sirkar at Quilon and Alleppy.

There is an Establishment of Medical Subordinates, for the Service of the above Hospitals, &c., as follows :—

Assistant Apothecaries, ...	2
1st Dressers	5
2nd Dressers	3
Pupils	3

Observatory.

52. The Observatory, established in 1837-38, is filled up with some first-rate Astronomical Instruments, and with some valuable Instruments, for Observations on Magnetism and Meteorology, and is at present under the management of J. A. Brown, Esq., F. R S., Director.

53. A small Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory has also recently been established by Mr. Brown, the Director, on a peak in the Ghâts, at an altitude of 6,200 feet, from which some interesting results are anticipated. The expenses of the Observatory Establishment are about 13 to 14,000 Rupees per annum.

Museum.

54. A Museum has recently been established at Trevandrum, for similar objects, and in connection with the central Museum at Madras.

Printing Presses.

55. There has been, for the last eighteen years, a Sirkar Printing Press, at Trevandrum, where a great deal of public and private work is executed in English and Malayalim. There is also a private Malayalim Press. The Malayalim translation of Bayne's Code of Regulations was recently printed at this latter Press.

56. There are English and Vernacular Presses at each of the Head Quarter Mission Establishments, and a Vernacular Press, under the Catholic Bishop of Virapoly.

Financial.

57. Most of the different sources of revenue have already been detailed in the preceding notes, but a few general observations on the Revenue and Charges, and other branches of the Government, have been reserved for this place.

The Total Receipts were in	1029	Rupees 39,99,606	1853-54
The Total Receipts „	1030	.. ..	1854-55
Total Disbursements „	1029	Rupees 3879612	
Total Disbursements „	1030		

For the eight years, since the accession of the present Rajah, or from 1022 to 1029, *i. e.* 1843-44 to 1853-54 :—

The average Annual Receipts have been about	40	Lakhs.
Although one year, owing to drought, the Receipts were only	36¾	„
The average Annual Disbursements for the same interval	39½	„
or below the Receipts	½	„

The average of the last eight years, under the late Rajah, was—

Receipts...	39¼	„
Disbursements	41½	„
Annual Excess..	1¾	„

58. The balance in the Treasury, which was 31 lakhs of Rupees in 1837, had been reduced to 7 lakhs in 1847, but the late Rajah was most profuse of expenditure on religious and other ceremonies, although repeatedly cautioned by the Madras Government and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

59. Until the late Rajah became of age in 1029, the Charges had always been kept within the Receipts by about 1 or 1½ lakhs of Rupees.

The average Annual Receipts, from 1822-23 to 1829-30, when the late Rajah ascended the Musnud, had been about	Rupees	3906476
The average Disbursements	„	3744444
Difference less	Rupees	162032

But the palace and other expenses were then entirely regulated by the Resident, and were comparatively small. The Rajah's family, consisting only of himself and brother, the Elliah Rajah, one sister and an aunt, who was regent from 1815 to 1829. The Rajah's sister died in 1837, leaving four sons and one daughter, all of whom have long since become of age, and necessarily requiring additional expense for their Establishments.

60. The subjoined is a Statement of the chief heads under which increase of Expenditure has occurred :—

	Dewasoms.	Ootperahs.	Palace.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
In 1826	530524	246536	387902
„ 1836	513792	258407	429046
„ 1846	565986	354628	952252
„ 1854	532574	315289	488163

And with reference to the unusual Expenditure in 1846, it is to be observed that the Accounts are not sent in to the Resident for above one year after, but great exertions are making to effect retrenchment.

61. The Charges for the Huzoor Cutcherry and Revenue Establishments in the Districts, the Judicial, and almost all other Departments of the State, differ but little from what they were thirty years ago—

	1826.	1854.
Huzoor Cutcherry, including Talook Establishments ..	426972	426469
Judicial	86837	74908
Police	32055	59753*
Pensions	86574	90920
	632438	652050

62. The Nair Brigade was formed in the year 1819. It was intended partly to furnish guards about the Palace and Pagodas at Trevandrum, and also to relieve some of the out-post guards of the Company's Troop from the Subsidiary Force at Quilon. The Charges

In 1834 were	Rupees	128081
And in 1855.....	„	146569
Excess	Rupees	18488

But the withdrawal of the Subsidiary Force, in 1830, has thrown much additional duty on the Brigade, and has materially interfered with their employment, as was originally intended, as *a Police Corps*.

63. The large proportion of the revenue, nearly one-half, derived from the Monopolies of tobacco, pepper, salt, cardamums, and timber, has already been noticed.

64. The tobacco, however, is the only Monopoly yet seriously endangered. It is feared that it will not afford this year more than 10½ or 11 lakhs of Rupees, and must hereafter gradually diminish, owing to the large quantities smuggled in from Cochin and along the Coast.

65. It was to obviate some of these difficulties, in which the Sirkar are likely to be involved, and to afford time to introduce ameliorations in the Monopolies and to suggest other sources of revenue, that a temporary suspension of the payment of a portion of the Subsidy was suggested, but it has been declared to be impracticable at present.

So long as the Subsidiary Force continued at Quilon, not only was the whole sum spent in the country, but a considerable extra revenue was obtained.

Climate and Products.

66. There are few Provinces that offer so agreeable a climate as Travancore, in regard to temperature and moisture, or one generally more favorable to health, both for Europeans and Natives. In the low country, from the vicinity of Cochin to Cape Comorin, the temperature varies but little, probably about 80° may be taken as the mean temperature. The greatest heat in the house is in the month of April about 89°, the greatest cold in the month of January 72°.

67. The rain at Cochin is from 100 to 110 inches, at Trevandrum 60 at Nagercoil about 40, and at Cape Comorin 25.

* This increase was ordered by the Resident, Mr. Casamaijor, in 1810.

68. The low country of Travancore, from Cochin to Quilon, has a mean breadth of from 40 to 50 miles, the beds of the rivers at the base of the Ghâts no where exceeding 2 or 300 feet above the sea, nor does the general level of the country, though much undulated and intersected by numerous ranges of rocky hills, rise materially above that level.

69. A table-land, some 60 miles from North to South, separates the low country, from the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, its Northern half being from 20 to 25 miles broad, the Southern half about 8 miles only.

On its Western edge, this high land is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but it rises gradually to the Eastward, where it attains an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and where the temperature in the month of January is about 60° and in the month of April 70°.

70. The country in many parts is very beautiful, something similar to the Neilgherries, with its round bare grassy hills and luxuriant sholays of Forest. As in the low country on the Coast from North to South, so on the table-lands from West to East, the fall of rain diminishes from about 130 inches on the West to 80 inches in the middle, and to 40 inches on the Eastern crest; Pluviometers having been kept at all the Stations for several years past.

71. It is, on the Northern portion of the table-land, and near its Eastern edge, that the cardamum cultivation is chiefly carried on, though they are found growing wild over the whole of these upper regions.

Cardamums.

72. The table-lands are only permanently inhabited by a few parties of hill people. There are several roads across it, and considerable traffic on bullocks, carried on with the Madura District, in cloths, in exchange for Areca-nuts, &c.

73. Many parts of this upper country would appear admirably suited to the cultivation of coffee, and for European Horticulture, &c., but it has been rarely visited by Europeans.

74. Wheat and potatoes, however, have already been successfully tried, and pears, apples, peaches, plums, strawberry, cypress, all promise well.

75. In the low country of Travancore, the only exotic cultivation of interest is that of the nutmeg, clove, cocoa, and coffee, of which a Madras Firm have large Plantations, commencing about 28 miles from Quilon, and extending for about 22 miles up the narrow vallies on the road to the Ariengoul Pass. Coffee was probably introduced by the Portuguese and Dutch, but the nutmeg, clove, and cocoa, were for the first time introduced in 1825, by a Planter from Ceylon, Mr. Huxham.

Nutmeg, clove, cocoa, coffee, &c.

Coffee is grown in many other parts of the low country, and the nutmeg, clove, and cocoa-trees are also becoming common in the gardens of the natives, though no extensive plantations have yet been formed.

76. The Report has, as already intimated, been drawn up in rather a hurried manner, and there may be a few slight inaccuracies. The Dewan's notes of the amount of the different items of revenue have been merely in the form of a Memo., the annual accounts not having yet been received.

I fear that some of the remarks may have been more extended than may be wished, but as the first of the kind, I trust that the Report may be received with indulgence.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. CULLEN, *Lieut.-General,*

Resident.

Statement showing the Population of the Provinces in the Madras Presidency, according to the Census taken in 1850-51.

	Districts.	Hindoo.	Mussalmans, &c.	Total.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Ganjam	921832	5098	475445	451485	926930
2	Vizagapatam	1238590	15682	645323	608949	1254272
3	Rajahmundry	991210	20826	514703	497333	1012036
4	Masulipatam	497796	23070	282178	238688	520866
5	Guntoor	534725	35358	290526	279557	570083
6	Chingleput	564575	18887	303705	279757	583462
7	Salem	1164076	31301	609872	585505	1195377
8	Madura	1593931	162860	883123	873668	1756791
9	Nellore	894034	41656	485418	450272	935690
10	North Arcot	1413838	72035	762715	723158	1485873
11	South Arcot	966998	39007	532087	473918	1006005
12	Tanjore	1538191	137895	841120	834966	1676086
13	Trichinopoly	538054	171142	360325	348871	709196
14	Tinnevelly	1133648	135568	636723	632493	1269216
15	Bellary	1139216	90383	643371	586228	1229599
16	Cuddapah	1355804	96117	759121	692800	1451921
17	Coimbatore	1127914	25948	577128	576734	1153862
18	Canara	947082	109251	542769	513564	1056333
19	Malabar	1112212	402697	763932	750977	1514909
20	Kurnool	228082	45108	140529	132661	273190
21	Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	720000
	Total ...	19901808	1679899	11050113	10531584	23301697

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

CONTENTS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

	Page.
Introductory Remarks	1
CIVIL JUSTICE.	
Number, &c., of Actions for Civil injuries	*ib.*
Nature of Claims litigated	2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	
Number of Charges and Convictions	*ib.*
Description of Offences	*ib.*
Charges of Extortion, &c., against Native Subordinates	*ib.*
Nature of Punishment inflicted	*ib.*
Acts of importance passed by the Legislative Council	*ib.*
POLICE.	
Necessity for measures being taken for improving the efficiency of this branch of Administration	3
Non-receipt of Returns from Agents at Kurnool	*ib.*
PRISONS	*ib.*

REVENUE.

Season of 1856-57	5
Prices	*ib.*
Extent of Cultivation	*ib.*
Increase in Lands watered from Government sources of irrigation	6
Increase in Lands unirrigated	*ib.*
Garden Lands	7
Collections	*ib.*
Comparison with those of preceding year	*ib.*
Cause of increase in 1856-57	*ib.*
Abkarry	*ib.*
Sea Customs	*ib.*
Large influx of Bullion and Specie	*ib.*
Value of these Imports and Exports during the last five years	*ib.*
Increase in the Export of several valuable Articles	8
Import and Export Tariffs between the British Territories and the French and other Foreign Possessions under revision	*ib.*
Moturpha	*ib.*
Stamps	*ib.*
Land or Frontier Customs	9
Salt	*ib.*
Sevoy Jummah	*ib.*
Revenue of the year from all Sources	*ib.*
Taxation per head	*ib.*
Average Assessment on the Land	10
Relief from Taxation during the last fifteen years	*ib.*

PAGE.

Satisfactory Results from reduction of Assessment in Guntoor 10
Reduction of Assessment sanctioned in Bellary .. .. *ib.*
Satisfactory Results from reduction of Assessment in South Arcot 11

GENERAL REMARKS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF 1856-57.

Alteration in Revenue Laws .. .. *ib.*
Printing Presses .. .. *ib.*
Travellers' Bungalows .. .. *ib.*
Agricultural Exhibitions .. .. *ib.*
Revenue Survey 12
Municipal Improvements .. .. *ib.*
Railway Towns .. .. *ib.*
Alms-Houses .. .. *ib.*
Local Funds for the Repair of Roads, &c. .. .. *ib.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

Organization of the Department 13
Amount proposed for Expenditure in the Budget for 1856-57 .. .. .. *ib.*
Partial Stoppage of Works .. .. *ib.*
Expenditure on new Works during the year 1856-57 14
Ditto Repairs „ „ „ 15
Ganjam—Works in 16
Vizagapatam 17
Godavery Division—Rajahmundry and Northern part of Masulipatam .. .. *ib.*
Kistnah Division—Guntoor and Southern part of Masulipatam 18
Nellore 20
Cuddapah 21
Bellary 22
Kurnool .. .. *ib.*
Chingleput 23
North Arcot .. .. *ib.*
South Arcot 24
Tanjore 25
Trichinopoly 26
Madura 27
Tinnevelly .. .. *ib.*
Coimbatore .. .. *ib.*
Salem 28
Canara .. .. *ib.*
Malabar 29
Madras 30
Eastern Coast Canal 31

RAILWAY.

Extent of Line on which the Railway Officers are working .. .. *ib.*
Survey of the Line *vid* Cuddapah to Bellary .. .. *ib.*
Officers employed on 1st May 1856 .. .. *ib.*
Additions made to Establishment during the year .. .. *ib.*
Amount of Work executed to 1st May 1856 .. .. *ib.*

PAGE.

Amount of Work completed to 28th February 1857 32
Ditto executed during the year .. .. *ib.*
Money advanced to Railway Company during the year .. .. *ib.*
Total Expenditure sanctioned by Government to end of December 1856 .... *ib.*
Line from Madras to Arcot opened.. .. .. *ib.*

MARINE.

Introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act.. 33
Act for controlling Emigrant Vessels .. .. *ib.*
Survey of the Malabar Coast 34
Proposed Survey of the Coast from Point Calimere to Ennore .. .. .. *ib.*
Arrival of the Steamer *Coromandel* from England for the Service of the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*
Extent of the Requisitions made on the Department for Transport during the Season .. .. *ib.*
Sailing and Steam Transports engaged by Government 35
Amount of the Madras Forces stationed across Seas, for which Transport has to be furnished .. .. *ib.*
Brief Notice of the Ports in the Madras Presidency .. .. *ib.*

FINANCIAL.

Revenue Department 43
Estimated Land Revenue for 1856-57, compared with 1855-56 .. .. .. *ib.*
Salt Revenue .. .. *ib.*
Tribute .. .. *ib.*
Abkarry .. .. *ib.*
Land and Sea Customs .. .. *ib.*
Moturpha 44
Miscellaneous .. .. *ib.*
General Department .. .. *ib.*
Stamps, Post Office, Seignorage on Bullion, Interest, and Miscellaneous Receipts *ib.*
Military and Judicial Departments .. .. *ib.*
Military Abkarry .. .. *ib.*
Judicial Fines and Fees, Prison Labor, and Unclaimed Property .. .. *ib.*
Marine Department—Receipts in .. .. *ib.*
Public Works—Local Fund 45
Ordinary Receipts in the above Departments .. .. *ib.*
Extraordinary Receipts, including Profit and Loss .. .. *ib.*
Total Territorial Income .. .. *ib.*
Charges for 1856-57 .. .. *ib.*
General Department .. .. *ib.*
Judicial and Magisterial Departments 46
Revenue Department 47
Marine Department .. .. *ib.*
Military Department .. .. *ib.*
Public Works—Ordinary 48
Charges Extraordinary, including Profit and Loss .. .. *ib.*
Public Works—Extraordinary .. .. *ib.*
Result of the Territorial Receipts and Charges 49

PAGE.

Statement showing at one view the Revenue and Charges of the different Departments 50
Statement of the Territorial Receipts and Charges for the past ten years 51
Statement of the Result of the Finances of the Presidency for the same ten years, exclusive of the Charges on account of Troops employed at other Presidencies 52
Expenditure on the Construction of Public Works .. .. *ib.*
Statement of the actual Cash Balance in the different Public Treasuries for the past ten years 53
Extent to which Bills have been granted to Merchants, &c., on the Provincial Treasuries for the past ten years 54
Extent to which Remittances in Specie and by Bills have been made to the Bombay Presidency for the same period .. .. *ib.*
Changes effected in the mode of paying Interest on Government Securities to holders residing in the Provinces .. .. *ib.*
Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency 55
Treasury 56
Statement of the Amount received and paid in Cash, and by Transfer, from May 1854 to April 1857 .. .. *ib.*
Mint 58
Increase in the Purchases of Silver during the year .. .. *ib.*
Out-turn of the Mint .. .. *ib.*
Profits of the Mint 59
Disadvantages under which the Result was obtained .. .. *ib.*
Out-turn of the Silver Coinage 61
Opening of a new Department for the fabrication of Copper Coin .. .. *ib.*
Statement of the actual Cost of the Copper Coin issued from November 1856 to April 1857 .. .. *ib.*
Result of the use of Steam instead of Cattle power in the lamination of Copper 62
Military Audit Department .. .. *ib.*
Civil Audit Department 63
Medical Department .. .. *ib.*
Civil Dispensaries .. .. *ib.*
Cost attendant upon their working .. .. *ib.*
Admissions and Deaths during the year .. .. *ib.*
Jails 64
Comparative Statement of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Prisoners for 1855-56 and 1856-57 .. .. *ib.*
Vaccination Operations contrasted with the previous year .. .. .. *ib.*
Expenses incurred during the year 65
Army—European and Native Troops .. .. *ib.*
Returns of Sickness and Mortality amongst them, contrasted with the previous year 66
General Mortality Table 67

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Presidency College—English Education .. .. *ib.*
Addition to the Professional Staff during the year .. .. *ib.*
Annual Examination of the Senior Department .. .. *ib.*
Ditto ditto Junior ditto 68

PAGE.

Provincial Schools 68
Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools supported by Government .. .. .. *ib.*
Vernacular Education—Talook Schools 70
Village Schools established in the Rajahmundry District and supported by a local rate .. .. *ib.*
Measures sanctioned for improving the Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly .. .. *ib.*
Similar plan proposed for the improvement of the Village Schools generally .. *ib.*
Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam .. .. *ib.*
Number and Elementary Schools in any way connected with the Government 71
Vernacular School Books .. .. *ib.*
Government Normal School at Madras in connexion with Vernacular Education 72
New Organization of the Staff of Teachers .. .. *ib.*
Weekly Newspaper published in Tamil and Telugu 74
Introduction of a system of Examination of Candidates for Situations in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service .. .. *ib.*
Special or Professional Education .. .. *ib.*
Medical College .. .. *ib.*
Survey School and School of Ordnance Artificers 75
School of Industrial Arts .. .. *ib.*
Industrial School at Negapatam .. .. *ib.*
University of Madras .. .. *ib.*

GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Objects contemplated by this Establishment .. .. *ib.*
Proposal to render the results of the work accessible to the Public by purchase 76
Observatory .. .. *ib.*
Electric Telegraph .. .. *ib.*
Lines made permanent 77
Western Coast Line 78
Eastern Coast Line 79
Improvements introduced .. .. *ib.*
Transmission of Messages, with Remarks on the accuracy of their despatch.... 80
Accidents from Lightning .. .. *ib.*
Financial Results of working the Telegraph during the year 81

REPORT

ON THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

JUDICIAL.

1. In a branch of the Administration so little subject to material change or fluctuation, it will not be expected that the events of a single year will furnish ground for much comment, especially when it is remembered that the composition of the several judicial tribunals, the nature and extent of their jurisdiction, the causes which in general affect the prevalence of crime and litigation, and all other subjects of public interest in this department, have from time to time been fully discussed in official correspondence, which has been published for general information.

2. The Report, therefore, on the present occasion, is confined to a succinct summary of the operations of the year in the respective departments of Civil and Criminal Justice and the Police, leaving to a future period, when the proposed improvements in judicial procedure and criminal jurisprudence shall have been introduced, the consideration of general questions connected with the administration of justice in this Presidency.

3. Civil Justice.—The several officers vested with judicial powers had before them upwards of 1,90,000 actions for civil injuries, the value of the claims in which amounted to Rupees 9,75,00,000, or nearly 10,000,000 Sterling. The number of *causes decided on their merits* slightly exceeded 53,000, of which, in upwards of 44,000, judgment was given for the plaintiff. Two-fifths of the entire number of suits instituted were brought by persons belonging to the mercantile classes. Of the suits decided on their merits, the decrees passed in 41,000 were carried into execution. A material improvement has been effected of late years in the mode of enforcing decrees of Court, chiefly by issuing process against the persons, instead of against the property, of the defendants. Under the former system, many judgments were rendered nugatory, and no substantial redress given, in consequence of the insuperable obstacles that were raised to the sale of property attached in execution. Under the present rules, the majority of the judgments are carried into effect within a month after application is made for execution, as the personal restraint placed upon the defendant takes away every inducement to evade or delay the enforcement of the final process of Court. The result of this measure will be better exemplified by a comparison of the value of claims realized before, and subsequent to, the date on which the rules in question were introduced; and with this view it is contemplated to call for a comparative return, which will be included in next year's Report. In addition to the Civil business above-mentioned, upwards of 1,54,000 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of in connection with suits pending before the Courts.

Vide Statement No. I.

4. A scrutiny of the *claims* litigated shows that the greater portion, amounting to two-thirds of the whole, were for the recovery of sums due on written instruments. Next to these come actions of ejectment against mortgagees and tenants, and other claims connected with real property. The next fruitful cause of litigation was the settlement of accounts, either among merchants or between the commercial and agricultural classes. The only other class of actions that need be noticed, related to arrears of rent, maintenance, and division of family property. The rest were insignificant in amount, though all tending to swell the aggregate number of suits filed.

Vide Statement No. II.

5. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The number of Criminal charges which came under investigation exceeded 97,000, and the number of persons apprehended upon them was rather more than 2,23,000. Of these, only 25 per cent. were convicted and punished, and it is worthy of remark, that the number of individuals sentenced by the Session Judges and Government Agents, who try all the graver offences, fell short of eleven hundred; the greater proportion of cases, indeed 95 per cent. of the whole, consisting of summary convictions before the Magistracy and Police. The ratio of persons convicted to the population was 1 in every 380. About 10,000 cases were reported, in which the offenders were either not known or escaped apprehension.

Vide Statement No. III.

6. As respects the *description of offences* committed, one-half were offences against the person, including every act of bodily violence, from homicide to a simple assault; one-eighth were offences against property; one-tenth were cases involving a breach of the public peace; and the remainder consisted of various offences not falling under the above descriptions.

Vide Statement No. IV.

Among the native subordinates in the Criminal department, 830 were charged with torture, extortion, and other acts of abuse of authority. In 201 cases, the defendants were convicted, and in 136 they were dismissed from employment on suspicion of guilt. Four individuals, of the grade of Head of District Police, were convicted of extortion, and two of other abuses, but none of torture. Those found guilty of the last-named offence were chiefly heads of villages, of whom forty-three were punished for it.

Vide Statement No. VI.

7. The Returns of *punishments* give the following results. Thirty-two males and two females were hanged for capital offences, eighteen males were transported for life, one male and two females imprisoned for life, and one-thousand-four-hundred-and-thirty-three males and fifty-one females were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, from six months to fourteen years. These punishments include all the more heinous offences. For petty offences and misdemeanors, the persons punished by fine, confinement in the stocks or village choultries, imprisonment up to six months, or flogging (in the case of males), amounted in number to 50,718 males and 5,379 females. The total number punished of both sexes was 59,836, of whom nearly nine-tenths were Hindoos, 4,000 and upwards were Mahomedans, and 1,351 were Christians.

Vide Statement No. V.

8. Three Acts, bearing upon the Administration of Criminal Justice, were passed by the Legislature during the year under review, *viz.* No. XVII. of 1856, making provision for the execution of criminal processes out of the jurisdiction of the authority

issuing the same; No. I. of 1857, rendering it a penal offence to over-crowd vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal; and No. III. of 1857, relating to trespasses by cattle. The first of these cannot fail to remove many of the impediments to the due course of justice which have hitherto existed. Offences committed under the second Act mentioned, can only come under the cognizance of magisterial officers in Maritime Districts, and are not likely to occasion any material increase to their labours. The case, however, will probably be widely different with respect to the operation of the Act relating to trespasses by cattle, by which much additional work will doubtlessly be thrown on the Magistracy. The Judges of the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut see reason to anticipate some difficulty in giving effect to this enactment, on account of the cumbrous nature of some of its provisions. Legislation on this subject, however, was greatly needed, and the officers entrusted with carrying the Act into force will endeavour to give it the practical utility intended by the Legislature.

9. POLICE.—The Judges of the Foujdaree Adawlut are of opinion that, though the Police may be in a better state of efficiency in some zillahs than in others, according to the degree of supervision exercised over them by the controlling magistrate, no real improvement can take place until some attempt is made to organize and train them for the proper discharge of their important duties. This is not a work which any magisterial officer can perform in addition to his regular functions; it cannot be expected that any individual should have the mental energy and physical strength to accomplish satisfactorily the arduous duties of a Superintendent of Police, superadded to those devolving upon him as a sitting magistrate and the political representative of the Government in the Province under his charge. The organization and control of the Police of a District, so as to render them an intelligent body of detectives, and a well-ordered force, calculated to give confidence and security to the people, would fully occupy the time of one person. The capabilities of the Police have been put to the test in some zillahs by the prevalence of highway robberies and other crimes attended with force, and the impunity which has long attended those offences clearly demonstrates that, in their present state, the Police are powerless to suppress crime. Another consideration which bears directly upon this subject, is that the purity of the administration of Criminal Justice materially depends upon the measures taken by the Police to bring offenders to trial. If the means first used to fix the guilt of any crime upon the persons charged with the commission of it, or supposed to have committed it, be illegal or oppressive, the course of justice will, in many instances, be so perverted as to baffle every effort on the part of the Bench to arrive at the real merits of the case. It becomes, therefore, an imperative necessity, that early measures should be taken to improve the efficiency of this important branch of Judicial Administration.

10. The Officiating Agent of Kurnool having intimated that the forms of Returns issued by the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut never reached him, that Province has been excluded from consideration in the present Report.

PRISONS.

11. In the Prisons' Department, the Inspector visited all the principal Jails, and has been endeavouring to improve the discipline of the prisons and their guards. At his recommendation, the salaries of all efficient European Jailors have been raised from Rupees 20 to 50. There are still many so employed, who can neither read nor write, and wil

eventually be removed. The guards are still very worthless in many of the jails ; while in others, which have been better attended to, they are efficient. The Inspector has been directed to change the system under which they are at present organized, in accordance with the views expressed in his Report, and to make them available for service in any part of the Presidency. In regard to prison discipline but little has yet been done, except that details have been more attended to. The messing system has been extended, but till more suitable buildings and better supervision be obtained, no considerable permanent improvement can be expected.

12. To meet the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that arrangements should be made for increasing the accommodation of the jails, to allow every man at least 500 cubic feet of air, the Inspector has recommended the erection of Central Prisons for long-sentenced convicts ; the adaptation of such of the old prisons as are healthy to the accommodation and classification of other prisoners ; and the erection of new prisons where the old buildings are very unhealthy. The Government have called on the Chief Engineer for plans and estimates for the proposed Central Prison near Madras, and have further called for estimates for prisons at Madura and Calicut, as the unhealthiness of the old prisons at those places require their removal. An estimate for the Salem Jail was included in the last Budget, and the Government, in consideration of the great mortality there, directed the preparation of materials, and the purchase of the necessary site, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India.

13. The past year has not afforded any circumstances worth special notice in this Department. New Registers and Returns have been introduced, which will greatly reduce the office work in the jails, and afford clear and intelligible information of the statistics of each jail. The Inspector has caused small repairs and alterations to be executed in several of the jails, but has generally avoided expense on the buildings which he has pronounced unfit for permanent use as prisons.

14. Twenty-four prisoners escaped during the year, nine of whom were confined in a temporary prison, mud-built, at Ootacamund ; eight others escaped from jails, and the rest from working parties. This is exclusive of attempts at escape, where the prisoners were followed up and taken in the pursuit. There has been greater strictness in dealing with guards convicted of culpable negligence on these occasions.

15. During the year 1856, the jails were comparatively free from Epidemic Cholera. There were cases of Small-pox in Calicut, Tellicherry, and Nellore ; and an Epidemic Fever which ravaged Madura extended to the jail. Otherwise, the year, to the close of 1856, was healthy. In the early part of the year 1857, Cholera appeared again in some of the Southern Jails, particularly in Salem, where, of a party of 185 prisoners, 60 were attacked, and 25 died. This is an unusual mortality even for this unhealthy jail. The Madura Jail, too, has maintained its character for unhealthiness, fifteen deaths, out of thirty-one Cholera cases, having occurred during the first quarter of the present year. For the year 1856, the average number of prisoners in the jails was 6,803, the average daily sick 299 ; the admissions into hospital 8,408 ; the deaths 332, of which those from Cholera amounted to 18 per cent.

16. The prisoners are still generally employed outside the jails, none of which afford suitable accommodation within walls for manufactures. At Chingleput, weaving

has been carried on for many years with success; but owing to the total absence of walls, the full extra guard is required even for prisoners so employed. Experiments have been made in gunny-weaving and coir-mat and rope-making. The articles produced are of very superior quality, but the gunny is produced in too small quantities to create a demand for it, and an equivalent price can only be occasionally obtained for the superior article. The Inspector has, in the course of his tours, made it a point to ascertain what demand is likely to be found for articles on which the prisoners generally can be employed, the extent to which raw material for the manufacture is procurable, and the kind of machinery which is best suited for employment within the prison walls. The gunny manufacture had been stopped at Itchapore, Rajahmundry, and Cuddapah, partly from want of proper enclosures and of appliances for economising space and labour, and partly from the difficulty of obtaining a sale at a fair price for the article manufactured. Rope is made at Masulipatam, coir-mats at Coimbatore; paper is made at Cuddapah and Nellore; cloths for prisoners, as well as table linen, towelling, drills, &c., at Chingleput and Cuddalore. The weaving of prison cloths, in small quantities, is carried on in several of the jails; but until suitable enclosures and work-sheds are provided, the cost of extra guards will show a loss against all manufactures. The most profitable labour has been the stone-cutting at Nellore, where each prisoner so engaged cuts daily six stones, worth Rupees 4 the hundred.

17. The accounts of the jails not having been received, the expenses cannot be now stated.

REVENUE.

18. The Report for 1855-56 contained a description of the various land tenures of this Presidency, an account of the means of irrigation, and an outline of the different improvements in progress. The present Report will be confined to a concise and simple recital of the revenue results of the past official year.

Season.

19. The season was not on the whole favorable. The Districts which suffered most were Malabar and Canara on the Western Coast; Coimbatore, where only 11 inches of rain fell in twelve months; portions of Madura and of Tinnevelly, and Chingleput. In Tanjore the season opened favorably, but the N. E. monsoon only commenced in the middle of November, when it burst with unusual violence. The interval between the N. E. and S. W. monsoons was also unpropitious. In Nellore, again, a violent storm occurred in November, and caused much injury in the Northern portion of the District. The effects of this storm were also felt in other localities. In the five Districts comprised in the Northern Circars, the season was generally favorable, and decidedly so in Bellary and Cuddapah.

Prices.

20. Prices were high and remunerative.

Extent of cultivation.

21. The following abstract shows the extent of land under cultivation in the past year, in comparison with the area cultivated in the preceding one. This Statement does not include Zemindary lands, no accounts being procurable from the proprietors. The Districts of Canara, Malabar, and Madras are also omitted, as, from local peculiarities of tenure in the two first, no Cultivation

Returns are kept in them, and in the third, the extent of culturable land is very trifling ; the Collectorate of Madras comprising merely the Presidency town and its suburbs :—

	Wet or Land irrigated from Government sources.	Dry or Land not irrigated from Government sources.	Garden.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1855-56	2,293,964	8,271,751	402,197	10,967,912
1856-57	2,505,104	9,138,274	411,951	12,055,329
Increase in 1856-57 ...	211,140	866,523	9,754	1,087,417

22. It will be seen from the above, that there was an increase of cultivation in the past official year to the extent of 1,087,000 acres.

23. The breadth of land brought under the plough must necessarily depend greatly on the character of the season. The past year, however, has certainly not been more than ordinarily favorable, and the augmented cultivation was no doubt induced by the remission of excessive assessments, the improvement in the works of irrigation and roads, remunerative prices, and various minor alterations in the Revenue Administration of the Presidency.

	Acres.
Rajahmundry	25,844
Masulipatam	42,700
Guntoor	13,770
Cuddapah	13,548
Bellary	27,677
Chingleput	22,111
North Arcot	20,841
South Arcot	22,922

24. The increase in land watered from Government sources of irrigation occurred chiefly in the eight Districts noted in the margin. The first three are under the influence of the Godavery and Kistnah anicuts ; in the two last, liberal reductions of assessment have been allowed ; in the other three, the more favorable character of the season led to extended cultivation.

25. The increase in the next class of lands, *viz.* "unirrigated," is very satisfactory. These, it must be understood, are merely not irrigated from works belonging to Government. They are not necessarily dependent only on the rains, and in fact, under the new rule, which exempts improvements effected by the outlay of private capital from all extra taxation, an increasing extent of this class of land is being yearly irrigated from private tanks and wells. The tax on lands irrigated from Government works is of a compound character, comprising an assessment on the land and a charge for Government water. If, therefore, a ryot constructs a tank, or digs a well in such lands, the Government assessment is not reduced, and, on the other hand, it is not enhanced, in consequence of the superior fertility caused by the private outlay. In the "dry" or "unirrigated" lands, the assessment is simply the tax on the land itself, and when the land is improved by the owner at his own expense, it is liable to no additional assessment, but continues subject to its normal tax. These lands consequently afford openings for the profitable investment of private capital, and it is gratifying to find so large an extent taken up in the past year.

26. The increase in the past official year was chiefly in the Districts entered marginally.

	Acres.
Guntoor	75,811
Nellore	24,735
Cuddapah	109,975
Bellary	279,690
North Arcot	34,557
South Arcot	37,344
Trichinopoly	62,865
Madura	39,986
Tinnevelly	79,918
Coimbatore	43,013
Salem	81,048

27. The class of "Garden Lands" calls for little remark. Part of it has been transferred to the other two heads, according as the irrigation is provided by Government or the owners, and ultimately this class will disappear from the public accounts.

	1855-56	1856-57	Increase in 1856-57 ..	Decrease in 1856-57 ..
Land Revenue. Rs.	3,58,91,715	3,75,09,713	16,17,998	
			£161,799	
Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors.	20,78,351	23,12,858	2,34,503	
			£23,450	
Salt.	54,14,154	54,04,795	.....	9,359
			.....	£935
Sea Customs.	12,41,730	13,09,646	67,916	
			£6,791	
Mohturpha or Tax on Professions, &c.	10,97,337	10,82,974	.....	14,363
			.....	£1,436
Stamp Revenue.	6,67,845	7,07,716	39,871	
			£3,987	
Frontier Duties.	1,91,242	1,95,319	4,077	
			£407	
Savoy Jumma or Receipts after closing of the Accounts, &c.	2,16,079	2,09,805	.....	6,274
			.....	£627
GRAND TOTAL.	4,68,34,803	4,88,00,934	19,66,126	
			£1,96,612	

28. The collections of revenue, during the past year, show a net increase of Rupees 19,66,126, or £196,612, the aggregate receipts amounting to Rupees 4,88,00,934, or £4,880,093.

Collections.

29. Under the head of Land Revenue, the increase is Rupees 16,18,000, or £161,800, and occurred chiefly in the Districts of Rajahmundry, Guntoor, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly. This favorable result is owing partly to increased cultivation and partly to the realization of outstanding arrears.

Land.

30. In the Abkarry or tax on spirituous liquors, there is an increase of Rupees 2,34,500, or £23,450. The Abkarry in this Presidency is rented out (except in Madras), and the leases now run for a term of years, generally five.

Abkarry.

31. In the Sea Customs, the increase is Rupees 67,916, or £6,791, and occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam and Malabar. The Port of Cochin, in the latter District, has recently been declared a ware-housing port, its trade* having increased greatly of late years. The most striking circumstance connected with this Department, however, is the large influx of Bullion and Specie. The value of these imports and exports, during the last five years, are shown in the following abstract, from which it will be seen, that the imports

Sea Customs.

* Value of Imports ..... Rs. 26,17,185
„ „ Exports ..... „ 19,45,770
Rs. 45,62,955

	Imports. Rupees.	Exports. Rupees.
1852-53	1,08,47,198	33,07,068
1853-54	1,00,82,454	1,05,68,829
1854-55	75,40,804	74,17,510
1855-56	1,43,88,591	52,77,904
1856-57	1,70,32,599	33,38,315

in the past year amounted to £1,703,259, the exports being only £333,831, so that the net influx of money has been about 1⅓ million sterling.

Exports.

32. The export of several valuable articles has largely increased. In Malabar the export of coffee has risen from 814 cwt. in 1846-47 to 32,656 cwt. in 1856-57. The following abstract exhibits the exports of seven staple articles, during the last six years, from the Port of Madras alone. The increase in hides, indigo, sugar, and oil-seeds is very satisfactory:—

	Value of Exports in Rupees.					
	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
1. Indigo	16,09,650	36,47,149	29,66,467	19,72,780	40,18,552	43,57,109
2. Sugar	17,45,060	9,94,880	16,62,338	6,32,475	16,24,495	25,20,769
3. Hides and Skins	3,15,233	3,21,205	5,42,063	6,61,035	6,75,595	12,97,819
4. Rice	2,32,925	2,63,547	9,35,763	2,76,671	2,09,819	4,29,141
5. Oil-seeds	21,177	66,929	13,669	6,957	28,558	2,37,358
6. Coffee	90,537	1,14,493	97,118	85,854	1,07,911	1,19,587
7. Oil	36,241	37,227	61,898	18,673	78,331	1,11,859

33. In Canara, the export of oil-seeds has risen from 32,798 cwt. to 53,339 cwt., and that of cotton has more than doubled itself, having been 226,740 cwt. in 1856-57 against 106,450 cwt. in the previous year.

34. The Import and Export Tariffs, between the British Territories and the French and other Foreign Possessions in this Presidency, are being revised, in consequence of trade being diverted from British ports, by the remission of duty accorded by the French Government on goods exported from their ports. Several articles, which some years since were imported from the neighbouring British Districts into the French Settlements in small quantities, were exempted from frontier duty in consideration of their trifling value. Recently, however, the demand for these, for export to France, has greatly increased, and it has been reported that a portion of the heavy duties levied on them in France is there remitted, on production of a certificate of their having been shipped from a French port in India, and this certificate is said to be granted indifferently for articles produced in the British and French Territories. To secure these advantages, the trade is diverted from our own ports and the Customs Revenue suffers proportionately.

Mohturpha.

35. In the Mohturpha, or tax on professions and trades, there is a decrease of Rupees 14,363, or £1,436. The Hon'ble Court have lately accorded their sanction, as soon as the finances of the Empire permit, to the abolition of this impost, which, though in many respects correct in principle, as falling on classes who are not directly taxed in other ways, is still found open to serious objection in practice from its inquisitorial and vexatious character, its inequality, and the impossibility of preventing oppression.

Stamps.

36. Under the head of Stamps, the increase—owing chiefly to a greater amount of litigation—is Rupees 39,871, or £3,987.

Land or Frontier Customs.

37. Frontier duties are now levied only on the frontiers of the French Settlements, Travancore, and Goa. The total amount is Rupees 1,95,319 (£19,531), and an increase occurred in the year under report of Rupees 4,077 (£407.)

Salt.

38. The receipts from the Salt Monopoly amounted to Rupees 54,04,795 (£540,479), being Rupees 9,359 (£935) less than those of the previous year.

39. Among other causes, this diminution is owing to smaller exports to Calcutta, the exports of the two previous years having nearly met the call of the Supreme Government, to be supplied for a time with Salt from this Presidency. On the Western Coast, Salt imported by private merchants is liable to a duty of 14 annas, or 1*s.* 9*d.*, per Indian maund of 82⅔lbs., and this revenue is credited, in the accounts, under the head of "Sea Customs."

40. In Canara, the import of Salt by Government will shortly cease. In Malabar, it will continue until the commencement of next year. This extension of the period, during which Salt will continue to be imported into Malabar by Government, has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in re-establishing the manufacture after a cessation of thirty years, and by a falling off in the imports, owing partly to the enhanced rates of freight consequent on the Persian War.

41. The minor head of Sevoy Jumma, or Extra Revenue, consists of sums realized after the accounts are closed, &c., and varies little from year to year.

42. Thus, it will be seen, that there has been an increase of revenue from every source, except Salt and Mohturpha, the decrease in which is very trifling, being only Rupees 23,722, or £2,372, for both. The net increase in the aggregate revenue is Rupees 19,66,126.

43. The revenue of the year may be classed as follows :—

1.	Land...	Rupees 3,75,78,180	= £3,757,818
2.	Salt	„ 54,04,795	= £540,479
3.	Abkarry	„ 23,12,853	= £231,285
4.	Sea Customs	„ 13,09,646	= £130,964
5.	Mohturpha	„ 10,82,974	= £108,297
6.	Stamps	„ 7,07,716	= £70,771
7.	Frontier Customs ...	„ 1,95,319	= £19,531
8.	Sevoy Jumma	„ 32,535	= £3,253
		Rupees 4,88,00,934	= £4,880,093

Taxation per head.

44. Taking the population of the Presidency at 22¼ millions, the average taxation would be about Rupees 2-2-8, or 4*s.* 3*d.*, per head. Probably, 4 shillings per head would be nearer the actual rate, as the population has doubtless increased since the last Census, and as part of the revenue is

realized from consumers of Salt, &c. beyond the limits of the Presidency, and who are not included in the Census.

Average assessment.

45. The average assessment on the land under cultivation is a trifle over Rupees 3, or 6 shillings, per acre, including water rates.

Relief from taxation.

46. A Statement is appended, showing the relief from taxation afforded in Districts during the last fifteen years. From several Collectorates, returns have not yet been received; but the Statement, incomplete as it necessarily is, will serve to show that many petty and vexatious imposts have been abolished, and that much has been done to lighten the burdens of the people. A more complete Statement will be submitted with the next Report. It will only be necessary here to notice the highly satisfactory results which have resulted in Guntoor and South Arcot from reductions of the assessment on land.

47. In the Guntoor District, an average reduction of 15¾ per cent. was made on the assessment of the Mungalagherry Talook, which was more highly taxed than the rest of the zillah, and had also suffered in several successive years from calamitous inundations from the Kistnah. Joint village rents were introduced as a palliative measure in Fusly 1262—A. D. 1852-53, but the ryots were dissatisfied with this mode of administration, and preferred a reduction of the rates on each class of land and individual responsibility. The reduction effected in consequence was Rupees 14,500, of which, however, Rupees 8,245 was actually under the joint rents. The entire reduction has been made good by increased cultivation. Advantage was taken of this occasion to lessen the number of "tarrams," or classes of land, which were 793, but are now 55.

48. A tract of sandy soil, extending along the coast of this District, and about 30 miles in length, by 4 or 5 miles broad, was found to be too highly assessed. Chay-root, tobacco, and other valuable crops were raised on these lands; but the poor quality, and absorbent character of the soil, necessitated expensive manuring, as well as watering from pits dug by the ryots from 3 to 6 feet deep. Wherever, however, water was used, the lands were subject to "garden" rates of assessment, varying from Rupees 4 to 40 per acre—the "dry" rates being 1¼ to 2½ Rupees. The former have now been wholly given up, and the consequence has been an increase both of cultivation and revenue; 25,784 acres being now occupied in lieu of 12,079, and the receipts being Rupees 56,080, instead of 48,506.

49. Relief has also been afforded in this and other Districts, by abolishing, to a certain extent, the Poollary or Grazing Tax, and the Mohturpha on sheep and goats. The former was levied, either at so much per head of cattle, or the ordinary grazing lands of villages were rented out, and the renters left to make their own terms with the ryots and owners of cattle. In either case, there was much opportunity afforded for vexatious interference, and the additional tax was felt as a hardship where the land itself was highly assessed.

50. In Bellary, a liberal reduction of assessment has just been sanctioned, the results of which will appear in the next Report. In the past year, relief was afforded to sugar-cane cultivation, to the extent of Rupees 25,000, by a reduced charge for Government water.

51. The assessment of South Arcot came under revision in Fusly 1264—A. D. 1854-55, and the reductions amount to Rupees 9,63,723, or £96,372, per annum. Notwithstanding this large remission, the revenue of the current year slightly exceeds that of the highest year on record. Moreover, a further sum of Rupees 34,000 has been collected from the land, on account of the Road Fund. The Collector reports, that the demand for fresh land, since the reduction of assessment, and especially where that reduction was most liberal, has been very great; that "the relief has given a decided impetus to industry;" that "the condition of the people has been indisputably improved, as may be seen by the substantial houses they are building in every direction, and by the independent manner in which they deport themselves;" that labour is in demand, and emigration to Bourbon has ceased.

Land Revenue.	*Rupees.*
Average of seven years before the revision, excluding one of famine ...	23,59,856
Fusly 1264—A. D. 1854-55 ..	19,51,278
1265—1855-56 ..	24,04,464
1266—1856-57 (approximate)	25,45,000

Revenue Laws.

52. In the course of the past year, an important alteration has taken place in the law for recovering arrears of revenue from ryotwaree proprietors. In accordance with a ruling of the Sudder Adawlut, it was held that Regulation XXVII. of 1802 was alone applicable in such cases, and that when coercive process was deemed necessary to realize the dues of Government, the landed property of the defaulter could alone be sold, unless he preferred the sale of his personal property. Inconvenience and difficulty were experienced in some Districts in consequence, and it was proposed to vest the Revenue Officer of Government with the power of distraining *either* land or the personal property, whichever might afford the readiest means of realizing the arrears due. The Draft Act, prepared to meet these views, was however modified by the Legislative Council, and the new Statute (Act XXIII. of 1856) renders personal property alone saleable; a difficulty, therefore, still exists, which it is most important should be speedily remedied.

Printing Presses.

Nellore and Guntoor.

53. The introduction of Printing Presses into nearly all the Districts has proved a measure of great utility. In two zillahs, District Gazettes have been published, with a view to giving the people information regarding the decisions of higher authority on matters affecting their interests, the various alterations effected in the laws, the state of the markets, &c. &c. The publication has been found useful and acceptable to the people, and similar Gazettes are to issue from the other Collectorate Presses.

Travellers' bungalows.

54. The public bungalows, for the use of travellers in this Presidency, are being supplied with furniture, &c., and fees are hereafter to be levied from those using them, to cover, in some measure, the additional expense entailed on Government. The chief bungalows on the Southern Trunk Road, between Madras and Trichinopoly, have been, and those on other lines will be furnished, it is hoped, in the course of the current year.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

55. The Provincial Exhibitions have generally been attended with satisfactory results. Much misconception still prevailed among the people, as to the object of Government in carrying out this measure, the general impression being that the discovery of the resources of the country, with a view to an immediate increase of taxation, was the real end in view.

The Exhibitions already held have, it is believed, removed these apprehensions, and the co-operation of the people may hereafter be confidently expected. The results of the Exhibitions will be printed for general information, and it is therefore unnecessary to enter into any details on the present occasion. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has been followed with reasonable success.

Survey.

56. The experimental Revenue Survey of a portion of the South Arcot District, conducted by Captain Priestley, of Her Majesty's 74th Regiment, has been completed, and a portion of the Trichinopoly District has also been surveyed by that officer. The detailed survey of Madras and its suburbs by Mr. Walker is also progressing favorably.

57. The Hon'ble Court have recently given their sanction to the survey of the entire Presidency, on a more enlarged and perfect scale, to be the basis of a revised land assessment, and the preliminary arrangements are under consideration. The re-assessment of South Arcot has been attended with encouraging results.

Conservancy.

58. Nothing has been done in the way of municipal improvements in the Provinces. The inhabitants of Salem have exhibited a willingness to raise funds voluntarily for such purposes, and it is hoped that some permanent arrangement with this view will shortly be effected.

Railway towns.

59. The importance of adopting early measures to ensure the villages and towns springing up around new Railway Stations, being built on regular plans conducing to health and lessening the risk of fire; has been recognized, and rules have been drawn up to attain this object, where the land belongs to Government. In localities where the land belongs to private proprietors, a successful result must depend on the co-operation of the owner. A large pettah is now being laid out around the Vellore Station. The land is to be divided into suitable lots, which will be sold by auction. A light annual quit-rent will also be levied on each lot, according to the eligibility of its situation, and the receipts from this source, as well as the purchase-money, will be devoted exclusively to local municipal and police purposes.

Alms-houses.

60. There are Lungerkhanahs or Alms-houses in five Districts, *viz.* Kurnool, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and North Arcot. These are old endowments for the relief of paupers, and were formerly greatly mismanaged. Improvements have been made in their administration, and the funds are now applied to the support of persons who are really objects of charity. The expenditure in 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 19,400, exclusive of about Rupees 5,700 devoted to the support of two Dispensaries at Vellore and Arcot, in the North Arcot District.

Road Funds.

61. Local Funds, for the repair and maintenance of minor roads and bridges in each District, have been fairly established only in South Arcot, Salem, and Malabar, where the advantages of such a Fund have been satisfactorily manifested. Every District will hereafter have a similar Fund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

62. Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during the year 1856-57, it is necessary to notice a few points having reference to the organization of the Department. It was stated, in the Report for the year 1855-56, that the transfer of the Executive, from the Revenue Officers to the Engineer Department, had been partially carried into effect; in the year under report, this transfer has become general. Not only have the whole of the engineering divisions been separated into distinct professional Districts, corresponding with the Revenue Collectorates, but, with the single exception of Tanjore, each District Engineer has been placed in sole charge of the public works, and the Executive, throughout the Presidency, has been transferred to the professional department.

63. The disadvantage of defective office establishments, in the Mofussil, has also been finally removed, by a suitable allotment of draughtsmen, clerks, and accountants, to the several offices of the Department, and the punctual rendering of accounts, so essential to the efficiency of the new system, may now be said to be secured. The order, for the final organization of the entire Department of Public Works, in respect to grades, numbers, and salaries, was moreover published in the Official Gazette of the 27th January last, and this measure, with those previously noticed, has tended much to the improvement and efficiency of the machinery of the Department.

64. The following sums were proposed for expenditure in the Budget for 1856-57:—

	List No. 1.	List No. 2.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Irrigation Works	4,84,820	10,74,173	11,25,630	26,84,623
Communications...	14,73,185	20,30,400	5,33,845	40,37,430
Buildings...	7,35,572	6,02,641	1,94,995	15,33,208
Total	26,93,577	37,07,214	18,54,470	82,55,261

65. The financial exigencies of India did not, however, permit of any considerable advantage being taken of the liberal provision made in this Budget. So early as the 3rd May 1856, the Government of India were obliged to order the stoppage of all works that had not been commenced before the 1st of that month; and although this restriction was afterwards partially modified and relaxed, in favor of works, the estimated cost of which was below Rupees 10,000, this Government did not feel itself at liberty to permit these works to be proceeded with until September 1856, or until the financial position of the Presidency had been accurately ascertained. The orders of the Government of India, dated 17th October 1856, finally removed all detailed restrictions, but at the same time limited the general expenditure of the year, on new works of irrigation and communication, to twenty-two lakhs of Rupees. These orders necessitated the stoppage of many works that had been already commenced, and also reduced the expenditure upon such as it was determined to proceed with.

66. It must also be mentioned, that owing to the date at which the Administration Report is required, it is not practicable to furnish literally correct returns of the actual expenditure of the year, as by the rules of the Department, District Engineers are required to withhold their Accounts Current and Progress Reports for the month of

April, until all the Bills for the year are ready. The total expenditure on new works and repairs, for the year 1856-57, now about to be reported upon, must therefore be given on estimate; and in round numbers, it amounted to Rupees 52,42,440, and sub-divided approximately, was as follows:—

I. Expenditure on New Works during the year 1856-57.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Navigable Canals.	Roads and Bridges.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Judicial.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam ..	20,532	..	99,646	..	..	1,757	12,946	..	192	..	..	..	1,35,073
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	31,891	..	..	1,174	1,229	9,335	..	..	..	..	43,629
Godavery Division ..	1,58,504	1,06,028	12,083	65,687	54	8,784	51	3,233	12	1,003	11,359	3,543	3,70,341
Kistnah Division ..	1,43,679	..	1,10,354	..	4,100	13	..	4,771	..	400	309	1,633	2,65,759
Nellore ..	21,010	..	77,988	..	107	2,850	4,013	155	228	..	..	..	1,06,351
Cuddapah ..	586	..	59,342	..	..	2,405	242	2,268	..	..	..	..	64,843
Bellary ..	13,500	..	96,501	..	..	32,651	1,250	684	3,445	90	..	..	1,48,121
Kurnool ..	6,237	..	49,922	..	..	..	930	..	1,777	..	..	..	58,866
Chingleput ..	43,259	..	53,624	..	..	645	384	71	..	..	..	..	97,983
North Arcot ..	2,53,330	..	99,887	..	..	1,062	1,127	1,288	3,126	700	..	..	3,60,520
South Arcot ..	28,765	8,799	80,981	7,967	..	..	400	600	..	..	862	..	1,27,874
Tanjore ..	41,534	26,940	51,110	494	5,192	..	9,074	..	..	..	..	..	1,34,344
Trichinopoly ..	61,324	..	17,283	..	..	450	..	..	..	85	..	..	79,142
Madura ..	..	5,515	12,282	..	..	..	3,876	..	..	..	..	..	21,673
Tinnevelly ..	2,355	..	35,881	..	..	..	321	1,218	..	1,062	..	..	40,837
Coimbatore ..	26,268	..	35,726	..	..	3,14,469	2,660	9,374	13,504	..	..	..	4,02,001
Salem ..	1,785	..	13,590	..	..	5,609	126	1,432	624	..	..	..	23,166
Canara ..	..	217	44,350	2,166	..	66	1,182	9,494	1,660	..	20	..	60,155
Malabar ..	7,424	61	18,255	..	..	5,283	506	1,037	947	58	414	..	33,985
Madras ..	550	..	34,301	29,142	..	62,351	42,889	36,344	60,611	650	5,541	..	2,72,879
East Coast Canal ..	..	94,976	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,090
Hyderabad ..	..	..	775	..	..	3,38,730	..	..	..	255	..	..	3,39,760
Jaulnah ..	..	..	..	..	..	916	..	..	..	..	..	..	916
Total, Rs. ..	8,30,642	2,42,536	10,37,886	1,06,456	9,453	7,79,215	83,206	81,804	86,126	4,303	18,005	5,176	32,84,808

II. *Expenditure on Repairs during the year* 1856-57.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Navigable Canals.	Roads and Bridges.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Judicial.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam ..	15,283	..	15,105	..	30	721	1,508	133	129	..	5	..	32,914
Vizagapatam ..	5,182	..	8,221	12	34	1,850	..	154	418	176	..	..	16,047
Godavery Division ..	2,23,969	11,327	1,971	284	1,645	54	1,381	280	1,379	212	745	..	2,43,247
Kistnah Division ..	1,43,782	3,720	6,771	182	140	951	723	1,255	745	343	628	104	1,59,339
Nellore ..	1,11,681	..	33,272	..	41	..	394	747	265	17	158	..	1,46,575
Cuddapah ..	30,330	..	24,243	..	..	223	1,858	109	271	..	..	..	57,534
Bellary ..	53,249	..	35,350	..	..	4,634	150	394	122	1,321	..	..	95,220
Kurnool ..	3,890	..	13,375	..	..	..	328	..	490	..	..	..	18,073
Chingleput ..	28,725	..	84,772	..	165	10,454	8	..	529	41	..	..	1,24,689
North Arcot ..	40,410	..	74,384	..	..	3,135	..	293	132	..	..	..	1,18,354
South Arcot ..	1,07,162	407	57,664	864	1	..	921	750	2,974	..	..	..	1,70,743
Tanjore ..	1,57,781	320	16,485	920	672	420	2,934	2,030	1,441	..	436	2,418	1,85,357
Trichinopoly ..	1,05,126	..	22,176	..	23	2,032	1,373	..	571	..	..	..	1,31,301
Madura ..	24,942	..	3,445	..	..	12	281	317	443	..	..	..	29,440
Tinnevelly ..	34,652	..	1,996	..	..	..	934	325	667	..	108	..	38,682
Coimbatore ..	31,130	..	64,095	..	..	1,608	459	162	3,013	208	..	..	1,01,475
Salem ..	42,292	..	27,270	..	..	..	910	93	551	..	..	..	71,116
Canara ..	5,333	..	52,676	22	..	238	1,817	1,743	845	100	..	..	62,824
Malabar ..	511	530	19,606	64	..	11,585	952	259	1,859	800	32	..	35,698
Madras ..	1,172	399	10,896	89	..	51,284	3,465	14,304	23,231	3,676	216	1,219	1,09,901
East Coast Canal ..	..	3,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,819
Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,054	..	..	..	11	..	..	4,065
Jaulnah ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,219
Total, Rs. ..	11,67,102	20,522	5,74,573	2,387	2,751	94,524	20,391	23,348	40,065	6,405	2,323	3,741	19,58,132

67. The expenditure on new works, under the three great heads of Irrigation, Communication, and Buildings, was as follows:—

Irrigation Works	Rupees	8,30,642
Communications	„	13,95,831
	Rupees	22,26,473
Buildings...	„	10,57,835
Total...	Rupees	32,84,308

68. The progress of the principal public works executed in each District will now be briefly reviewed.

GANJAM.

69. A head sluice across the Doosey channel, in the Wuddada Talook, for which an estimate of Rupees 4,320 was sanctioned, was completed on the 20th July 1856, and will prove of great service in controlling the supply of water to the cultivation under the channel. Two other constructions of the same useful character, across the Byree and Wuddada channels, were completed about the same period, at a cost of nearly Rupees 5,800. The embankments of the little Mahanuddee were prosecuted at a cost of Rupees 20,000, the portion above its confluence with the Rooshkoolea having been completed to the extent of 6 miles, and the Rooshkoolea itself having been embanked for a distance of 2 miles. These measures have proved effectual in protecting the town and factory of Aska and the neighbouring country, from the floods to which they were periodically exposed; but, in the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton, and of the late District Engineer, Major Birdwood, the full advantage of the project cannot be realized, until the entire work contempleted by this Government, and estimated at Rupees 64,840, in the Budget of 1857-58, shall have been carried into effect.

70. Trunk Road No. 6, which is the main line of communication between Madras and Calcutta, through this District, and which forms a connection between the branch roads from the hill countries to the Coast, has been improved in several places. To remedy the bad part across the paddy flats lying between the Rivers Nagoolea and the Vumshadura, Rupees 4,000 were laid out on special sanction. A bridge of three arches was lately completed over the Dendagedda, at a cost of Rupees 9,226, and Rupees 740 were expended in making an approach across the paddy land irrigated from the river on the South side. A bridge over the river at Itchapore, at a short distance to the North of Dendagedda, was also finished on the same trunk line, at a cost of Rupees 12,816.

71. From Hoommah to the Bengal Frontier, the road is still represented to be in a very bad state. A bridge, however, which was built across the Nungalaishwarungedda, will enable the mails to travel without the interruption heretofore experienced in times of high flood.

72. A branch road from Palcondah, in the Vizagapatam District, has been under construction, and it serves to carry the traffic from the Jeypore country by Parvatepore to the port at Calingapatam. Two other similar communications, from Purla Kimedy to

Nursipetta and Poondy, were also in progress during the year. On the highly important branch road from Berhampore to Russelcondah, passing near the extensive Aska sugar manufactory, two bridges were completed, at a total cost of Rupees 13,050 and Rupees 36,636 respectively, *viz.* one at Injilly of seven arches, and one at Aska of nineteen arches. Rupees 13,000 were spent in repairs, clearing jungle, and the formation of certain portions of the above line on its Northern section, on the new alignment, over higher ground than that originally selected between Aska and Russelcondah.

VIZAGAPATAM.

73. No works of any importance were executed in this District, under the head of Irrigation, during the past year.

74. On Trunk Road No. 6, some, and not altogether inconsiderable work, was done. The estimate of Rupees 11,570, for the portion from Toomee to Subborum, has been worked out, and a supplementary estimate submitted for completing the metalling, which is very much required on account of the heavy traffic upon the line. The earth-work of the portion, from Subborum to Chittawalsa, was completed, together with several tunnels, but the large masonry works still remain to be provided, on which account the utility of the road is as yet but very scantily developed. A bridge over the Toomee River was built at a cost of Rupees 10,568 ; another, estimated at Rupees 5,165, was commenced at Chittawalsa, and Rupees 1,623 were expended on it ; but owing to the financial restrictions already noticed, the further progress of the work was unavoidably arrested.

75. From the same cause, much progress was not made in the branch roads of this District during the year, although several estimates had been actually sanctioned for execution. Of the three bridges allowed for the line, from Vizagapatam to Vamoolavalen, one has been completed, and the other two were far advanced. The branch roads from Palcondah to Cheepurpilly, and to Parvatepore, were in progress, the expenditure in the former during the year having been Rupees 4,554, and on the latter Rupees 13,734. The earth-work on both was completed with the tunnels, and a considerable portion of the metalling. The road from Gangoonaka, to join the line from Ankapilly to Anganumpoody, has been formed to the whole extent, with the exception of half a mile, and several bridges and tunnels were constructed, the entire expenditure on the work having been Rupees 4,613. Other important branch lines, for which estimates had been sanctioned, were only partially executed, or altogether stopped for the causes already assigned.

76. The only buildings undertaken during the year which deserve notice are the following :—The Sea Custom-house at Bimlipatam, which is now being roofed ; fourteen Police Cutcherries, at a total estimated cost of Rupees 16,970, of which all but three have been finished, and are already occupied ; and the Barracks, Hospital, and Powder Magazine, for the Sibbendy Corps, at Nursipatam, which are also approaching completion, at an expenditure of Rupees 4,940.

GODAVERY DIVISION.

77. The works carried on in this important Division, which comprises Rajahmundry and the Northern part of Masulipatam, were, for the most part, the extension and improvement of those works previously commenced, intended for the development of

the extensive general system of irrigation and navigation dependent on the Godavery anicut. Very few new works of magnitude were undertaken during the year, but large sums were spent on the works of the Delta, chiefly with the view of increasing the capacity of the channels, and of constructing such auxiliary works as were necessary for the proper distribution of water to the subjacent cultivable lands. In the central Delta, Rupees 87,270 were laid out in improving its irrigation and navigation, and Rupees 26,889 were expended, on the works of the Eastern main channels, for similar objects. The widening of the old Toolia-bagah channel, on the left bank of the Goustanady River, cost Rupees 4,738, and that of the Palcole channel, including its extension, Rupees 40,622. The Cocanada and Samulcottah junction canal works were advanced at an expenditure of Rupees 32,123; and on the high level canal, from Weyaroo to Ellore, Rupees 69,903 were laid out. Besides these items of expenditure, numerous smaller works were executed, which it is not necessary to particularize. The entire expenditure on irrigation works, in the Godavery Division, amounted to Rupees 1,58,504.

78. Owing to the restrictions on expenditure, very few works of consequence were carried out in this Division, under the head of Roads and Bridges. The entire expenditure on works of this class amounted only to Rupees 12,083, and included Rupees 5,000 on account of a road and clearing jungle from Judunghy to Yailaswaram, and Rupees 6,000 for a towing path to the Nagaram aqueduct. On improvements to ports and harbours, the expenditure has been about Rupees 65,687, the greater part of which, *viz.* Rupees 56,000, was laid out in deepening and improving the Coringa and Cocanada harbours; on the survey of the Coringa harbour, Rupees 3,303 have been expended. The examination of the suiteral barrier of Upper Godavery was partially resumed towards the end of the year, and a Report on the feasibility of opening up that important line of internal navigation has been recently submitted by Colonel Arthur Cotton, supporting the views already propounded by Lieutenant Haig, and suggesting certain works designed immediately to extend the navigation to the Westward.

79. The principal buildings erected in Rajahmundry, in the past season, were the Library and Reading-room at Dowlnishwaram, on which Rupees 2,153 were laid out, and to which 3,000 volumes were supplied for the use of the members of the Public Works Department. The District Moonsiffs' Court-houses at Rajahmundry and Cocanada cost about Rupees 1,054 and Rupees 1,240 respectively, while Rupees 1,996 and 1,054 were laid out in improvements to the Seamen's Hospital at Cocanada and to the Civil Court-house at Rajahmundry.

80. The total expenditure on repairs in this District amounted to Rupees 2,43,247, by far the greater portion of which was laid out on the renovation of the decayed parts of irrigation works, and on minor works for distributing and regulating the supply of water to various parts of the Delta.

KISTNAH DIVISION.

81. This Division comprises the District of Guntoor and the Southern portion of Masulipatam, under the influence of the irrigation system of the Kistnah anicut at Bezoarah. The total expenditure during the year in Guntoor amounted to Rupees 2,56,923, *viz.* Rupees 1,93,410 on new works, Rupees 4,039 on improvements, and Rupees 59,474 on repairs. In the Southern portion of the Masulipatam District, the expenditure

on new works was Rupees 60,544, on improvements Rupees 1,244, and on repairs Rupees 1,03,398, making an aggregate of Rupees 1,65,186, and a total of Rupees 4,22,109 in the entire Kistnah Division.

82. The irrigation works carried on have been those connected with the development of the new anicut at Bezoarah, *viz.* the formation and improvement of the main channels, and the construction of masonry works to reduce their fall and to give passage to boats, or to conduct and distribute their water to the several tracts dependent upon them.

83. Of the large channels, three only, *viz.* the Northern channel, as far as Casarapilly, the Mopedavy (or Eastern bank) channel, and the Nizampatam channel, were in progress before the beginning of the year ; while the Ellore high level channel, the main line in continuation from Weyoor to Masulipatam, the Western bank channel, and the Southern high level channel, were sanctioned and commenced, during the last half of the year.

84. The Casarapilly channel was completed at a cost of Rupees 9,360, but on its continuation, *viz.* the Ellore channel, in the Masulipatam District, only Rupees 14,563, out of a grant of Rupees 50,000, have been expended, owing partly to the difficulty of obtaining labour from the adjoining Zemindary villages, which are in a depressed condition and thinly inhabited, and partly to numerically defective superintendence.

85. The Mopedavy channel, which had only just been commenced before the end of the previous official year, was, in the past season, proceeded with. The excavation was completed for about 14 miles to the site of a drainage tunnel now about to be built, and was well advanced throughout, at a total expenditure, during the year, of Rupees 21,100. The lock and calingulah, at Cankypaud, on the main channel from the anicut, before the Mopedavy and Masulipatam channels are taken off, were completed at an outlay, during the year, of Rupees 15,194. The Nizampatam channel, which traverses the heart of the Guntoor portion of the Delta, and conveys water to about 150,000 acres of land on either side, and opens water communication with a sea-port of some importance, having been in progress at the end of April 1856, was proceeded with rapidly during the last year ; and by the completion of its first lock and calingulah, near Doogerallah, has been rendered navigable for a distance of 22 miles, that is, to the site of the second lock at Koochapoodi. The excavation below that village has advanced very near to completion, and the lock at Koochapoodi has been begun. The expenditure on the channel, during the year, was Rupees 47,065, or, with the previous outlay, Rupees 1,62,604.

86. A few miles of the Masulipatam channel have been opened at an expenditure of Rupees 10,152, and, on the Western bank channel, (probably the most important line of the whole system,) Rupees 4,048 were expended. The Southern high level channel has been well advanced by an outlay of Rupees 19,139, out of Rupees 25,000 apportioned to it from the total sum assigned to the Madras Presidency. Besides these new works of magnitude, on which an aggregate sum of Rupees 1,43,679 has been spent, many of the old irrigating channels have been brought into connection with the anicut system, by being cleared out, deepened, and enlarged. With these, and the many miles of distributing channels opened from the main feeders, considerable portions of the Delta are now provided with the means of irrigation, and a vast extension of it may at once ensue, if the people take full advantage of the water so liberally provided for them.

87. The construction of the 60 miles of Trunk Road No. 7, from Madras to Hyderabad, which lie in the Guntoor District, had been carried on, during the *first* half of the year, as actively as circumstances allowed; but progress was retarded, during the latter half, by the restriction placed on expenditure. The outlay, during the year, was Rupees 20,215, and the work done comprised the completion of 30 miles, from Copperapaud to Nacrikal, on the Nizam's Frontier, with the exception of large masonry tunnels and bridges, and of the unbanked approaches to the latter. The restoration of the important line of road, from Masulipatam towards Hyderabad, as far as the Deccan Frontier, has been prosecuted, and 25 miles have been formed and metalled, making, with the 8 miles previously put in order, 33 miles completed altogether, with the requisite small bridges, tunnels, and drains. The road from Guntoor towards the Coast, as far as Munchallah, has been in progress during the last two years, and the earth-work and gravelling were continued, during 1856-57, at an expenditure of Rupees 1,557, and the tunnels completed for Rupees 5,048, considerably below the estimates; Rupees 2,500 were expended in effecting the diversion of Trunk Road No. 6 round the Southern flank of the anicut, and along the West of the Todapilly hills, as sanctioned in the estimate of Rupees 24,990 for the repair of that road between Seetanagarum and Guntoor. This has been a great improvement. The outlay on the proposed timber bridge over the anicut at Bezoarah was Rupees 53,935, making, with previous expenditure, a total of Rupees 1,47,461. Timber and iron, for the whole frame-work, have been procured, the former from Coringa, and the latter direct from England. The expenditure, during the last six months, having been restricted to a small sum, not more than thirty bays could be put up. These will, however, serve to test the stability of the proposed work during the next freshes, and as the experiment will be made under the disadvantage of the last bay being unconnected with the bank, thus losing the rigidity which the completed structure would possess, its behaviour may be considered finally conclusive as to the adequacy of the design for a bridge, exposed probably to a severer trial than any other similar work that we have accounts of. Besides the above works, several ferry boats have been built for the accommodation of traffic, on lines of road crossing the channels, by which the Delta is intersected.

88. The principal buildings executed in the Kistnah Division were a Library and Reading-room for the use of the members of the Department of Public Works at Bezoarah, and two District Moonsiffs' Court-houses at Canza and Kurrumpoody. Improvements were also made to several buildings, as the Light House at Devy, the Zillah Court-house at Guntoor, and the Church at Masulipatam.

89. On repairs, the expenditure in the Kistnah Division amounted to Rupees 1,59,339. The principal items included in it were the repair of the anicut, Rupees 4,650; the clearing of silt deposited round the head sluices and locks on the flanks of the anicut, and in the upper part of the three main lines of channel, Rupees 19,603-0-0; the repair of the embankments of the Kistnah in Guntoor, Rupees 12,221; and the same in Masulipatam, Rupees 29,032; which latter works were rendered necessary by the destructive effects of the great flood of 1853.

NELLORE.

90. The expenditure on new irrigation works in this District, during the year, amounted to only Rupees 21,010, its principal items being the head sluices to Jaffer Sahib's and the Survapilly channels, for which estimates to the amount of Rupees 1,600

were sanctioned by Government. These works have been well advanced at a cost of Rupees 5,400, all the masonry work having been finished, excepting the parapets, the completion of which is now at hand. The new cut, from Loodoom to the Nellore channel, was commenced on the 23rd May 1856, and carried forward with as much despatch as possible, the work being now nearly half done. A considerable proportion of the total expenditure was incurred on the Pennair embankments, and on the new cut from that river to the Gullucondacoor Loodoom.

91. The executive operations of the District have been marked, however, by greater activity in its communications. On the Nellore and Kistnapatam road, being the terminus of that from Cuddapah, Rupees 8,000 were expended out of an estimate of Rupees 16,650; and on the Trunk Road No. 6, between Rajapolliem and Moodegunda, Rupees 47,338 were laid out on earth and other works. On Trunk Road No. 7, the expenditure amounted to upwards of Rupees 12,000. The portion of this line under improvement extends from Moodegunda to Copperapaud, for the whole of which side-drains have been made, and the embankments thrown up; the roadway has been metalled from Yellumpilly to Copperapaud, leaving only about 7 miles to be completed. On the old Ramapatam road, and on the Dorenal road, between Sungum and Nellore, improvements were made, which it is not necessary to particularize. A bridge has also been in progress across the Mulliary stream near Boochereddypolliem.

92. Under the head of Buildings, a new place of arms at Ongole, and additions to the Huzoor Cutcherry at Nellore, may be mentioned.

93. Repairs to a large extent have been made to the Pennair anicut, the apron and retaining wall of which were damaged during the last monsoon; as also to the Nellore and Kistnapatam road. The expenditure under the head of Repairs, during the year, amounted to Rupees 1,46,575.

CUDDAPAH.

94. No important work of irrigation was executed in this District during the past year.

95. The road and bridge expenditure on new works amounted to Rupees 59,342, comprising the following principal items:—The central line of road from Chewnoor to the Dorenal Pass, on the Nellore Frontier, for which an estimate of Rupees 29,000 was sanctioned by Government in January 1854. The work has been in progress since that year, and was completed only during the period under review, on an expenditure of Rupees 1,495. A further sum of Rupees 39,000 was sanctioned for this line in 1855, on which estimate, work to the extent of Rupees 14,025 has been performed. The road from Cumbum to the Vaimalapaud pass, on the Nellore Frontier, has also been nearly completed at an expenditure of Rupees 10,070 during the year. Two large bridges, one across the Rolla, between the town and cantonment of Cuddapah, and the other over the Nundealum River, have been in progress, the outlay on the former amounting to Rupees 6,830, and on the latter to Rupees 3,583. Considerable work has also been done on Trunk Roads Nos. 11 and 13; the masonry works on the former were well advanced, the expenditure on the whole line having been Rupees 21,200, while that on the Trunk Road No. 13 was Rupees 2,120.

96. The Serjeant Major's quarters in the Cuddapah cantonment, and sundry improvements to the jail at Cuddapah, are the only works of any note under the class of Buildings executed during the year 1856-57.

97. The condition of this District, with reference to its irrigation works and communications, is very far below that of the other Districts of this Presidency; but efforts are being made by the present Engineer to improve it in both respects.

BELLARY.

98. All the works not affected by the restrictive order of the 19th May 1856 have been carried on, and some of them completed; among the latter are the bridging of the first two stages of the Bellary and Dharwar road, and the Buchenhully anicut over the China Huggery. The greater part of the minor bridge and drain work, sanctioned in the under-mentioned lines of road, have been completed, *viz.*:—

Bellary to Madaveram.	Gooty to the Kurnool Frontier.
Aloor to Kadoomoor.	Gooty to Palasamoodrum on the Mysore Frontier.
Adony to Gooty.	

99. Some progress was made with Trunk Road No. 12, as far as it had been surveyed and sanctioned; an estimate is now ready for completing this line in the Bellary District to Damputtah, on the Cuddapah Frontier. Very little progress was made with the bridge over the Pennair at Ooderpee Droog, in consequence of the prevalence of fever, from which cause also, the works on the whole of Trunk Road No. 12 were greatly impeded.

100. Various projects, suggested for the rivers of this District, have been also more or less investigated, and estimates are in course of preparation for the minor ones; levels have likewise been taken for a canal of navigation and irrigation from the Toombudra to the Pennair River, proposed by Colonel A. Cotton; but the project is under further investigation.

101. The roads constructed in this District, with the view of giving employment to the laboring classes, during the famine in 1853-54, has been kept up, and a line of road, from Koolighee *vid* Gordacotta Rya Droog to Koodaree, on Trunk Road No. 12, was opened up, and will be vigorously pushed on.

KURNOOL.

102. In this District, no new irrigation works were executed during the year, but repairs of old works, to the extent of Rupees 3,890, were made.

103. The principal works of communication are the Bellary, Gooty, and Nundycunama lines, 20, 40 and 60 miles, respectively, in length, measured to the frontiers of the District. On the Bellary road, Rupees 17,909 were expended. The earth-work has been completed with several small drains, and four of the large bridges and the metalling are now in progress.

104. On the *Gooty* line, the earth-work and several minor drains have been finished, at a total expenditure of Rupees 23,433, and two of the large bridges were commenced.

105. On the Nundy-cunama line, the formation of the road has been carried on to the extent of 42 miles, and some of the smaller drains have been constructed.

106. Preparations for the opening of a new 'ghaut, called the Munteral-cunama, have been commenced, under the superintendence of Captain Nelson; but as yet only the tracing of the line and clearance of the jungle have been accomplished.

107. The following important bridges were in progress in this District during the year:—A bridge across the Hindree at Kurnool, consisting of nineteen arches of 45 feet span; one over the Kondaur, near Nemdial, of seventeen arches of 32 feet span; and one across the Nullah at Yeldoorty, of two arches of 36 feet span. In the two latter cases, nearly three-fourths of the work estimated for has been completed, and the foundations for the Kurnool Bridge have, after great difficulties, been got in across the whole bed of the Hindree.

CHINGLEPUT.

108. The only important works, under the heads of Roads and Bridges, that were under execution, during the year 1856-57, in Chingleput, were the road from Coorattoor to Trivellore, on the line from Madras to Cuddapah, on which the total expenditure, up to the end of the past official year, was Rupees 12,722. Owing partly to the failure of the contractor's agreement, and partly to the restrictions imposed on expenditure, the distance between Trivellore and the Railway Station only has been completed, and even in that distance, one bridge still remains unbuilt. The bridge across the Adyar, noticed in the last Report, was carried away by the storm in August last; but endeavours have been made to restore it with the means at the District Engineer's disposal, and that officer believes that it will be finished and opened for traffic in October next. Two other road works of importance, ordered for commencement, were immediately afterwards stopped for want of funds.

109. The principal irrigation works carried on in this District were—1*st*, the anicut across the River Corteliar, which has been completed, and has already proved useful to some extent in supplying the Chumbrumbacum tank, and 2*nd*, the Cumbum Canal, which feeds many tanks in the Conjeeveram Talook.

NORTH ARCOT.

110. Of the irrigation works under construction in this District, the most important are the Palar, the Poiney, and the Cheyaur anicuts. Of the Palar anicut, the whole of the five head sluices have been completed, and the body of the anicut, to a height of 4 feet, has been carried completely across the river, with the stone coping one foot in thickness to about one-third of the width. The progress of the work has been satisfactory, and is creditable to Mr. J. H. Dopping, under whose superintendence it has been executed. The expenditure was, during the year, as follows:—

Anicut	1,32,794	Rupees.
Southern Channels...	16,242	„
Northern ditto	63,395	„
Mahundravindy Tank	13,548	„
Total ...	2,25,979	Rupees.

111. The Poiney anicut has been completed, with the exception of a few details, and is ready for service as soon as the freshes come down. The expenditure, during the year, was Rupees 14,737.

112. The Cheyaur anicut and its dependent channels were completed some time ago, but the further extension and development of the project were carried on during this year for 8¼ miles, at an expense of Rupees 2,447.

113. Many minor improvements were executed, such as calingulahs, sluices, head sluices, &c., the beneficial effects of which will be speedily felt throughout the Province.

114. Under the head of Roads, the following were under construction during 1856-57:—

	Rupees.
Madras and Cuddapah Road expenditure	3,471
Kircumbaddy to Poothalpet	1,731
Vellore to Arneee	5,875
Palmanair to Gooriathum	4,190
Ditto to Vencatagherry Cottah	11,476
Wallajah Nuggur to Sholingur	570
Ditto to Ammoor (Railway Station)	6,924
Raneepet to ditto ditto	7,004
Chittoor to Danulchun	10,307
Wallajah Nuggur to Palar Anicut	1,616
Rupees	53,164

115. The roads in general are represented to be in good order, but from the large sums required for the preservation of the made roads in this District, and the demands still likely to be made under the same head, it may be necessary to introduce a system of tolls, so as to make the chief lines of communication self-supporting.

116. Three large bridges have been in progress, which, when completed, will materially assist the traffic of the country, *viz.* one of forty arches of 43 feet span across the Palar at Vellore, another of fifty-two arches across the same river at the anicut near Arcot, and a third of twelve arches each of 30 feet span across the Agarum River, near Pullicondah.

117. No buildings of any magnitude were executed in the District of North Arcot during the past year.

SOUTH ARCOT.

118. The expenditure on new works, under the head of Irrigation, in this District, amounted to Rupees 28,765, on navigable canals to Rupees 8,799, on roads and bridges to Rupees 80,981, and on the harbours to Rupees 7,967.

119. The principal works of irrigation under construction were the Vicaravandy anicut and channels, which, after some interruption, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, have now been nearly brought to completion, at an expenditure, during the past year, of Rupees 2,430, and, on the whole, of Rupees 14,464. The channel for improving the irrigation of Areeagooty and other villages, which was commenced in May 1856, has been more than half done. A second calingulah has been added to the large reservoir called the Permall Tank, and considerable improvements have been made to the Goverapet channel. Numerous minor works of irrigation were executed, each too trifling to be particularized in a brief Report like the present; but all will exercise a more or less important influence on the welfare of a District, which, in consequence of the reduction of assessment, and of the revenue survey and other reforms recently introduced, is rapidly advancing in wealth and material prosperity.

120. Under the head of Communication, the following may be mentioned:—The canal from the River Vellaur, near Porto Novo, to the Paravenaur or Cuddalore River, on which about Rupees 4,500 have been spent; the Cuddalore harbour improvements, which have cost Rupees 5,540; the Coast road, from Cuddalore to the Vellaur, improved at an outlay of Rupees 10,974; and that from Porto Novo to the Vellaur anicut, on which Rupees 6,700 have been spent. Several large bridges have also been under construction, *viz.* that over the Ponyar on the Northern Coast road, immediately to the North of Cuddalore, of which five arches have been completed, and the rest are in progress; four bridges on the road from Tindivanum to Trinomalee, which have cost Rupees 7,300; two on the road from Oolundoorpet to Cullacoorg, expenditure Rupees 1,000; and a lattice bridge at Mercanum, the approaches to which, and the strengthening of the lattice work, have been done at an outlay of Rupees 2,540.

TANJORE.

121. By far the most important work of irrigation carried on in this District, during the year, was the extension of the lower Coleroon anicut, and the construction of a bridge in front of it, on which Rupees 17,334 had been spent when the works were stopped in consequence of the accustomed filling of the river. In January last the Northern part of the bridge was commenced, and of the thirty-four arches of which it consists, five have been finished, three uncentered, and centerings for four more have been built. The Munnyaur River improvements were carried forward at an expenditure of Rupees 23,453, and the drainage and irrigation works of the lands around the Taleneyer Cottagum were executed at a cost of Rupees 6,600. On repairs the expenditure amounted, during the season, to Rupees 1,85,857.

122. On roads and communications, the operations carried on in this District were characterized by their usual activity, the expenditure in this branch having been Rupees 51,110 on new works and Rupees 16,485 on repairs. The principal works executed were as follows:—The formation of a new line from Satimungalum to Paupanassum, which was completed with all its tunnels and bridges, with the exception of the parapet walls of the Vennar bridge, and the construction of tunnels and metalling the road from Tanjore to Poodoocottah, on which line the tunnels have been completed, and the metalling and earth-work are in progress. The fine bridge across the Coleroon, at Anikaran Chuttrum, on the road from Negapatam to Madras, was nearly brought to a completion in April last. The bridge consists of forty elliptical arches of 50 feet span,

of which seventeen arches and six-and-a-half floorings were constructed up to August last. The plastering and the ornamental work are all that remain to be done, to open this bridge for the use of the public. The improvements of the Coast canal, from Tranquebar to Trimulvassal, were carried forward at a cost of Rupees 13,470, and five ferry boats constructed at an outlay of Rupees 2,600.

123. The principal building undertaken during the year was the Talook Cutcherry at Trivady, which was completed, with the exception of the flooring and plastering. Repairs to the extent of upwards of Rupees 5,000 were performed to various buildings in the District.

TRICHINOPOLY.

124. In Trichinopoly, under the head of Irrigation, the results of the year's operations may be thus stated. The Poiniry irrigation canal, 16 miles in length, with its subsidiary regulating sluices and minor channels for the distribution of water, were so advanced, that the works will be thrown open in the present irrigating season, and will supply water from the River Coleroon, for the cultivation of a large area of land, at present waste; and two other sets of works, for the purpose of utilizing water, at present running to waste, will be in full operation. The Weyacondaum channel, on which Rupees 19,144 were spent during the past year, will be completed, and will add still further to the irrigable capabilities of the District. By these works, the total outlay on which, up to 30th April 1857, was about Rupees 1,15,000, water sufficient for the irrigation of 8,000 cawnies of land will be placed under control, and distributed over rich land, more than half of which has been hitherto waste.

125. By an outlay of Rupees 45,000, river-fed irrigation canals, whose aggregate length is upwards of 250 miles, with an elaborate net-work of minor distributive channels, and their numerous regulating masonry works, were kept in fair working order. These channels turn upon the land about 1,200 millions cubic yards of water per annum, by drawing it off from the Cauvery, and conveying it to and irrigating upwards of 75,000 cawnies of rice land, on which depends a revenue of nearly six lakhs of Rupees. The repair and improvement of tanks were well attended to, the outlay on that account having been, in round numbers, Rupees 17,000.

126. Under the head of Communications, about 110 miles of metalled road were maintained in good order, half of that length being adapted for the rapid transit of spring conveyances, and further improved by the construction of a substantial bridge across a torrent 120 yards wide, and two small culverts, to provide for minor drainage: 130 miles of bad road were also maintained in passable order. Besides the above, 18 miles of road are being re-constructed, and will shortly be opened for traffic.

127. The irrigated Districts lying along both banks of the Agunda, Cauvery, and Coleroon, (the flood water of which rivers rises to a level much above that of the densely populated and richly cultivated country on either side,) have been protected from inundation, by watchful attention to the repair and maintenance of the river dykes, by the construction of groynes where necessary, and by plantations of the large tough river-grass and shrubs of the willow species. The expenditure on these river works, during the past year, was Rupees 32,000, or about Rupees 120 per mile. By such means, the

immense bodies of water passing down these rivers, during the floods of the S. W. monsoons, have been controlled and kept within their prescribed channels, so much only as is required for irrigation being allowed to enter the canals through the masonry regulators at their heads.

MADURA.

128. No new work of irrigation was executed in the Madura District during the year 1856-57.

129. The principal works of communication deserving notice are the high road between Tondy and Connygoody, which has been nearly completed after much delay, from the difficulty of procuring coolies; the cross road between the two towns of Tiroomungalum and Sholavandum, (all but 380 yards of gravelling,) which has also been completed; that between Ullangarum and Cumbum; the road between Oosalemputty, Sattangoody, and Oosalemputty, and that on the Pulney hills, the masonry works of which have progressed very satisfactorily. The bridge over the Ambravutty, on the high road to Palghat, was considerably advanced, the piers and abutments having been built up to the springing line, and three of the arches finished.

TINNEVELLY.

130. During the year, the aggregate expenditure on the irrigation works of this District amounted to Rupees 6,416, and the principal works, in this small outlay, were the cutting of a new channel for the drainage of the Thavaray Lake, and the construction of a subsidiary reservoir in rear of the present Neumaney tank. Repairs to a considerable extent were made.

131. On the main road of the District, a large outlay has been incurred, the approaches to the Veypillayputty Bridge have been completed, as also the plastering of the Sautoor Bridge, and three vents of the bridge over the Assoor Oday, at an expenditure of Rupees 2,785. On the same line, but to the South of Palamcottah, an expenditure of Rupees 6,449 was incurred, chiefly on repairs. The Numbyaur Bridge of five arches, of 40 feet span, made some little progress, at an outlay of Rupees 3,803; the plastering and approaches being still incomplete. The portion of road between Gangoonden and Shady Khan's Choultry was commenced in December 1856, and has proceeded very satisfactorily, the whole of the earth-work, four tunnels, and three pavements having been completed. On the trunk cotton roads very little work was done. The three last miles leading into the shipping port of Tuticorin (which forms the terminus of this important and expensive commercial line) are represented to be still impracticable for laden carts, owing to the depth of loose sand drifts.

COIMBATORE.

132. The total expenditure in this District, on new irrigation works, amounted to Rupees 26,268, the principal item being the extension of the Calingaroyen Channel, the operations on which, however, were very unsatisfactory, and much delayed by various circumstances during the latter part of the year. The Arkancottah and Tuddapilly channels, from the River Bowani, also, did not progress with the rapidity that was expected, owing in a great degree to the ill health of the Executive, and to the many changes

among them, caused by misconduct and intemperance. The former work, however, is now somewhat advanced, and the materials for most of the sluices in the second have been prepared.

133. The bridges on the Coonoor Ghaut have been nearly completed, the one at Barliar having since however, and whilst under construction, been much damaged by a heavy storm. The two arched drains on the road from Polachee to Colungode were satisfactorily constructed, as were the bridges on the Coonoor and the Jackatallah line. The road from Coimbatore to Ootacamund by Todacum was well repaired in its most difficult part, *viz.* that from the Bowany to Ootacamund by the Soondaputty Ghaut; and thus many Burgher villages have an approach opened out to them to the low country. In addition, some very important works were executed on the Hills, such as the macadamizing of the Segoor and Ootacamund road, and the metalling of some of the principal thoroughfares of Ootacamund.

134. Many of the smaller buildings have been delayed, but the Civil Dispensary at Coonoor has been nearly completed, also the porch of the Church at Ootacamund, and the improvements to the Huzoor Cutcherry at Coimbatore. The Infantry Barracks on the Neilgherries also made good progress, and one block of building is already occupied, while the others are mostly up to the first floor; and the Superintending Engineer of the Circle speaks highly of the materials and workmanship in his Inspection Report. The total outlay at Jackatallah, for the year 1856-57, was Rupees 3,14,469.

SALEM.

135. The irrigation works in progress in this District appear to have been only two, *viz.* the Poothoor tank anicut and channel, which have been very nearly completed at an expenditure of Rupees 1,306; and the Poodoopolliem tank, of which nearly the whole of the earth, with half of the stone work, have been finished.

136. Among the principal works of communication may be mentioned the cart road from Yearcand to Maullapoorum, on which the expenditure has been Rupees 3,000; on the new branch road, from Senkery Droog to Razeepore, it has been Rupees 1,100; and work has been done to the road from Morapore (Railway Station) to Darampoory, and to several cross roads, which it is not necessary to particularize. Bridges have also been constructed, or are in progress, over the Eachyavary stream, in the Namcul Talook, at Moparaputty, and at Devaputty, near Wamaloor, on Trunk Road No. 5.

137. A Moonsiff's Court-house at Namagherrypettah was completed at an expenditure of Rupees 900; and the following works have been in progress, *viz.*:—An Hospital for the detachment of Veterans at Salem, of which the walls were built, and Sick Stables for the Depôt horses at Oossoor, of which the foundations only were completed. Salem has been solely under professional charge throughout the year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 94,282.

CANARA.

138. The Dharwar and Coomptah line of road is being macadamized, with a view to complete a permanent communication between that port and the Bellary and Dharwar Cotton Districts, including the Raichore Doab. The Hygah and Senjewarah Ghauts are

also in process of construction to connect those Districts with Sedashegur. When completed, these lines will establish a direct communication between the port of Sedashegur and the above-named rich inland Districts.

139. The port of Sedashegur will admit ships of 30 feet draught of water at ebb tide, and afford secure shelter during the prevalence of the S. W. monsoon, which other ports along this Coast do not afford. From this harbour, direct shipments may be made to England from the cotton countries in the vicinity.

140. The Guirseppah Ghaut has been opened, connecting Mysore with the Coast; and the Coloor Ghaut, constructed with the same object, has been widened and improved, and the bridging is now being carried on. The new ghaut of Charmandy was, during the year, more fully opened between the Coast and the Mysore country, at a cost of about Rupees 1,500.

141. A reconnoisance has been made, with a view to determine the feasibility, or otherwise, of connecting the Toongabudra with the Western Coast, by a canal to be brought down the ghauts, a project which, if carried out, would connect by canal the Eastern and Western Coasts of India, and would thus form one of the most important works of the age.

142. The entire expenditure in the District on new works amounted to Rupees 60,155, and on repairs and maintenance to Rupees 62,824.

MALABAR.

143. The first work that deserves notice in this District is the Chetwye dam, a masonry calingulah, which is being thrown across the mouth of an estuary to reclaim lands now uncultivated from the spread of sea-water. The expenditure on this work, during the past year, was Rupees 7,304, but the Superintending Engineer, on visiting the intended dam, disapproved of the materials and workmanship, and of the entire project, as designed by the former Civil Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton, and he ordered the immediate suspension of all work on the 27th of April last. The delay in its progress had already attracted the notice, and called forth the animadversions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and the departure of the Executive Engineer, together with the frequent changes, both of the Revenue and Department of Public Works officers, concurred to place the Chetwye dam in a most unsatisfactory position. The only other irrigation work of any importance is the Kooda Kadavoo dam, on which, however, but little was done; and for its entire renewal, a fresh estimate has been submitted.

144. The two trunk roads, Nos. 4 and 5, have been under extensive repair, and a substantial bridge was built on the latter, across the Nottapolliem River. The very important road, from Calicut to Mundoor and Palghaut, was under execution, but a very small portion of it has been done. The expenditure on this work is estimated at Rupees 12,000. Many cross roads were undertaken and completed during the past year.

145. The Coast canals were improved in many places, and have tended to increase the traffic, but much still remains to be accomplished in constructing locks and widening the section in various places. Three bridges were constructed across the canal near

Chowghaut, and nine were built in the Cootnaad and Betutnaad Talooks. The Ellatoor timber bridge was nearly completed, on an estimate of Rupees 8,480, and will be opened for traffic in a few weeks. Two other similar wooden structures were nearly completed across the Calicon and Cheroopaye Rivers on the Wundoor and Cholakul road, and materials for two very important works of the same kind are being prepared on the Palghaut and Trichoor road, which it is hoped will be completed in the current year.

146. The Cannanore Fort was partially repaired at an expenditure of Rupees 4,830. Some Military buildings were erected for the Malabar Police Corps, and the existing buildings throughout the District were efficiently repaired. The Cochin Light House, on which a large expenditure had been incurred, was destroyed during the year, by the crushing and giving way of the faulty laterite of which it had been constructed. The aggregate expenditure in Malabar, during the year 1856-57, amounted to Rupees 69,683.

MADRAS.

147. At the Presidency, work to the extent of Rupees 4,426 was performed to the salt platform in the Collector's Department.

148. A new road was formed inside Clive's Battery to the Royapooram Railway terminus, the expenditure on which, during the year, amounted to Rupees 20,742. The new road outside the sea face of Fort St. George was improved at a cost of Rupees 3,829. During the year, Rupees 8,948 were laid out in strengthening three groynes, and five small new groynes were constructed for the protection of the Royapooram boatmen's village, at an expenditure of Rupees 15,500. The additions and alterations to the Sea Custom House, still incomplete, cost Rupees 38,712; besides repairs to the extent of Rupees 3,030 to the same building, and additions to the Master Attendant's Department, at a cost of Rupees 5,440.

149. The lines for the Perembore Regiment cost Rupees 18,300; the drains Rupees 6,438; and Guard-rooms, and Thannah Stations, in different parts of Madras, were built at an outlay of Rupees 2,950. Three work-sheds were constructed for the use of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, on the berm within the ditch of the Fortress, in front of the St. Thome Curtain, at a cost of Rupees 9,274. On the improvements to the Penitentiary, Rupees 26,389 were expended; on those of the Government Office, for the accommodation of the Gazette Press, Rupees 14,102; and on those of the Lithographic Press, Rupees 3,420.

150. The effluvium arising from the Black Town drain being a source of constant annoyance to the inhabitants of the Fort and Black Town, it was proposed by Dr. Kellie to construct a shaft or chimney at the mouth of the drain, and to place charcoal on a grating inside. This he thought would carry off the noxious gases, which, by passing through the charcoal, would become deodorized. The Government sanctioned the work, and it has just been completed at an expense of Rupees 810. There is every reason to believe that it will prove successful. Besides these works, extensive additions and repairs were executed to various public buildings to a very large amount, the aggregate expenditure of the year having been Rupees 3,82,780.

EASTERN COAST CANAL.

151. The total expenditure on this canal amounted, during the year, to Rupees 99,909, inclusive of repairs to the extent of Rupees 3,819. The greater portion of the expenditure was incurred on the Sodra's canal, which has been opened for traffic to the distance of 35 miles, at an outlay of Rupees 82,984. Two bridges, each of 60 feet span, were constructed across it—one, a timber lattice bridge, 3 miles South of the Adyar; and the other, of brick masonry, carrying the Guindy road over the canal. The gates of the Shediancoopum lock were swung during the past year, and the measure has been attended with great benefit to the canal, as large boats are now enabled to make their passage without interruption in the dry season. Besides these works, other minor, but effective, improvements were executed on various parts of the canal, which it is not necessary to notice in detail in the brief summary which is concluded by the present notice.

RAILWAY.

152. The duties of the Department were confined, during the year, to the supervision and control of the proceedings of the Madras Railway Company.

153. The line upon which the officers of that Company are working, extends from Madras to Beypore, on the Western Coast, a distance of 420 miles. In addition to this, the examination and survey of the country, from Avady (13 miles from Madras on the Western line of Rail), *vid* Cuddapah to Bellary, to ascertain the most feasible line for a Railway, has been undertaken, and the work has progressed very satisfactorily.

154. On the 1st May 1856, the principal officers actually employed in India by the Railway Company were the following:—

1 Agent and Manager.	1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Chief Accountant.	1 Chief Engineer.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.	2 First Class Engineers.
1 Traffic Manager.	4 Second Class ditto.
1 Assistant to ditto.	13 Third Class ditto.
1 Station Master.	

155. During the year, the following additions have been made:—

7 Third Class Engineers.	1 General Store-keeper.

The Engineers were engaged in actual work on the whole line.

156. Up to the 1st May 1856, the amount of work executed had been

Earth-work		C. yards	6,329,468
Masonry		„	114,771
Permanent way		L. yards	123,438
Ballasting		C. yards	284,684
Fencing	Temporary	L. yards	47,370
	Permanent	„	304,376

157. The aggregate amount of work completed up to the 28th February 1857, the latest date up to which accounts have been received from the Railway Company, was :—

Earth-work	C. yards	12,674,123
Masonry	„	175,269
Permanent way	L. yards	175,989
Ballasting	C. yards	707,235
Fencing { Temporary	L. yards	65,058
Fencing { Permanent	„	642,395

158. The work actually performed, from the 1st May 1856 to the 28th February 1857, was therefore as follows :—

Earth-work...	C. yards	6,344,655
Masonry	„	60,498
Permanent way	L. yards	52,551
Ballasting	C. yards	422,551
Fencing { Temporary	L. yards	17,688
Fencing { Permanent...	„	338,019

159. The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury, during the official year in question, were :—

For expenses in construction	Rupees	32,44,000
For purchase of stores, payment of import duty, &c.	„	7,70,000
For purchase of sleepers	„	2,80,000
For expenditure in construction of Stock	„	95,000

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rupees	45,610	8	11
Locomotive	„	39,661	3	11
Engineers	„	2,97,106	13	8
For Contingencies	„	16,365	1	10

160. The expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works up to the end of December 1856, amounted to Rupees 66,95,059-10-0.

161. The line for the first 65¼ miles, from Madras to Amoor, near Arcot, was opened to the public on the 1st July 1856.

MARINE.

162. During the year, various measures have been introduced to facilitate trade and navigation ; some are yet in progress ; others have been completed, as hereafter described.

Those of a general character are:—the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) at all the ports of sufficient importance, to warrant the expense of supervision; the introduction of Act I. of 1857, for controlling the conveyance of native emigrants from India to Ceylon, the Straits, the Tenasserim Coast, and Burmah; and restricting the emigration to such ports as have the necessary means of controlling it; the improvement of the beacon lights along the Coast; and the prosecution of the survey of the Malabar Coast, its harbours, ports and rivers.

163. The Act XXII. of 1855 was passed on the 13th August of that year; but as much information was needed before it could be applied at the different ports, the Supreme Government suspended its introduction, first till the 13th August 1856, and subsequently till the 12th August 1857, to allow time for collecting the necessary data regarding the limits of the ports, their trade, the amount of collections, and the particular rules to be enforced at each. These data have since been submitted for all ports to which the Board propose, for the present, to apply the Act. They are fifteen in number, and their names are mentioned in the margin. Those marked with an asterisk are to be under the control of the local Superintendents of Sea Customs, the others will be presided over by the Masters Attendant, with the exception of Paumben, which will be under the charge of the officer conducting the works for deepening the channel.

Bimlipatam.
Vizagapatam.
Coringa and Cocanada.
Masulipatam.
Madras.
*Cuddalore.
*Tranquebar.
*Negapatam.
Paumben.
Tuticorin.
Cochin.
Calicut.
*Tellicherry.
*Cannanore.
*Mangalore.

164. Besides these ports, there are numerous others at which cargo is shipped and delivered, and at some of which dues are charged. A few of these exhibit a rapid tendency to increase their trading operations, but as yet there are no functionaries at them competent to undertake and exercise the powers vested by the Act in the Conservator of a Port. They are detailed in the margin, and it has been proposed that an Act shall be passed to legalize the continuation of the port-dues now levied, and to prevent the discharge of ballast in them, to the injury of the anchorages.

Ganjam.
Munsoorcottah.
Sonapore.
Barwah.
Poondy.
Calingapatam.
Conadah.
Poodeemudka.
Pentacottah.
Nursapore.
Epoorpolliem.
Nizampatam.
Cottapolliem.
Mootoopilly.
Pulicat.
Porto Novo.
Markanum.
Nagore.
Topootoray.
Mootoopettah.
Trimulvassal.
Keelakurry.
Davepatam.
Tondy.
Vypaur.
Covilpatam.
Coolasagarapatam.
Calay.
Barragurry.
Quilandy.
Tanoor.
Ponany.
Choughaut.
Bekul.
Odipy.
Barcoor.
Chundapore.
Butkul.
Coomptah.
Sedashegur.

165. The Act for controlling emigrant vessels is already in force. It was found necessary to legislate on this matter, in consequence of the very frequent complaints that were made, by the authorities in Ceylon and the Tenasserim Provinces, of the excessive numbers embarked on board native vessels leaving Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly. From time to time regulations had been issued, under which this emigration was in some degree controlled, and the irregularities once so prevalent were partially checked; but still, as no penalties could be legally enforced, evasions were practised, and a Legislative Act became

necessary. In the margin are noted the ports at which only it is now legal to embark native passengers for voyages across seas, and the number is limited to one person to four tons of the vessel's burthen. Vessels strictly confined to coasting voyages do not come under the operation of the Act.

Calingapatam.
Vizagapatam.
Cocanada.
Masulipatam.
Madras.
Cuddalore.
Tranquebar.
Negapatam.
Paumben.
Keelakurry.
Tuticorin.
Cochin.
Tellicherry.
Mangalore.
Topootoray.
Moottoopettah.
Adrampettah.
Tondy.
Davepatam.

166. The beacon lights and local improvements will be noticed successively in speaking of the ports and places to which they belong.

167. The only survey in progress during the year is the one conducted by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, on the Malabar Coast.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy intimated in November last, through Captain Powell, that the whole of the Coast had been surveyed, with the exception of about 60 miles between Mount Dilly and Calicut, and that it was expected that the remaining portion would be completed by the end of 1856. Lieutenant Taylor had been also instructed to examine and furnish plans of the harbours and ports in Canara, where there are some good anchoring places, as yet imperfectly known, and in 1855, he reported favorably on Beitkul Cove, as affording good shelter for ships in the S. W. monsoon, and as capable of being formed into a harbour of refuge. Colonel A. Cotton was subsequently directed to examine and report on the locality, and when his views are submitted, the Government will decide whether steps are to be taken for the formation of a harbour. A portion of the Coromandel Coast, between Point Calimere and Ennore, still requires survey, and the Supreme Government have directed the Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta to organize a new surveying party for the purpose, under a scientific officer, to be selected from the Indian Navy. When also other pressing duties admit, the Coast, from Ennore to the Northern limits of the Presidency in the Bay of Bengal, is to be re-examined, as the last survey was not satisfactory in giving confidence to mariners.

Vide para. 247, General Report for 1855-56.

168. The continued difficulties experienced in obtaining transports for the movement of troops have been materially diminished by the arrival of the *Coromandel*, an iron screw steamer of 1,140 tons and 240-horse power, which, although belonging to the Indian Navy, has been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government. She arrived at Madras on the 2nd December 1856, and on the 31st of that month left for Rangoon, with the Commander-in-Chief and General Staff of the Army, together with a detachment of the 37th Native Infantry, numbering 500 souls. She put into Moulmein once for some slight repairs and to clean her bottom, but has otherwise been continually engaged in conveying troops, with the exception of a temporary interruption caused by an injury to her condenser in towing over to Rangoon a transport of 874 tons with troops.

169. In the margin are shown the requisitions made on the Department for transport during the season, that is, from January to April inclusive. The strength of the regiments is set down in round numbers;

For Burmah.

7th.	Moulmein to Masulipatam	.. 1,000
18th.	Rangoon to Madras	.. 1,000
36th.	Ditto „ ditto.	.. 1,000

	To Burmah.	
4th.	Autinkurry to Rangoon	.. 1,000
6th.	Madras to Rangoon	.. 1,000
12th.	Ditto ditto, 6 Companies China, 4 ditto	.. 1,000
13th.	Autinkurry to Moulmein	.. 1,000
14th.	Madras to Rangoon, changed afterwards to Singapore	.. 1,000
15th.	Masulipatam to Rangoon	.. 1,000
17th.	Madras to Rangoon	.. 1,000
37th.	Ditto ditto	.. 1,000
39th.	Ditto ditto	.. 1,000
44th.	Masulipatam to ditto	.. 1,000
Artillery.	Ditto ditto, 2 Companies	.. 254
Commissariat Followers.	Madras to Rangoon	2,000
Ordnance Department.	Ditto ditto	.. 300
Bullocks		... 2,000
Sheep		.. 1,000
	To Bombay.	
Her Majesty's 12th Lancers		.. 500
One Company Sappers and Miners		.. 130
	To Bushire.	
1st Madras Fusiliers		.. 1,500
Gun-powder—Madras to Straits		..barrels 2,700

those proceeding from Madras being rather above, and those returning below, the assumed standard. To effect these movements, the only Government vessels at the disposal of this Presidency were the *Coromandel* Steam Transport, already described, of 240-horse power and 1,140 tons, and *Zenobia* Steam Frigate, the first carrying about 700 persons besides crew, the latter only 300 to 350, and none under cover; her European crew and heavy armament occupying space, which would otherwise be available for Troops. The boilers of the *Zenobia* are moreover so defective, that she is constrained to work under very low pressure, which incapacitates her from towing, and some ammunition shipped on her for the use of Troops was damaged by leakage.

170. No other Government vessels being available, sailing and steam transports were extensively engaged—the Steamer *Oriental* at Rupees 2,000 a day, the Steamer *Manilla* at Rupees 20,000 a month, both in still employ. Besides these, the following sailing transports were chartered:—*Agincourt*, *Salamanca*, *Marchioness of Londonderry*, *Statesman*, *Tasmania*, *Cornwallis*, *Devonshire*, *Constantine*, *Nimrod*, *Empress Eugenie*, *Clarendon*, and *Mary Ann*, all vessels from 800 to 1,200 tons. The cost of this service, in freight alone, will be at least six lakhs of Rupees; and yet a portion of the movements, including the 17th Native Infantry and some cattle and sheep for Pegu, have unavoidably been postponed till later in the year, when the season is more suitable for transport operations.

171. The Madras Forces stationed across seas now amount (including followers for whom transport has to be furnished) to upwards of 26,000 souls, besides those belonging to the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Miscellaneous Departments. The average annual numbers to be moved outward will be 10,000, and homeward 8,000. The Government of India have addressed the Home Authorities on the necessity of establishing a bi-monthly communication between Madras and Pegu.

172. A short notice will now be furnished of each port in this Presidency.

GANJAM.

173. Nothing has yet been done for this port, although the value of the trade is considerable and on the increase. It is proposed to appoint an officer to be charged with the duties of Conservator and Superintendent of Sea Customs.

Vide Appendix No. 1, which includes the trade at all the ports.

MUNSOORCOTTAH.

174. The utmost done here has been the establishment of a flag-staff, the provision of a flag to be hoisted on the approach of a vessel, and the appointment of a Lascar, on Rupees 7 a month, for its care. It is proposed to appoint an officer to be charged

with the duties of Conservator and Superintendent of Sea Customs. A new flag-staff is about to be raised, the old one being injured by white-ants, and a set of Marryatt's signals will be supplied.

SONAPORE AND BARWAH.

175. Two small ports, at which but a trifling trade exists, and which it is proposed to place under the supervision of the Conservator of Munsoorcottah. A flag-staff has been recommended for Sonapore.

POONDY.

176. Also a port with a very limited trade, which is to be placed under the supervision of the Master Attendant at Calingapatam. It is proposed to erect a flag-staff also here.

CALINGAPATAM.

177. This port is rapidly rising in importance, and as the trade is principally carried on by European ships taking grain, principally oil-seeds and rice, it has become necessary that some effective supervision should be established over shipping transactions. It is proposed to appoint a Master Attendant, who is to have likewise charge of the Sea Customs. An obelisk was erected in 1853 to point out this port, which is not easily distinguishable from the offing.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

178. This light is at present one of the third class. It appears to be well attended to, and points out the proximity of the dangerous Santapillay rocks; but as these are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles off shore, a first class light will soon be substituted.

COCANADA, POODEMUDKA, PENTACOTTAH.

179. Small ports for native crafts, having little trade.

BIMLIPATAM.

180. At this port there is considerable trade in grain, carried on by English and French vessels. Being but 16 miles from Vizagapatam, it is under the orders and control of the Master Attendant at that port. It will be brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855. A flag-staff has been proposed, and a small office will be allotted for the Master Attendant on his periodical visits.

VIZAGAPATAM.

181. A rising port, with considerable trade in grain, carried on by English and French ships. Vessels of 200 to 300 tons are built and repaired in the back water, on the banks of which are several mud docks. The only improvements to be effected here are the erection of a flag-staff near the Master Attendant's office, the one now in use being on the Dolphin's Nose, a promontory on the opposite of the river, and the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

182. These two ports are considered as one, the anchorage in the roadstead being common to both. A thriving trade is carried on in grain and sugar, principally by English and French ships. The following improvements have been effected during the year :— An addition of 20 feet has been made to the height of the light-house on Hope Island, where the light is now exhibited at an elevation of 83 feet 6 inches above high water ; stone groynes have been carried out to seaward for 500 yards, to confine the stream of the Cocanada River till it reaches deep water, and thus secure a channel for boats ; and the bar before the Coringa River has been partially removed by means of the Paumben steam dredge. A buoy is about to be moored on the N. E. end of the mud flat, which is gradually extending, and a red port light of moderate power will be exhibited at Cocanada, which, with the cross bearing of the light on Hope Island, will enable ships to stand into the roads, during the night, without apprehension.

183. Facilities exist for building and repairing vessels in the Coringa River, and one of 700 tons burthen has just been constructed. The Government sanctioned in 1855 the sum of Rupees 62,838-12-0, for confining this river to its ordinary bed by high stone embankments, which guard the surrounding country from inundation, while at the same time they deepen the river by an increased scour. This work is still in progress, as well as that at the mouth of the Cocanada River.

184. A Seaman's Hospital has also been built at this port at an expenditure of Rupees 3,427, a portion of which was raised by public subscription.

NURSAPORE.

185. This port, situated on the Southern branch of the Godavery, is a place of considerable native trade, and many native vessels are built and repaired here, some as large as 250 and 300 tons. There is difficulty of access in consequence of the little water over the bar, as is the case with all the rivers of this Presidency ; but when once the bar is passed, deep water and many conveniences for loading, unloading, and repairing vessels are found. To aid the navigator in making the port, an obelisk is about to be erected at the entrance of the river.

MASULIPATAM.

186. There is not much English trade at this port, which is an inconvenient place for large ships to load at, owing to the shallowness of the water for some miles distance from the shore. It is, however, well situated as a port of embarkation and debarkation for Troops, being at the Eastern terminus of the military road leading to Hyderabad. Stores for the division of the Army serving in the Nizam's Territories are landed here. The anicut across the River Kistnah, at Bezoada, being completed, the Districts of Guntoor and Masulipatam will be well irrigated, and this will probably cause a larger exportation of grain from this port in future. Measures have therefore been in progress to improve the port ; a boat is being constructed for the Master Attendant ; buoys are being prepared at the work-shop at Dowlashweran and will be laid down to indicate the anchorage ; a red light is about to be exhibited from the flag-staff in the Fort as a guide to the port by night, that at Point Divi being too far off for the purpose,

besides failing from its situation due South of the anchorage, to indicate a vessel's position in latitude; measures are also in progress for introducing a better description of cargo boats, those now in use being unwieldy and unmanageable. A project is also on foot for embanking and improving the river. The Harbour Conservancy Act will be introduced here.

POINT DIVI LIGHT-HOUSE.

187. This light was established in 1851, to warn mariners of their approach to the shoals off Point Divi. No alteration is at present necessary.

KISTNAPATAM.

188. The fitness of this port for vessels is yet imperfectly known, but its vicinity to Madras, from which it is only 100 miles distant, and the facilities it appears to afford for exporting the produce of the Districts of Cuddapah and Nellore, render it well deserving examination. Captain Collyer, the Superintending Engineer, Centre Division, has reported it to possess a fine estuary, with from 18 to 25 feet water, accessible from the sea by ordinary boats and small vessels over a bar on which 8 feet are to be found at neaps, and 11 feet at spring tides. It has water communication inland for some miles, and also North and South by means of the Eastern Coast canal, now rapidly extending from the Northern Circars to Negapatam on the South; and although in some parts, between Kistnapatam and Madras, the depths do not now admit of the passage of large boats without difficulty, a little improvement will ensure an easy and free communication between the two ports. The attention of the Public Works Department has been directed to the importance of obtaining an uniform depth of 3 feet in the canal, and the Port of Kistnapatam will be carefully examined with a view to its improvement. Salt is now shipped from it, and it may hereafter, when improved, afford an outlet for the manufactured and agricultural produce of extensive Districts.

ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSE.

189. This light was first exhibited on the 1st January 1853, and serves as a guide to avoid the most dangerous part of the Armeghon Shoal, which, with only 9 feet over it, lies due East 6 miles from the light-house. No alteration is at present necessary.

MADRAS.

190. The principal alterations intended for Madras are the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act and the establishment of a Police Force to guard the shipment and landing of cargo, and stop the extensive depredation which is now complained of. It is proposed to form a small, but effective, police, who are to be constantly on the alert by land and sea, and to supply watching peons to proceed in laden boats, for whom the Chamber of Commerce have agreed that parties shipping or landing cargo shall be chargeable with a payment of 3 annas per trip on every boat-load. The commerce of the port is considerably on the increase, and much difficulty is occasionally experienced in meeting the demand for boats, their number and that of the boat-men not keeping pace with the augmented trade.

191. It has been lately questioned, whether the Madras light is a safe guide to warn navigators of their vicinity to the Pulicat Shoal. The Northern danger on this bank, with 3¼ fathoms on it, lies 19 miles from the light, which is exactly 128 feet above the level of high water. The Marine Board state, that it is visible within 30 to 35 miles, so long indeed as it is above the horizon; and that it is therefore manifest that, except on the occasion of extraordinary mists or fogs prevailing, which are rare, a careful look-out will always distinguish it in sufficient time to avoid the danger in question. The question having been referred to Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, that officer has reported that the distance is not so great as is generally supposed, and assumes 22 nautical miles as the greatest distance at which the light can be seen. He has therefore suggested, that a small green or red light, on a column 33 feet above the sea, be placed on a projecting point, between Pulicat and Ennore. This proposition is receiving the attention of Government.

192. A short time since, it was reported, and generally believed, that this light was suffered to go out, the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Bengal* having, on the 29th March, made it, and afterwards lost sight of it, for an hour, when again it was observed showing out brilliantly. The Captain explained, that its apparent extinction was owing to the very heavy fog which was blown off the land, after which the light again became visible.

193. The increased facilities required for shipping operations have led the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to receive with favour the project of a pier to be erected on Mitchell's Screw Piles, which Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell have offered to construct for £95,000. The want of some better means for landing and shipping cargo is much felt, now that such transactions are yearly increasing; while the appliances in respect to boats, crews, and the mode of crossing the surf, remain nearly as before. It is, however, a question, whether in lieu of a screw pile pier, a ship break-water should not be constructed. There can be no doubt that such a break-water would be of the greatest utility. Once built, and the shore protected by it, half-a-dozen piers might soon be erected, at a trifling expense, in the sheltered space; but it is probable that the original outlay would be too heavy.

194. It has also been under consideration, whether some alteration should not be made in the mode of recovering anchors and other property lost in the roads. The sharks, always numerous, have apparently become more so of late years, and several fatal and distressing accidents have occurred to the divers engaged in making fast ropes to articles to be raised from the bottom. The establishment of an anchor boat, with a diving bell attached, has been proposed.

CUDDALORE.

195. At this port improvements are in progress; a portion of the back-water is being deepened, and a pier or groyne will be extended from the mouth of the river, to carry the scour into deeper water, and thus clear the bar. In connection with this work, a canal is being cut to connect the back-water of Porto Novo with that of Cuddalore The trade at this port is not great; the European portion of it being confined to the exportation of sugar manufactured by Messrs. Parry and Co.

PORTO NOVO.

196. This is a small port, the resort only of native vessels. At present no alteration to the existing state of things is proposed.

TRANQUEBAR, NAGORE.

197. The ports from which a considerable trade in rice and cloths is carried on. No proposals are, however, at present entertained for their improvement.

NEGAPATAM.

198. At this port a very brisk trade is carried on in paddy and rice to the different ports in Ceylon, principally to Columbo. Brigs and schooners have superseded the old clumsy dhoney in this trade, passing through the Paumben channels and making the passage in all weathers and at all seasons. A pier or groyne is being constructed at the entrance of the river, to render the passage permanent in its present position, and a small light is shown from the flag-staff.

PAUMBEN.

199. There are a number of small ports between Negapatam and this port, but they are as yet too unimportant to require notice. The only one that needs mention is Autinkurry, about 13 miles West of Paumben, at which it has been customary to ship treasure from Tinnevelly and Madura for the Presidency, and where, during the present year, two native regiments, the 13th and 4th, have been embarked for Moulmein and Rangoon.

200. The trade through Paumben, it will be seen, is steadily increasing, as might be expected from the continued improvements in the channels, which are now competent to admit of the passage of vessels drawing 11 feet water. Larger vessels are, therefore, coming into use, and it has lately been represented that the warping gear with which the Government supply vessels at moderate charges, when hauling through the channels, is not sufficiently strong for the increasing burthen of the craft now using them. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have sanctioned the construction at Bombay of an iron steam tug, to be employed in towing vessels through the channel. It will be fitted with a rake for loosening the sand in a channel, and may be found useful at other places, as well as at Paumben.

201. The levy of port-dues at Paumben was suspended first for a year, and subsequently for three years. The Hon'ble Court have acquiesced in the expediency of this measure, the period of which will expire on the 5th November 1858.

202. The pilotage levied during 1856 is Rupees 13,168-5-0, of which Rupees 3,292-1-3 were paid to the pilots. In the Appendix will be found a Table of the pilotage levied since 1849.

203. The light is seen from all points of the compass, and is well attended to.

KEELAKURRY.

204. This is a small port, from which a brisk native trade in cloths and grain is carried on with Ceylon. No marine establishment has ever been kept up at it. A good, although somewhat intricate, channel leads hence to Paumben, between the Coast and a chain of reefs and islands. Buoys are laid down to mark out the most difficult passages, and licensed pilots are entertained to take vessels between Keelakurry and Paumben.

TUTICORIN.

205. At this port little has been done of late; the light is on an island $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles East of the flag-staff, and is a great convenience to ships navigating the Gulf of Manaar at night. The Master Attendant is about to be furnished with a new port boat of larger dimensions than the former one.

206. This port is the great outlet for the Tinnevelly cotton, which is exported in English ships by merchants of Madras and Columbo. A brisk native trade is also carried on with Ceylon in grain and piece goods, and almost every vessel carries coolies to and from that island, the planters there being mainly dependent on the Southern Districts of India for labour.

COOLASAGARAPATAM.

207. A port with a brisk native trade with Ceylon, at which no marine establishment has ever been kept up.

COCHIN.

208. At this important place, some improvements have been effected during the past year. An anchor boat and a port boat for the Master Attendant have been built, and a boat-house for them is now being erected. An office for the Master Attendant's establishment has been sanctioned, at a cost of Rupees 880, and a barometer was furnished for the use of the port.

209. For some time it had been under discussion, whether the light should be removed to a more commanding site, and it was finally determined that a column for it should be erected at a distance of about a mile from its present position. In consequence, however, of its being built of soft stone, it fell in October last just before completion. No better stone being procurable, except at a heavy expense, it has now been determined to raise a hollow iron column on the old Dutch tower, where the light has hitherto been exhibited. This will be constructed in England, sent out in pieces, and may be expected in a year from this time; meanwhile the light will continue to be attached to the flag-staff.

210. On the erection of the new column, a first class light will be exhibited in lieu of the third class one now in use.

CALICUT.

211. The office of the Master Attendant at Tellicherry has been transferred to this port. A tripod was ordered to be erected on the reef off Calicut, on which the Ship

Julia was wrecked in August 1855; but owing to the difficulty and delay that would occur in raising this beacon, an iron buoy, supplied from Cochin, has been moored to indicate the reef. The substitution of a first class light at this port has been sanctioned in lieu of the third class one now exhibited, and the lantern will be dispatched as soon as the S. W. monsoon abates. It will also be exhibited in future throughout the year, instead of being extinguished during the monsoon, or from May to August. Consequent on these alterations, the Light Establishment has been proportionately increased.

TELLICHERRY.

212. This port no longer has a Master Attendant stationed at it, the office having, as above stated, been transferred to Calicut, a double light continues to be exhibited from the flag-staff. A depôt for coals has been maintained here, but now that the Master Attendant has been removed to Calicut, it will be transferred there.

CANNANORE.

213. No alterations have taken place, or are contemplated at this port.

MANGALORE.

214. With the exception of some slight improvements to the harbour, no alterations have taken place here.

COOMPTA.

215. At this port, as stated in the last year's Report, preparations have been for some time going on for the exhibition of a third class light. A column has been erected for it on a hill skirting the little harbour, and the light will soon be shown. Delay has occurred from several accidents happening to the lanterns sent for the purpose. The first lantern sent was lost in the *Zaphnath Paneeah* in February 1854; another was constructed and sent in December 1855 in the *James Hall*, which was wrecked off Point Calimere. This lantern was recovered, repaired, and forwarded in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Assaye* in May 1856, but the vessel was unable to touch on the Coast, owing to the violence of the monsoon, and it was carried to Bombay, whence it arrived at last at Coompta in December last.

TUDDRI.

216. This port is rising into importance, the value of the exports in oil-seeds and cotton last year being Rupees 4,02,531 against Rupees 1,34,995 in the previous trading season. At present nothing has been proposed towards improving the port, but some measures to that end must soon be considered advisable.

SEDASHEGUR.

217. This port and Beitkul Cove have been visited by Colonel A. Cotton, who, as mentioned in the last Report, had been ordered to report on their capabilities. When this Report is received, measures will be considered for rendering the Cove a safe anchorage in the S. W. monsoon.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue Department.

218. The Land Revenue of this Presidency was computed at Rupees 3,66,82,000.* This amount comprised Rupees 3,55,15,000 in current revenue, and Rupees 11,67,000 in arrears. The actual collection, in 1855-56, was Rupees 3,63,50,000, and consisted of current Rupees 3,49,19,000, and arrears Rupees 14,31,000. We may, therefore, anticipate an improvement of nearly six lakhs of Rupees in the current revenue upon the collections in the preceding year, but this is modified by the probable diminution in the item of arrears, to the extent of about two-and-a-half lakhs; still the aspect may be regarded as satisfactory. It is attributable to the favorable nature of the season, as compared with that of the preceding year, and to the produce of the extra cess on the distribution of water from anicut channels. Again, the expected falling off in the collection of arrears has its fair view, derived, as it is, from a less amount of arrears having been left outstanding for collection at the commencement of the year under review than in the preceding one. The proportion which this, and the other branches of the revenue, bear to the total income, is noted in the margin.

Land Revenue, current and arrears..	67¼ per cent.
Salt Revenue	9¼ „
Tribute	6¼ „
Abkarry	4½ „
Land and Sea Customs	2¼ „
Mohturpha	2 „
Miscellaneous	0¾ „
General Department	2½ „
Military Abkarry	0½ „
Judicial Department	0¼ „
Marine ditto	0⅛ „
Public Works	0⅝ „
Extraordinary Receipts	2¾ „
Profit and Loss	1¼ „
	100 per cent.

Salt Revenue.

219. The next item of importance is Salt Revenue. It has been estimated at Rupees 51,42,000. A decrease of two-and-three-quarters lakhs of Rupees below the actual revenue of 1855-56 is likely to occur in it, ascribable to the season being unfavorable to its manufacture.

Tribute.

220. The receipt under the head Tribute does not vary from year to year. There is no doubt of its payment. A sum of Rupees 34,46,000 was estimated, and the actual collection of 1855-56 was the same.

Abkarry, or revenue derived from taxes on the production and sale of spirituous liquors.

221. The item next in importance is Abkarry. The revenue from this source was assumed at Rupees 24,18,000; contrasted with the actual of 1855-56, it will exhibit, if the estimate be accurate, an increase of nearly two lakhs of Rupees, owing to the favorable season and consequent competition among the renters.

Land and Sea Customs.

222. The expected receipts from Land and Sea Customs were set down at Rupees 12,16,000. The Land Customs are of little value, only Rupees 1,89,000. The Sea Customs have been taken to yield Rupees 10,27,000. There will probably be a decrease in Land Customs of Rupees 3,000, and in Sea Customs of Rupees 1,52,000, altogether of about one-and-a-half lakh of Rupees, arising from a diminution being expected, as compared with the imports in 1855-56 of sundry Europe and China articles, and also wines and spirits. In the margin are inserted a few of the staple articles imported into Madras and

Import Duties in 1855-56.

Spirits and Wines	Rs.	1,09,441
Cotton Twist and Yarn	„	50,118
Cotton Piece Goods	„	52,519
Malt Liquor	„	16,916
Coral	„	11,096
Iron	„	4,656
Total Import	Rs.	2,44,746

* It has been since ascertained, that about thirteen lakhs of Rupees have been realized in excess of the estimated amount.

Export Duties in 1855-56.		
Indigo	Rs.	95,514
Piece Goods	„	21,707
Hides and Skins	„	12,702
Rice	„	4,619
Coffee	„	3,166
Saltpetre	„	1,761
Total Export	Rs.	1,39,469
Grand Total of Import and Export Duties	Rs.	3,84,215

exported from it, which have yielded the most during the official year 1855-56. From this, it will be seen, that whilst spirits and wines, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece goods, form the principal articles of import, indigo, piece goods, and hides and skins are among the chief commodities of export. The total of both these imports and exports, for the year 1855-56, amount to Rupees 3,84,215, as shown in the margin.

223. The item of Mohturpha follows next in importance. The revenue from this source is derived from taxes on trades and professions. It was expected to yield Rupees 10,53,000, which estimate, compared with the previous year's collections, shows a slight falling off to the extent of Rupees 16,000.

Mohturpha.

224. The remaining items of revenue in the Department under notice, *viz.* "Extra Revenue," "Small Farms and Licences," &c., may be joined together as Miscellaneous. They aggregate Rupees 3,43,000. A comparison with the actual results of 1855-56 exhibits a decrease, merely nominal however, of nearly two-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees. It is the result of the transfer to land and other sources of revenue of the collections hitherto credited to the heads above-mentioned.

Miscellaneous.

225. In this Department, the total estimated receipts amounted to Rupees 14,19,000. The sources of revenue represented by this Department are Stamps, Post Office, Seignorage on Bullion purchased, Interest, and other items of Miscellaneous receipts. It is expected that there will be a diminution of about two lakhs of Rupees in the year under review, compared with the preceding one, and this may be attributed to the fact, that there is no more interest to be recovered from the Mysore Government, on account of its late debt to the Hon'ble Company, the balance due, *viz.* Rupees 1,98,261, having been liquidated in 1855-56.

General Department.

Stamps, Post Office, Seignorage on Bullion, Interest, and Miscellaneous receipts.

226. The other sources of ordinary revenue will be found in the Military and Judicial Departments. In the Military Department, they consist of bazar collections, derived by the sale of spirituous liquors in Military Stations. They were assumed at Rupees 2,93,000. There is an expected falling off in this revenue, compared with the collections of 1855-56, of nearly half a lakh of Rupees, owing to the transfer, under orders from the Government of India, dated 9th November 1855, of the revenue at Saugor to the North-Western Provinces, and to a portion of the Madras Troops, withdrawn from Jaulnah and Mhow, having been ordered to Burmah and other Stations, where the Military Abkarry system does not obtain. In the Judicial Department, the ordinary receipts are made up of judicial fines and fees, sale proceeds of prison labour, and of unclaimed property; all these were estimated to amount to Rupees 1,54,000, and, compared with the actual amount of 1855-56, exhibit a decrease of a quarter lakh of Rupees in 1856-57, owing to certain deposits having been brought to account in the previous year.

Military and Judicial Department.

Military Abkarry.

Judicial fines and fees, prison labour, and unclaimed property.

227. The receipts in this Department were estimated at Rupees 78,000, they correspond nearly with the actual of the preceding year.

Marine Department.

228. In this Department are comprised the collections from local Funds, such as tolls levied for navigating Cochrane's Canal, and on carts and ferry boats. It also includes Devastanund* and Chuttrum† surplus funds, now devoted to road repairs. These were estimated at Rupees 2,12,000, with reference to the actual receipts of the previous year. Out of these funds, certain charges for repairing and constructing ferry boats, minor roads, and maintaining establishments and other local agencies are defrayed.

Public Works.

Local Fund.

229. The ordinary receipts, in the several Departments above alluded to, aggregate Rupees 5,24,56,000.

230. Next follow the Extraordinary Receipts. These consist of sales of provisions, stores, horses, refunds of charges, &c., in the different Departments: they were assumed at Rupees 15,25,000. On the other hand, the receipts from Profit and Loss, comprising the difference in the rates of Exchange on the transactions with London, the unclaimed‡ estates, the gain§ on the coinage of copper, and other miscellaneous receipts, were estimated at Rupees 6,11,000.

Extraordinary Receipts, including Profit and Loss.

Extraordinary Receipts	..	15,25,000
Profit and Loss ..	..	6,11,000
Rupees	..	21,36,000

231. The above form a total of estimated Territorial Receipts, under the three general divisions above named, *viz.* Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, amounting to Rupees 5,45,92,000, nearly 5½‖ millions sterling. It is expected to fall short of the actual income of 1855-56 in the sum of three-and-three-quarters lakhs of Rupees.

Total Territorial Income.

232. The expected disbursements for the year under review were as follows:—In the General Department, they were Rupees 1,14,95,000, composed partly of political disbursements, chargeable on the revenues, and partly of salaries, establishments, &c. of officers employed in the General Department. The political disbursements were assumed at Rupees 54,96,000, and include payment of the one-fifth share of the Tanjore and Carnatic revenues, with arrears to the late Rajah of Tanjore and the late Nabob of the Carnatic (both of whom died¶ without male issue), compensation for lands resumed

CHARGES FOR 1856-57.

General Department.

Political Disbursements, chargeable on the revenues... ... Rupees...		54,96,000
Salaries and Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department, Rupees...		59,99,000
Total, Rs...		1,14,95,000

* Pagoda.

† Choultries or Native Travellers' Bungalows.

‡ Estates unclaimed for fifteen years come to Government under Section LI. Act VIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India.

§ The difference between the stamp value of copper coins, fabricated in the Mint, and the value of copper sent out from England as metal.

‖ If we take these receipts of 5½ millions as "Interest" at 5 per cent. on a certain represented capital, that represented capital amount to no less a sum than 110 millions.

¶ Rajah of Tanjore died 29th October 1855. Nabob of the Carnatic died 7th October 1856.

by Government, pensions and charitable allowances, and pagoda and mosque allowances. The remaining sum, *viz.* Rupees 59,99,000, was provided to meet the salaries of the Governor and Members of Council; of the Secretaries to Government and their offices; of the Department of Accounts and Finance; Sub-Treasurer, Civil Auditor, and their establishments; of the Mint, Assay, and Mint Committee offices; and also to meet Government contributions to the Service Funds, interest payable on the same account, expenses of the Civil Hospitals, superannuation pensions, Post Office, and other miscellaneous charges. The expected charges of 1856-57, contrasted with the actual charges of the previous year, will lead to a probable increase of expenditure of about nineteen-and-a-quarter lakhs, which is to be found principally in the items noted in the margin. In the two first items, the excess is owing to provision having been made in the estimate for the payment of the balance of the one-fifth share of the revenues for each of the two years, *viz.* 1854-55 and 1855-56, due to the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the late Rajah of Tanjore. Both of them died before their respective shares of the balance for 1854-55 became due. The increase in the value of copper to be received from England is owing to the expectation that a larger quantity of copper will be received in the year under notice for coinage, in consequence of increased demands for copper coinage. The increase in Public Instruction is attributable to the diffusion of education generally. The increase in the "annuities to retired Civil Servants," payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, is nominal. It is owing to no adjustment having been effected in 1855-56, in consequence of the late receipt of the required Statements from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the estimate provided for two years adjustment.

These charges, *viz.* Rupees 1,14,95,000, bear a portion of 21 per cent. on the total territorial revenue or income.

Carnatic stipends	Rs.	5¾ lakhs.
Tanjore ditto	„	3½ „
Copper from England	„	4 „
Public Instruction	„	1½ „
Annuities to retired Civil Servants, out of the old Annuity Fund, up to 30th April 1825	„	2¾ „
Total,	Rs.	17¼ lakhs.

The Statements were received only on the 23rd May 1857, with the order of Government dated 6th idem, No. 264.

233. The charges of the Judicial Department are made up of the salaries of the Chief and Puisne Justices; the establishment of the Supreme Court, and the Hon'ble Company's Law Officers; of the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, and establishment of the cost of the Insolvent Debtor's Court; the Sheriff's and Coroner's offices; the Police; also of the diet and passage money on account of convicts. These were assumed at Rupees 4,57,000. The expenses of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Provinces, Police, &c., were assumed at Rupees 32,33,000, making a total of Rupees 36,90,000. The amount, compared with the actual results of 1855-56, exhibits an increase, in the year under report, of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees, arising chiefly from provision being made in the estimate for reforming and revising the Police at the Presidency and in the Provinces, and the establishments of the District Moonsiffs; also for converting Kurnool from an "Agency" to a Zillah. The proportion, which the charges for the administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, *i. e.* for the protection of life and property, bears to the total Territorial Receipts, *viz.* Rupees 5,45,92,000, noticed in para. 16, is 6¾ per cent.

Judicial and Magisterial Departments.

Presidency.

Judicial and Magisterial charges.

Provinces.

234. The principal items of charge, in the Revenue Department, consists of charges for collecting Land Revenue, which were estimated to amount to Rupees 38,16,000. The charges of the Board of Revenue are estimated to cost Rupees 2,54,000, and the other items, *viz.* contingent charges, tent allowance, surgeon's allowance, establishments for collecting the revenue from Abkarry, small farms, &c. &c., are estimated to amount to Rupees 7,16,000. The charges for collecting Sea and Land Customs are taken at Rupees 1,98,000, and the salt charges at Rupees 8,41,000. The total expected expenditure adverted to is, therefore, Rupees 58,25,000, which, compared with the actual results of 1855-56, shows an expected increase of half a lakh of Rupees. This variation is chiefly the result of a gross increase of Rupees 1,57,000, and of a gross decrease of Rupees 97,000. The increase is principally owing to the appointment of an additional Sub-Collector in North Arcot, and of Special Assistants in Tanjore and Malabar, to the contemplated appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, and improvement of Tehsildars' salaries, &c. The decrease is chiefly owing to diminished manufacture of salt, which will reduce the charges. The total receipts in the Revenue Department were estimated at Rupees 4,68,54,000, while the charges of collection were assumed at Rupees 58,25,000. Thus, it will be seen, that charges of collection average nearly 12½ per cent. on the revenue, or 10¾ per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts.

Revenue Department.

Collectors' salaries, Rs.	11,43,000
Land Revenue Establishment, &c. Rs.	26,73,000
Total, Rs.	38,16,000

235. The anticipated expenditure in the Marine Department was Rupees 2,32,000. It embraces the offices of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, and Registrar of Merchant Seamen; and in it have been included the expenses of the steamer allowed for the use of this Presidency. There is an increase expected in 1856-57 in the charges, in this Department, to the extent of Rupees 85,000, owing chiefly to the *Hugh Lindsay* having left this port, and ceased, for several months, to be employed under this Presidency, in the previous year; while the estimate provides for a longer period for the expenses of the new Screw Steamer *Coromandel*, which lately arrived from England to supply the place of the *Hugh Lindsay*. The excess is also attributable to the expected purchase in this country and in England, by the Hon'ble Court, of a large quantity of coal, in consequence of the stock on hand having been less at the beginning of the year under notice than it was at the beginning of the previous year. The charges of this Department are insignificant, and, compared with the Territorial Receipts, bear a proportion of only about ¼ per cent.

Marine Department.

236. The aggregate of the Military expenditure is estimated at Rupees 3,11,59,000.* Compared with the actual results of 1855-56, this exhibits an expected decrease, in the year under report, of the trifling sum of Rupees 36,000. If, however, the cost of Madras Troops employed in Territories, the revenues of which are not included in the Madras Receipts, be put aside, the

Military Department.

* For H. M.'s Cavalry and Infantry	12,55,000	
For the Hon'ble Company's Troops, Horse Artillery	4,22,000	
Foot Artillery, Infantry, and Veteran Company	21,31,300	
	25,53,300	
For the European Force	38,08,300	
Native Horse Artillery and Cavalry	19,04,000	
Foot Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners...	1,02,84,700	

For the Native Force	1,21,88,700
Commissariat Charges	36,82,000
Batta to Troops in the Eastern Settlements, Contingencies, Stores, &c. &c....	1,14,80,000
Total, Rupees	3,11,59,000

diminution will then be very considerable, approaching a crore of Rupees. The particulars are given in the margin. The Military expenditure of this Presidency, under this view, has to be taken at about 16¾ per cent. less, for it will be only Rupees 2,20,63,000. The proportion which the Military charges bear to the Total Territorial Revenue is 57 per cent.; but, deducting the expenses of the Madras Troops serving at the other Presidencies and Governments shown in the margin, the proportion is only 40¼ per cent.; and the latter may be fairly viewed as the proportion of the revenues allotted to the Military protection of the Madras Presidency.

As per Actual of 1855-56.

Nagpore	Rupees	11,30,999
Saugor Division	„	19,12,243
Cuttack	„	15,922
Rangoon	„	22,61,290
Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui..	„	3,40,391
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	„	5,39,050
Belgaum	„	2,05,765
		64,05,660
Commissariat Charges for the Eastern Settlements ..	„	26,90,340
	Rupees	90,96,000

237. The expenditure connected with repairs of public works is estimated at Rupees 36,42,000. In this sum are included Rupees 13,45,000 on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of Engineers and others. The residue, Rupees 22,97,000, attaches to repairs of trunk roads, of branch roads, of bridges, of embankments, of canals, of anicuts, of buildings, &c. The expected expenditure in 1856-57 was Rupees 31,000, below the expenditure in the preceding year. If to the amount estimated for repairs of public works be added the amount assumed for construction, which latter will be presently noticed, the total will be Rupees 76,17,000. Thus above one-seventh, or about 14 per cent. of the Territorial Income, will have been devoted to public works.

Public Works, Ordinary.

238. The total expected Ordinary expenditure, in the several Departments above alluded to, amounts to Rupees 5,60,43,000, or more than 5½ millions sterling.

239. The "Extraordinary Charges," including sums to be written off to "Profit and Loss," in the different Departments, have been assumed at Rupees 3,54,000. The nature of these two items has been explained in last year's Report. There is a decrease expected chiefly in the item of "Profit and Loss," of Rupees 1,18,000 in 1856-57, compared with the previous year, arising mainly from Company's Rupees being more generally issued to the Madras Troops stationed at Secundrabad, instead of the local currency of Hyderabad; and hence it is expected that less loss will have to be adjusted in the year under notice.

Extraordinary Charges, including Profits and Loss.

Extraordinary Charges	Rupees	2,80,000
Profit and Loss	„	74,000
	Rupees	3,54,000

240. The next and last head of charge to be noticed is "Public Works, Extraordinary," under which is exhibited the outlay on the construction of the several works of utility, such as roads, bridges, canals, both

Public Works, Extraordinary.

for irrigation and navigation purposes, anicuts, embankments, buildings, including barracks, &c., for all of which a large sum, *viz.* Rupees 39,75,000, was provided. There is an expected decrease under this head of Rupees 1,39,000. This is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 4,82,000, and of a gross increase of Rupees 3,43,000. The decrease is chiefly owing to irrigation works not being expected to be carried on in the year under notice, to so large an extent as in the preceding year, in consequence of the late restrictive orders of the Government of India limiting the expenditure on certain public works at this Presidency to twenty-two lakhs of Rupees for the year under report. The increase is attributable principally to additional improvements having been made to the Sea Custom House at the Presidency in the year under notice, and to provision having been made for the construction of the European Infantry Barracks, both at Secundrabad and on the Neilgherry Hills, and the Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore. Thus the aggregate Territorial Charges amount to Rupees 6,03,72,000, upwards of six millions sterling. These charges of "Construction," however, alluded to in the preceding paragraph, are not rightly expenditure. They are "Investment of Capital" upon works which are either productive in themselves directly, or which diminish the expenses which Government would otherwise incur in various ways, and are thus indirectly valuable. It is necessary, therefore, to qualify the statement just made, that the Territorial Charges are expected to amount to Rupees 6,03,72,000. We ought to deduct, therefore, the items which form investment, *viz.* Rupees 39,75,000. The result will give the charges at Rupees 5,63,97,000, or only eighteen lakhs (18,00,000), under this view, in excess of the receipts of the year.

241. The total estimated Territorial Receipts were noted to be Rupees 5,45,92,000. The total charges having been assumed at Rupees 6,03,72,000 as just stated, the result is an expected deficit or expenditure beyond the receipts of the year of Rupees 57,80,000. This deficiency will have been, however, more than met out of the actual balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year, which amounted to two-crores-and-forty-six-and-a-half lakhs of Rupees. The result will however be different; there will be a surplus (in lieu of a deficit) in the receipts to the extent of Rupees 33,16,000, if the expenditure, on account of the large body of Madras Troops exclusively employed in the several Territories and Governments adverted to above be deducted from the Territorial Charges of Madras, and placed to the account of the Territories and Governments under which they are actually serving.

Total Territorial Receipts		5,45,92,000
Charges	6,03,72,000	
Deduct cost of Troops exclusively employed under other Territories and Governments ..	90,96,000	
		5,12,76,000
	Surplus, Rs.	33,16,000

242. The following Statement shows, in one view, the revenue and charges of the different Departments. In it are also exhibited in what proportions the revenues are derived, how much from "land" and how much from other sources. The proportions are likewise given, which the charges of each Department bear to the total income, *i. e.* how the income is disposed of.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT.

Income.	Total Estimated Amount for 1856-57.	Per-centage, *i. e.* the proportion yielded by each separate source of Income.	Charge.	Total Estimated Amount for 1856-57.	Per-centage, *i. e.* the proportion of Income allotted to each branch of Charge.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			POLITICAL.		
Land Revenue, current and arrears ...	3,66,82,000	67¼	Territorial and Political Disbursements, including ⅓th shares of the Carnatic and Tanjore Revenues due to the late Nabob and the Rajah ...	54,96,000	10
Salt Revenue ...	51,42,000	9¼	GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
Tribute ...	34,46,000	6¼	Salaries and Establishments of all Officers in the general branch of the Service, and charges for general purposes ...	59,99,000	11
Abkarry ...	24,18,000	4⅓	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Land and Sea Customs...	12,16,000	2¼	Charges for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, *i. e.* for the protection of life and property ...	36,90,000	6¾
Mohturpha ...	10,53,000	2	REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Miscellaneous ...	3,43,000	0¾	Charges for Collection of Land and other sources of Revenue ...	58,25,000	10¾
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.			MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
Stamps, Post Office, Seignorage on Bullion purchased, Interest, &c. ...	14,19,000	2½	Salaries and Establishment of the Marine Board, Master Attendants, including the expenses of the Steamer allowed for the use of this Presidency ...	2,32,000	0¼
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Abkarry ...	2,93,000	0½	Charges for the maintenance of Troops for the military protection of the Country.	3,11,59,000	57
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			PUBLIC WORKS.		
Fines and Fees, Sale proceeds of Prison labour, and unclaimed property ...	1,54,000	0¼	Repairs of Works of public utility and irrigation, including Salaries and Establishment ..	36,42,000	6¾
MARINE DEPARTMENT.			Construction of do. do. ...	39,78,000	7¼
Tonnage duty, &c. ...	78,000	0⅛	Extraordinary Charges, Charges of occasional, of temporary description ..	2,80,000	0½
PUBLIC WORKS.			PROFIT AND LOSS.		
Tolls levied for Navigating Canals, and on Carts, Ferry Boats, &c. ...	2,12,000	0⅜	Loss sustained in rates of Exchange, &c. ...	74,000	0¼
Extraordinary Receipts, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, &c....	15,25,000	2¾			
PROFIT AND LOSS.					
Difference in the rates of Exchange, Unclaimed Estates, &c.	6,11,000	1¼			
	5,45,92,000				
Expected deficit of Income	57,80,000				
Rupees ...	6,03,72,000		Rupees ..	6,03,72,000	110½

243. The excess above the 100, *viz.* 10½ per cent., has been met, as already observed, from the balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year. But if the expenditure on account of the Troops not serving within the Territories of Madras be excluded from the above view, then the total per-centage of the charges of the several branches would be 93¾ per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts. A concise Financial Statement of receipts and disbursements accompanies this Report.

Rupees 90,96,000, or 16¼ per cent.

Concise Financial Statement accompanies.

244. The Statement which follows, presents, in one view, the Territorial Receipts and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for the past ten years, from 1846-47 to 1855-56. The object of this is to afford an opportunity of verifying what has been the financial condition of this Territory during that period. The attention of the public has been drawn to it, in consequence of the extensive demands which have arisen on account of public works, &c.

245. During seven, out of the ten years under review, there has been a territorial surplus revenue, amounting to Rupees 2,00,27,904; but during the other three years, there was a deficiency amounting to Rupees 1,17,48,856. Deducting this sum from the former (the total surplus of the several years), a net surplus of our revenues, of Rupees 82,79,048, is the result, averaging Rupees 8,27,904 per annum, as shown in the following Statement: —

Territorial Receipts and Charges.

Years.	Territorial Receipts.	Territorial Charges.	Territorial Surplus.	Territorial Deficiency.
1846-47 ...	5,35,12,884	5,20,20,519	14,92,365	...
1847-48 ...	5,38,16,036	5,31,43,084	6,72,952	...
1848-49 ...	5,32,18,618	5,04,36,208	27,82,410	...
1849-50 ...	5,16,07,106	4,90,57,543	25,49,563	...
1850-51 ...	5,24,13,799	4,87,50,388	36,63,411	...
1851-52 ...	5,39,15,001	4,92,84,343	46,30,658	...
1852-53 ...	5,48,69,598	5,06,33,053	42,36,545	...
1853-54 ...	5,09,83,383	5,36,07,601	..	26,24,218
1854-55 ...	5,11,56,415	5,66,78,712	..	55,22,297
1855-56 ...	5,49,66,757	5,85,69,098	...	36,02,341
	53,04,59,597	52,21,80,549	2,00,27,904	1,17,48,856
Deduct Territorial Deficiency.....			1,17,48,856	
Territorial Surplus Receipts.....			82,79,048	
Average per annum.....			8,27,904	

246. Another view is presented in the under-mentioned Statement of the result of the finances of this Presidency for the same ten years, exclusive of the charges on account of the Madras Troops employed on the general service of India, and at other

Presidencies. From this, it will be seen, that in every one of the years under notice, there has been a surplus, the average of which per annum is Rupees 70,52,543 :—

YEARS.	Territorial Receipts.	Territorial Charges, the payment of Troops employed elsewhere being deducted.	Surplus.
1846-47 ...	5,35,12,884	4,51,31,077	83,81,807
1847-48 ...	5,38,16,036	4,86,15,335	52,00,701
1848-49 ...	5,32,18,618	4,60,20,980	71,97,638
1849-50 ...	5,16,07,106	4,42,52,705	73,54,401
1850-51 ...	5,24,13,799	4,32,07,751	92,06,048
1851-52 ...	5,39,15,001	4,39,45,927	99,69,074
1852-53 ...	5,48,69,598	4,39,93,525	1,08,76,073
1853-54 ...	5,09,83,383	4,57,09,320	52,74,063
1854-55 ...	5,11,56,415	4,95,84,192	15,72,223
1855-56 ...	5,49,66,757	4,94,73,352	54,93,405
	53,04,59,597	45,99,34,164	7,05,25,433
		Average per annum.....70,52,543	

In	1846-47	Rs.	68,89,442
„	1847-48	„	45,27,749
„	1848-49	„	44,15,228
„	1849-50	„	48,04,838
„	1850-51	„	55,42,637
„	1851-52	„	53,38,416
„	1852-53	„	66,39,528
„	1853-54	„	78,98,281
„	1854-55	„	70,94,520
„	1855-56	„	90,95,746
		Rs. *	6,22,46,385

247. On contrasting the total amount of charges exhibited in the above figured Statement immediately preceding it, it will be seen that Rupees 6,22,46,385* have been charged against the revenues of the Madras Presidency during the ten years specified in those Statements, as shown in the margin, the average of which, per annum, is Rupees 62,24,638.

Total amount of Territorial Charges for ten years, including the payment of Troops employed elsewhere	Rs.	52,21,80,549
Ditto ditto including ditto ditto	Rs.	45,99,34,164
		6,22,46,385
Average per annum.....		62,24,638

* Actual outlay in	1854-55...	Rs.	47,59,000
Ditto	1855-56...	„	41,14,000
			88,73,000
Estimated outlay in	1856-57...	Rs.	39,75,000
			1,28,48,000
Average per annum...		Rs.	* 42,82,666

248. The expenditure, on the construction of public works, can be given for only two years, *viz.* 1854-55 and 1855-56, and for the third year only an estimate can be furnished. The actual outlay in the two years just mentioned, *viz.* Rupees 88,73,000, and the estimated outlay in 1856-57 being added, give a total of Rupees 1,28,48,000, or an average of Rupees 42,82,666,* as per margin. The outlay on the construction of public works must necessarily be regarded as so much investment on works of return and public utility. Under this consideration, a still greater suplus than that shown may be put down in the Territorial Receipts, because the outlay in question has been throughout regarded as a charge, and has been accordingly included with the Territorial Charges.

249. The following Statement exhibits, in one view, the actual balance of cash which remained, in the different Public Treasuries under this Presidency, at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past ten years, up to 1856-57 :—

YEARS.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.
1847-48 ...	2,74,62,068	2,50,05,978	...	24,56,090
1848-49 ...	2,50,05,978	2,52,23,960	2,17,982	...
1849-50 ...	2,52,23,960	2,67,85,071	15,61,111	...
1850-51 ...	2,67,85,071	2,95,46,572	27,61,501	...
1851-52 ...	2,95,46,572	3,14,82,547	19,35,975	...
1852-53 ...	3,14,82,547	3,39,32,205	24,49,658	...
1853-54 ...	3,39,32,205	2,33,60,357	...	1,05,71,848
1854-55 ...	2,33,60,357	1,73,58,871	...	60,01,486
1855-56 ...	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	...
1856-57 ...	2,46,54,587	2,76,84,237	30,29,650	...
Total ...	26,48,12,216	26,50,34,385	1,92,51,593	1,90,29,424
Deduct Decrease at the end of the year ...			1,90,29,424	
Net Increase ...			2,22,169	
Average per annum	2,64,81,222	2,65,03,438	22,216	

250. The "Cash Balance" may be regarded as the barometer of the Finances. The above Table indicates how satisfactorily it has worked. There have been three unfavorable variations during the last ten years; but the average increase, at the close of the year, has been Rupees 22,216. Our Territorial Charges, for the past ten years, have averaged about $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling a year. This Table shows that, at the close of the year, there was in hand, on the average, a balance sufficient to meet about six months'

expenditure. In the worst year, 1854-55, there was enough in the Treasuries to cover the charges of nearly four months.

In 1847-48	Rs.	85,66,067
„ 1848-49	„	77,25,363
„ 1849-50	„	1,02,93,582
„ 1850-51	„	97,25,012
„ 1851-52	„	84,07,136
„ 1852-53	„	1,34,57,965
„ 1853-54	„	1,34,81,084
„ 1854-55	„	1,25,95,306
„ 1855-56	„	1,10,55,655
„ 1856-57	„	1,63,21,019
		11,16,28,189
Average per annum,	Rs.	1,11,62,818

In 1847-48	Rs.	1,64,10,648
„ 1848-49	„	1,01,26,999
„ 1849-50	„	1,20,30,417
„ 1850-51	„	1,38,93,136
„ 1851-52	„	1,54,15,125
„ 1852-53	„	1,36,53,754
„ 1853-54	„	1,21,86,103
„ 1854-55	„	73,15,283
„ 1855-56	„	88,50,796
„ 1856-57	„	1,16,97,662
		12,15,79,923
Average per annum,	Rs.	1,21,57,992

In Specie	Rs.	1,54,74,326
By Bills	„	80,12,928
Total,	Rs.	2,34,87,254
Average per annum,	Rs.	23,48,725

Average per-centage of Bills drawn by the Sub-Treasurer, Madras ..	23¾
Average of remittance in Specie to Madras ..	25¾
Average of remittance in Specie and by Bills drawn by the Bombay Government ..	5
Total ..	54½

251. The extent to which Bills have been granted to merchants, &c., on the Provincial Treasuries, for the ten past years, up to 1856-57, is shown in the margin, and the average of the Bill operations per annum may be stated at Rupees 1,11,62,000. The gross collections from land and other sources of revenue average* about four crores and seventy lakhs of Rupees per annum. Thus the amount which has been drawn away to the Presidency by means of Bills is 23¾ per cent. The note in the margin shows also the amount which has been brought down to the Presidency, for the same ten years, in specie. It has been on the average Rupees 1,21,57,000 per annum, or 25¾ per cent. of the gross collections alluded to above.

252. It must not, however, be overlooked, that during the same period of ten years, remittances in Specie and by Bills have been made to the Bombay Presidency from the Western Coast, *i. e.* Malabar, Canara, Travancore, and also from Coimbatore, as shown in the margin, to the extent, on an average, of Rupees 23,48,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. of the gross collections. Thus, of the gross collections per annum alluded to, 54½ per cent. on the average has been drawn away by Bills and Specie from the Provincial Treasuries.

253. A convenient change of practice has been effected under Orders† from the Government of India, in the mode of paying interest, on Government Securities, to holders residing in the Provinces. Proprietors formerly transmitted their Securities, often from a great distance, to the Accountant General's Office, and thus obtained orders for interest payable at the Provincial Treasuries. In supersession of this system, interest is now paid direct from the subordinate Treasuries of the District in which, or nearest to which, the proprietors of Government Securities may be residing; the Securities being enfaced to the effect that the interest is there payable. The Collectors or other authorities in the Mofussil have only to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of the Securities presented to them for payment of interest, and that the necessary enfacement has been made on them. They then at once pass the necessary orders for payment. This change has worked beneficially, and has given satisfaction to proprietors, who have been thereby saved the delay, as well as the risk, which attended the old system.

---

* The average is calculated on ten years.

† Dated 22nd August 1854, No. 2929.

FINANCE STATEMENT of the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1855-56.				Regular Estimate of 1856-57.				
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.	
Receipts.									
General Department	16,26,000	1,07,000	3,74,000	21,07,000	14,19,000	2,80,000	5,12,000	22,11,000	
Judicial	1,78,000	23,000	2,000	2,03,000	1,54,000	33,000	2,000	1,89,000	
Revenual	4,56,56,000	43,000	49,000	4,57,48,000	4,56,38,000	48,000	49,000	4,57,35,000	
Customs	13,71,000	.....	.....	13,71,000	12,16,000	.....	.....	12,16,000	
Marine	86,000	9,000	.....	95,000	78,000	8,000	.....	86,000	
Military	3,39,000	11,09,000	51,000	14,99,000	2,93,000	8,70,000	48,000	12,11,000	
Tribute	34,46,000	.....	.....	34,46,000	34,46,000	.....	.....	34,46,000	
Public Works	2,12,000	2,86,000	.....	4,98,000	2,12,000	2,86,000	.....	4,98,000	
Totals....	5,29,14,000	15,77,000	4,76,000	5,49,67,000	5,24,56,000	15,25,000	6,11,000	5,45,92,000	
Charges.									
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues	46,45,000	.....	.....	46,45,000	54,96,000	.....	.....	54,96,000	
General Department	49,24,000	1,20,000	56,000	51,00,000	59,99,000	1,31,000	54,000	61,84,000	
Judicial	36,29,000	8,000	.....	36,37,000	36,99,000	21,000	.....	37,11,000	
Revenual	46,41,000	56,000	.....	46,97,000	47,86,000	49,000	.....	48,35,000	
Customs	2,01,000	.....	.....	2,01,000	1,98,000	.....	.....	1,98,000	
Salt	9,28,000	.....	.....	9,28,000	8,41,000	.....	.....	8,41,000	
Marine	1,47,000	4,000	.....	1,51,000	2,32,000	8,000	.....	2,40,000	
Military	3,11,95,000	1,13,000	1,15,000	3,14,23,000 ‡	3,11,59,000	71,000	20,000	3,12,50,000 ‡	3,11,59,000
Public Works	36,73,000	41,14,000	.....	77,87,000	36,42,000	39,75,000	.....	76,17,000	90,96,000
Totals.....	5,39,83,000	44,15,000	1,71,000	5,85,69,000	5,60,43,000	42,55,000	74,000	6,03,72,000	*2,20,63,000
	†	†		†	†	†		†	
Net Result....	10,69,000	28,38,000	3,05,000	36,02,000	§ 35,87,000	27,30,000	5,37,000	57,80,000	

‡ If, from the Ordinary Military Charges, be excluded Rupees 90,96,000, being the expenses of the Troops serving under other Territories and Governments, the result will be Rupees 2,20,63,000,* and—instead of a deficiency in the Ordinary Receipts of 1856-57 of Rupees 35,87,000—§ there will, if the estimate be accurate, be a surplus of Rupees 55,09,000; and instead of a total excess of expenditure above the receipts of the year of Rupees 57,80,000, there will be a total surplus of receipts of Rupees 33,16,000. The same remark is applicable to the actual charges of 1855-56.

The sums marked thus † denote excess of expenditure over the actual receipts of the year. But this is not an actual excess of expenditure beyond income, because it has been, and will be, met by the balance in hand.

Fort St. George;
Accountant General's Office,
The 12th June 1857.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

TREASURY.

254. The amount received and paid in cash, and by transfer, at the Madras General Treasury, for the year 1856-57, and the transactions of the previous two years, 1854-55 and 1855-56, are shown in the subjoined Statement :—

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in cash, and by transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1854 to April 1857.

Receipts.	1854-55. Amount.	1855-56. Amount.	1856-57. Amount.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	1,26,05,212 6 5	1,10,68,223 9 1	1,63,25,794 13 8
Mofussil Remittances	66,98,104 12 0	80,92,546 13 0	96,48,646 3 10
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	1,74,248 6 0	2,30,585 4 9	1,58,499 5 4
Supplies between India and London	20,72,364 12 8	21,95,376 0 6	21,77,256 13 4
Mint Master	35,47,150 5 6	57,32,130 14 3	86,42,125 5 10
Madras Railway Company	....	....	2,09,077 13 10
Expenses on account of the Railway of this Presidency	....	5,670 9 7	.....
Subscriptions received in Bengal Loans	1,01,07,800 0 0	39,23,400 0 0	45,70,000 0 0
Ditto ditto in Treasury Notes	58,500 0 0	5,04,500 0 0	10,09,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	1,492 0 0	8,866 7 0	14,175 10 0
Bills payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	2,37,870 9 4	4,20,953 6 4	1,84,792 10 0
Collector of Madras	7,46,173 4 1	9,24,733 1 8	9,59,500 0 0
Ditto Government Sea Customs at Madras	4,00,000 0 0	5,61,000 0 0	5,56,000 0 0
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	1,11,53,403 7 6	13,89,732 14 5	42,75,095 3 4
Government Agency Deposits	17,95,113 10 0	16,54,356 13 7	5,13,074 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	17,36,090 12 1	19,80,788 2 6	21,05,648 5 7
Total	5,13,33,524 5 7	3,86,92,864 0 8	5,13,48,686 9 7
Disbursements.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	25,61,536 11 2	29,57,116 5 9	34,77,825 4 11
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	60,42,957 4 7	21,18,583 13 0	46,61,952 11 7
Bullion Certificates	11,51,694 5 5	62,52,447 8 7	77,23,931 3 4
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	24,00,809 10 1	27,11,306 7 4	25,30,650 0 9
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c. at Bengal, Bombay and Agra Presidencies	9,61,928 2 0	12,48,305 11 11	7,08,356 13 7
Advances to the Pay-master Presidency, Deputy Pay-master at Poonamallee, and Commissary General	63,45,950 0 0	61,60,349 0 11	62,79,664 14 7
Expenses on account of the Railway of this Presidency	15,29,827 5 1	24,20,007 13 1	.. ..
Madras Railway Company	.....	.....	47,31,887 13 9
Electric Telegraph	53,518 14 4	54,096 7 11	30,734 2 0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	23,83,512 10 8	27,21,597 7 8	27,01,301 14 0
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes	2,03,097 3 10	2,15,050 12 4	2,02,605 9 0
Remittances despatched	48,72,980 3 9	9,69,144 7 2	26,73,257 14 3
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries,	14,54,265 0 10	11,70,419 9 7	11,47,912 0 9
Sundry Payments on different accounts	2,01,25,772 9 9	28,76,195 3 8	63,41,310 11 3
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	1,85,626 1 7	3,05,510 13 8	2,24,473 13 7
Government Agency Deposits	18,58,035 1 6	16,64,941 12 10	5,29,552 8 5
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds	28,46,231 3 11	29,57,790 1 10	54,09,569 7 6
Total	5,49,77,742 8 6	3,68,02,863 9 3	4,93,74,986 15 3

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements.

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Official Year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
1854-55 ..	1,33,47,041 11 2	1,51,85,757 9 10	2,28,00,725 0 7	5,13,33,524 5 7	1,34,66,443 13 5	1,87,10,573 10 6	2,28,00,725 0 7	5,49,77,742 8 6
1855-56 ..	1,40,41,760 14 2	1,82,99,820 7 5	63,51,282 11 1	3,86,92,864 0 8	1,39,31,030 0 0	1,65,20,550 14 2	63,51,282 11 1	3,68,02,863 9 3
1856-57 ..	1,86,42,401 15 2	2,19,18,378 10 5	1,07,87,906 0 0	5,13,48,686 9 7	1,84,93,238 15 4	2,00,93,841 15 11	1,07,87,906 0 0	4,93,74,986 15 3

E. E.

S. D. BIRCH,

Sub-Treasurer.

Fort St. George;
General Treasury,
The 12th June 1857.

MINT.

255. In the Report for the year ending 30th April 1856, the great amount of bullion received that season from merchants was noticed as the principal fact worthy of remark; the receipts into the cellars, from private sources, having amounted in standard value to Rupees 68,01,490 $\frac{2}{16}$, which far exceeded those of any former year since the establishment of the Mint.

256. The receipts of silver, during the year under review, again considerably exceed those noticed in the previous Report. They amount in value to Rupees 79,89,933, and as the tenders have with little fluctuation increased month by month throughout the year, they mark most satisfactorily the steady growth of our export trade.

257. In consequence of the large amount of bullion accumulated in the Mint cellars at the beginning of the last season, and the great demand for small coins, both silver and copper, it was necessary that every effort should be made to increase to the utmost the out-turn of the Mint; and the following Statement shows the conversion of 205 tons of metal into 30 millions of coins, as the result of the year's work: —

	Number of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver Single Rupees	73,15,878		
Ditto Quarter ditto	30,81,121		
Ditto Double Annas	47,34,527		
		1,51,31,526	86,78,139 7 0
Copper Half Annas...	38,54,562		
Ditto Quarter ditto	77,04,472		
Ditto Single Pie Pieces	35,70,850		
		1,51,29,884	2,59,435 9 10
Total ...		3,02,61,410	89,37,575 0 10

258. Though many circumstances have combined to add to the cost of the coinage during the year, the greater value issued has more than compensated for them, and the

profits of the Mint exceed those of any previous year, amounting, as will be seen by the following Statement, to Rupees 1,02,102-10-7 :—

STATEMENT showing the net gain on the Silver and Copper Coinage, and of the actual expenses incurred in the Madras Mint, for the year 1856-57, *including those of the Assay and Mint Committee Offices.*

Receipts.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Seignorage and Refinage on Silver Bullion ...	1,59,887	3	9			
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper...	1,03,768	15	8			
Excess of Silver in the different Departments	9,579	2	7			
Amount of Acids, unserviceable Articles, &c., sold at the Mint	2,123	9	7			
				2,75,358	15	7
Disbursements.						
Mint Master and Acting Mint Master's Salary	15,505	7	6			
Mint Establishment	30,785	6	2			
Contingent Servants	42,043	6	4			
Gram, Straw, purchased Articles, &c.	20,304	12	10			
Hired Bullocks	3,379	1	2			
Extra Pay to Establishment Servants	2,328	8	0			
Ditto to Contingent Servants...	3,455	13	2			
Value of Store Articles	15,818	1	9			
Total Assay Office Expenses	27,976	13	11			
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	3,658	14	2			
				1,65,256	5	0
				Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Net Gain as exhibited by the Mint Books				1,10,102	10	7
Loss on Copper Scissel sold, but not brought to account before the termination of the year...				8,000	0	0
				1,02,102	10	7

259. The disadvantages under which the result exhibited was obtained will now be briefly noticed :—

First.—The amount of small coin fabricated was unusually great, as will be perceived on a comparison of the out-turn of the Mint during the last ten years (*see* Statement A) It will be seen by this Statement, that the whole issue of silver pieces has been nearly double that of the previous year and more than four times the average of the other years.

Secondly.—More than one-third of the most important work was executed by an extension of the daily hours of labour, extra payment being made for the additional time

at the ordinary rate. This was rendered necessary by the limited apparatus of the Mint, which could not turn out the work required by any addition to the number of hands employed. Throughout the whole year, therefore, the labourers in several of the Departments have commenced their work at day-break, and with but one hour of rest, have continued it till dark. It might have been expected that, under the disadvantage of extraordinary fatigue, the work done would have been more expensive, but such has not been the case, and the greatest credit is due both to the Superintendents and the workmen under their management, that instead of a deficiency during the extra hours, there has been an excess of work above the standard expected from the apparatus, by Colonel Smith, who, when speaking of the capacity of the Mint, in January 1854, calculated upon an out-turn of only Rupees 30,000 each day, while 45,000 have been issued in only one-third more time.

Thirdly.—To meet the wants of the past year, it has been necessary to use a number of temporary expedients, which could hardly be expected to work so economically as more perfect apparatus.

Fourthly.—Much work has been done in the preparation and repair of machinery by men entertained for the occasion with very little skill in their trades.

Fifthly.—The quantity of uncurrent coin re-coined has been double that of the last year, amounting to Rupees 6,59,994, for which no seignorage was received.

260. With regard to the economy of silver, the exact result of the year's operation cannot be stated, as the quantity of precious metal contained in the dross has not yet been reported upon by the Assay Office. The following Statement, however, is as close an approximation as can be made. :—

	Tolas.	As.	P.	Tolas.	As.	P.
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1856 ...	21,44,241	4	0			
Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased ...	79,89,933	10	1			
Uncurrent Coins received during the year ..	6,59,994	5	0			
Silver received from the Assay Master and specimen of dross ...	128	10	4			
				1,07,94,297	13	5
Silver Coins remitted to the Treasury ..	86,78,139	7	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint ...	21,25,737	9	0			
				1,08,03,877	0	0
				9,579	2	7
Deficit as shown by Pyx Report				1,201	0	0
Excess				8,378	2	7

261. Judging the out-turn of silver by this Statement, it will be seen that the issue exceeds the receipts by Rupees 8,378.

262. The gain by the Mint would have been greater, to the extent of about Rupees 650, had not a successful effort been made to reduce the waste of the merchants' bullion in the process of pre-melting. Still further improvement will, it is hoped, be effected in this operation, now that a draft furnace has been built for the purpose, and at the same time the quantity of fuel used is much reduced. This will diminish the amount of silver lost, and facilitate the recovery of what is unavoidably secreted in the ashes, &c.

263. It would be out of place here to detail the many minor charges that have been made to meet the requirements of the year, but one improvement is worthy of notice, *viz.* the opening of an entirely new Department for the fabrication of copper coin. Hitherto the lamination of copper could only be carried on when a stop was put to the silver coinage; and although the copper is now received from England in a form that requires but little lamination, even the time required for that could not have been spared. By the aid of a small portable steam engine placed at the disposal of the Mint Master, and such apparatus as could be put together hastily, the Mint was able, in six months, to issue 1,13,68,820 copper pieces, and that at a cost far below the rate calculated by Colonel Smith, as the cost of fabrication by the means in use formerly.

264. The following Statement exhibits the actual cost of the copper coin issued from November 1856 to April 1857 :—

	Number.	Stamp Value.	Copper. Weight	Copper. Value.	Cost of lamination, cutting, milling, cleaning, stamping, dies, &c., and including the wear of machinery.	Loss on the Sale of Scissel	Gain.	Cost, including half charges of Mint Committees and Mint Offices, together with Mint Master's Salary.	Gain.
			lbs.						
Half Annas	27,10,799	84,712 7 6	79,710	52,400 5 3	2,914 1 8	3,105 1 6	26,292 15 1	6,533 0 4	22,674 0 5
Quarter Annas ..	58,32,301	91,129 11 3	80,687	53,042 9 1	4,257 9 3	3,143 2 8	30,686 6 3	8,588 1 0	26,353 14 6
Pie Pieces ..	28,25,720	14,717 4 8	13,426	8,826 1 8	1,525 14 2	522 15 6	3,842 5 9	2,599 10 7	2,768 9 4

@ 600 Rupees per lakh of pieces.
" 450 " "
" 350 " "

STATEMENT showing the Cost per lakh of Copper Coins fabricated in the Mint since November 1856.

	Stamp Value.	Copper. Weight.	Copper. Value.	Cost of laminating, cutting, milling, cleaning, stamping, value of dies &c., and wear of machinery.	Loss on the Sale of Scissel.	Gain.	Cost, including half charges of Mint Committees and Mint Offices together with Mint Master's Salary.	Gain.
Half Annas	3,125 0 0	2,857 1/3	1,878 3 9	107 8 0	111 4 7	1,027 15 8	241 0 0	894 7 8
Qnarter Annas ..	1,562 8 0	1,428 9/16	939 1 10	73 6 0	55 10 4	494 11 10	147 4 0	420 7 10
Single Pie Pieces	520 13 4	476 3/16	313 0 7	54 0 0	18 8 10	135 3 11	82 0 0	97 3 11

Old rates of Coinage .. { Half Annas / Quarter ditto / Single Pie Pieces ..

265. The reduced cost of the copper coinage is, in some measure, the result of the use of steam, instead of cattle power, in the lamination of the metal. In this operation, the small engine, working at 10-horse power, has done the work of eight pairs of the large bullocks selected for the Mint, and employed through the day. It has completed as much as three-and-a-half relays, or twenty-eight pairs, at less than one-third of the expense of that number of cattle. This result is most conclusive as to the advisability of extending the use of steam in the Madras Mint, where, from the very limited space, it is of the first importance, that the number of men and cattle should be reduced to the utmost.

266. The Copper Department above alluded to is still only on a temporary footing; but looking to the present dearth of that coin in the country generally, and the increasing urgency of the demand for a constant supply, this branch of the Madras Mint should be permanently established on a scale to turn out at least one lakh of pieces daily. To arrange this satisfactorily, a new building will be required, and also a new rolling mill and annealing furnaces; but the whole outlay will not equal 20 per cent. of the profits of a single year.

267. The 20-horse power steam engine, which has been several years under construction in the Mint, has advanced so far, that there is a hope of its being brought into use shortly. But the effort made to increase the out-turn of coin, and the great amount of skilled labour required to make good the unusual wear of the apparatus employed, has retarded the manufacture of any new machinery which could not be brought into immediate use. Taking advantage of the cessation of the silver coinage for the settlement of accounts, the framing for the steam mills has been laid below the floor of the laminating room, and there is now nothing to be done to bring the mills into work which need interfere with the out-turn of silver coin.

268. The Assay Office has not yet begun its assay by the chloride process, in consequence of there being no suitable rooms for the several operations in the present building. Estimates for the additional space required have been sent in to Government, and the necessary apparatus for that mode of assay has arrived from England. It is highly advisable that this system should be commenced, and as the increasing work of the Mint will shortly render some extenison of the Assay Premises necessary by whatever process the work is done, there need be no delay in the commencement of the new rooms.

MILITARY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

269. During the year there have been few changes in Military salaries, establishments, or contingencies, or other occurrences connected with them, of much importance or interest.

270. The arrangements for the abolition of the Madras Military Board having been completed, the Board ceased to exist at the close of the official year. The new system, of which the details have not yet been completely arranged, will, as respects the Military Audit Department, form a subject for the Report of Progress in the ensuing year.

271. There has been no very important addition to, or reduction of, the Military expenses of the Madras Presidency during the year.

CIVIL AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

272. During the past official year, as stated in the last Report, an important change in the system of auditing Bills for Civil salaries was introduced. The inconveniences of a post-audit of bills were noticed in that Report, and a hope expressed that the change would effectually remedy those inconveniences. The results of the past year have fully borne out the expectations that were formed of the effects that would attend the working of the new or pre-audit system. In lieu of the charges being audited two and three years after they were incurred, the audit of the entire Civil expenditure of the past official year has been completed within that year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil Dispensaries.

273. The Civil Dispensaries have progressed most favorably; for although the Presidency was unusually healthy during the year, and free from epidemic disease, except towards the close of the twelve months, when cholera broke out in some localities, the number of applicants for relief have exceeded those of the previous year by no fewer than 30,774. The confidence of the native community in European medicine is increasing very rapidly, and their appreciation of it may now be estimated by the fact, that, during the year, three new Dispensaries have been established, at the sole expense of some native ladies and gentlemen of each and others of the native community, while considerable sums have been subscribed for establishing a Branch Dispensary at Bellary and enlarging those at Cochin and Cuddalore.

Ramnad.
Pollachy.
Manargoody.

274. The cost attendant upon the working of the various Dispensaries during the year has been Rupees 70,153, an increase of Rupees 7,167 above that of last year. The statistics are as follows:—Average cost for each patient, 5 annas and 2 pie. Total number of Dispensaries 37. Total sick treated 217,627, (in-patients 10,974, out-patients 206,653.) Average daily sick 4,705 (805 in-patients and 3,900 out-patients). Of in-patients 752 died, or 6·8 per cent. on the number treated; out-patients 384, or 0·1 per cent. on the treated.

The following Table exhibits the admissions and deaths of in and out-patients, in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857:—

Divisions.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ..	2,113	149	181¼	7·05	49,665	27	838	0·05	51,778	176	1,019½	0·3
Centre ..	1,731	93	143	5·3	44,129	141	512	0·3	45,860	234	655	0·5
Southern ..	3,032	274	194¾	9·03	48,278	158	748	0·3	51,310	432	942¾	0·8
Mysore ..	63	5	3¼	7·9	2,226	2	26¼	0·09	2,289	7	29¾	0·3
Malabar and Canara ..	763	58	50	7·6	16,238	16	282½	0·09	17,001	74	332½	0·4
Ceded Districts ..	378	33	24½	8·7	20,107	6	1,158¾	0·02	20,485	39	1,183¼	0·1
Northern ..	1,119	56	107	5·004	18,031	5	254	0·02	19,150	61	361	0·3
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ..	1,323	43	75	3·2	6,700	2	55¾	0·02	8,023	45	130¾	0·5
Nagpore Force	452	41	21	9·07	1,279	27	25	2·1	1,731	68	46	3·9
Total ..	10,974	752	805¼	6·8	206,653	384	3,900½	0·1	217,627	1,136	4,700¾	0·5
							Total of 1855-56 ..		186,853			
							Increase in 1856-57 ..		30,774			

Jails.

275. The health of the prisoners in jails, with the exception of the comparatively small body of men at Mercara, in Mysore, must be considered to have been good; the ratio of sickness and mortality corresponds very closely with that of the preceding year; sick to strength 128; deaths to strength 5·5 per cent. In the preceding year, the proportions were 126·9 and 5·4 respectively. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in the jails at Salem and Madura, and of small-pox to no great extent at Calicut, very little epidemic disease has occurred. Compared with former years, the jails at Bellary and Cuddapah have been very healthy—the mortality has been reduced from nearly 5 per cent., the average of fifteen years ending December 1853, to 2·2. Improvements in the ventilation of the various jails are going on, and it is understood that their accommodation is being extended as far as practicable.

276. A concise view of the sickness and mortality in the jails, according to Divisions, is here given, contrasted with the experience of the former year. Of the fifteen casualties in the Mercara jail (Mysore), eleven died from dysentery and diarrhœa of an inflammatory nature, apparently connected with the vicissitudes of the weather.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails, for the Official Years 1855-56 *and* 1856-57.

	Divisions.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
1855-56	Presidency ...	311	15	352	18	...	...	113·1	5·7	5·1
	Centre ...	1,625	59	1,484	55	3	10	91·3	3·3	3·7
	Southern ...	1,806	104	3,272	115	...	23	181·1	6·3	3·5
	Mysore ...	47	6	154	7	...	...	327·6	14·8	4·5
	Malabar and Canara.	1,043	57	1,427	95	46	...	136·8	9·1	6·6
	Ceded Districts ...	1,273	45	1,235	48	...	13	97·01	3·7	3·8
	Northern ...	790	30	829	39	1	2	104·9	4·9	4·7
	Total ...	6,895	316	8,753	377	50	48	126·9	5·4	4·3
1856-57	Presidency ...	299	10	246	15	...	4	82·2	5·01	6·09
	Centre ...	1,627	47	1,332	50	...	12	81·8	3·07	3·7
	Southern ...	1,933¼	103	3,275	156	...	41	169·4	8·07	4·7
	Mysore ...	64	5¼	200	15	...	1	312·5	23·4	7·5
	Malabar and Canara.	965½	46	1,618	74	12	...	167·6	7·6	4·5
	Ceded Districts ...	1,278⅜	56¼	1,318	29	...	...	103·1	2·2	2·2
	Northern ...	771⅓	35⅝	933	46	...	...	121·01	5·9	4·9
	Total ...	6,938⅝	303⅛	8,922	385	12	58	128·5	5·5	4·3

Vaccination.

277. Compared with the results of the preceding official year, there has been a falling off of 24,788 vaccinations; in almost every Collectorate or Zillah, a decrease has taken place to a greater or less extent; but as this has been proved satisfactorily to have been occasioned by a more strict and rigid supervision over the native vaccinators than has obtained for some years past, it is presumed that more real good has been accomplished, though less work has apparently been done. The

See No. 118 of 9th June 1857.

Circuit Superintendents, alluded to in last Report, have performed their duty very zealously, and have clearly proved that great laxity and gross inattention to duty, on the part of native vaccinators, had again become prevalent, and that the native officials are frequently hostile to vaccination. Professional supervision over the native vaccinators is urgently required throughout the entire Presidency. The lymph in use is pure, genuine, and effective; but in very hot, and in very damp weather, it has been found to degenerate and become inert.

The following Statement shows the working of the Vaccine Department in 1856-57, contrasted with the operations of the previous year:—

Divisions.	1855-56.				1856-57.					
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency ...	12,719	11,739	980	77·04	10,964	9,924	1,040	94·8	...	1,755
Centre ...	60,391	56,888	3,503	58·005	59,243	54,279	4,964	83·7	...	1,148
Northern ...	41,955	36,709	5,246	125·03	31,347	26,905	4,442	141·7	...	10,608
Southern ...	1,39,443	1,30,844	8,599	61·6	1,37,046	1,27,665	9,381	68·4	...	2,397
Malabar and Canara ...	39,441	33,132	6,309	159·9	32,981	26,693	6,288	196·06	...	6,460
Mysore ...	68,432	65,584	2,848	41·6	69,269	66,165	3,104	44·8	837	..
Ceded Districts ...	34,336	29,909	4,427	128·9	30,392	26,330	4,062	133·6	...	3,944
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	2,512	2,090	422	167·9	3,185	2,681	504	158·2	673	..
Nagpore Force ...	482	407	75	155·5	496	412	84	169·3	14	..
Total ...	3,99,711	3,67,302	32,409	81·08	3,74,923	3,41,054	33,869	9 0·3	...	24,788

278. It is worthy of record, that 18,513 vaccinations were performed by the Medical Subordinates (chiefly by the native grade) during the year; of this number, 3,763 were unsuccessful, or about 20 per cent.

279. The expenses incurred by the whole Vaccination Department, during the year, amounted to Rupees 30,765, or 2,457 above the expenditure of the previous year. The average expense for every hundred vaccinations is Rupees 9-10-6.

Army.

European and Native Troops.

280. But for a severe outbreak of cholera in the wing of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, *en route* to the Presidency from Bangalore, towards the close of the year, and in several Native regiments

about the same period, the returns would have exhibited a lower ratio of mortality than those of the preceding year, which were remarked on as exceedingly favorable. The wing of the 43rd Regiment was attacked with cholera at Chittoor ; the disease was prevalent on the road at the time ; the first case occurred on the 20th of March ; and in little more than a week forty-two men were buried. Several Native regiments also suffered chiefly on the same line of road, but not to the same extent. Excluding this outbreak of cholera amongst the European portion of the Military, the ratio of deaths to strength would have been only 2 per cent. Amongst the Native Troops, even inclusive of cholera, the proportion of deaths to strength has been only 1·2, exceeding that of the previous year, *viz.* 1·1 only by the tenth part of a unit.

RETURN of Sickness and Mortality amongst the European and Native Troops, Queen's and Company's, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

	Divisions.	Europeans.							Natives.						
		Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
For 1855-56.	Presidency	860	1,768	21	84¼	205·5	2·4	1·1	1,714	1,962	43	72¼	114·4	2·5	2·1
	Centre	212	265	12	14	125 0	5·6	4·5	2,326	1,903	38	33	81·8	1·6	1·9
	Southern	694	746	18	31½	107·4	2·5	2·4	4,247	3,401	35	133¼	80·0	0·8	1 0
	Mysore	1,424	1,929	26	104½	135·4	1·8	1·3	4,548	3,289	49	129¼	72·3	1·0	1 4
	Malabar and Canara	476	756	9	30	158·8	1·8	1·1	2,563	1,772	37	88¼	69·1	1·4	2·0
	Ceded Districts	91	145	0	6	159·3	0	0	3,001	1,679	21	56	55·9	0·6	1·2
	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1,143	2,646	25	105½	231·4	2·1	0·9	6,584	6,335	63	205½	96 2	0·9	0·9
	Nagpore Force	258	733	4	20¾	284·1	1·5	0 5	2,978	2,443	29	82¼	82·0	0·9	1·1
	Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,462	3,655	63	203¾	81·9	1·4	1 7
	Saugor	179	485	2	17¾	270·9	1·1	0·4	5,618	5,147	54	200¾	91·6	0·9	1·0
	Southern Mahratta Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	361	1	15½	99·7	0·2	0·2
	Total	5,337	9,473	117	418½	177·4	2·1	1·2	38,403	31,947	433	1,269¾	83·1	1·1	1·3
For 1856-57.	Presidency	755	1,693	65	82½	224·2	8·6	3·8	1,482	1,583	29	58½	106·8	1·9	1·8
	Centre	264	463	7	20½	175·3	2·6	1·5	1,881	1,763	72	82½	93·7	3 8	4·0
	Southern	590	810	15	34	137·2	2·5	1·8	4,581	4,328	48	154¾	94·4	1·0	1·1
	Mysore	1,383	1,632	24	85½	118·0	1·7	1·4	3,961	2,786	49	93½	70 3	1·2	1·7
	Malabar and Canara	546	757	10	32¾	138·6	1·8	1·3	2,619	1,638	19	83¾	62 5	0·7	1·1
	Ceded Districts	90	103	1	4½	114·4	1·1	0 9	2,806	1,978	11	72	70·4	0·3	0·5
	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	1,088	1,878	15	66¼	172·6	1·3	0·7	6,465	8,453	63	282½	130·7	0 9	0·7
	Nagpore Force	224	609	6	15	271·8	2·6	0·9	3,125	3,157	55	102¾	101·0	1·7	1·7
	Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,122	6,648	80	316½	108·5	1·3	1 2
	Saugor	123	446	5	11½	362·6	4·0	1·1	4,163	4,595	45	171½	110·3	1·0	0·9
	Southern Mahratta Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	270	2	13¼	75·8	0·5	0 7
	Total	5,063	8,391	148	352½	165·7	2·9	1·7	37,561	37,199	473	1,431½	99·0	1·2	1·2

N. B.—The Returns from Burmah not having been received up to this date, they cannot be included in the preceding Table.

281. The mortuary returns for Madras (Capital), for 1855, are now in the press, and it may be of interest to give here one of the views in which the mortality is exhibited in these series of Tables, *viz.* that by months amongst the various classes, Europeans, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, distinguishing the deaths from epidemic diseases, cholera, and small-pox. It will be observed, that the mortality is highest in September and October, (the change from one monsoon to the other,) and also during the prevalence of the N. E. monsoon. Cholera is most prevalent in September and October. The total deaths registered during the year were 10,627, average monthly 855 ; from cholera 1,956, monthly 163 ; from small-pox 852, monthly 71.

GENERAL MORTALITY TABLE, showing the number of Deaths monthly, and ratio per thousand to estimated population, inclusive and exclusive of Epidemics.

Months.	Europeans, &c.		Hindoos, &c.		Mahomedans, &c.		Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths to estimated Population.	From Epidemic Diseases.		Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths from Epidemic to estimated Population.	Deaths exclusive of Epidemic.	Ratio per 1,000 of Deaths exclusive of Epidemic.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Cholera.	Small-pox.			
January ..	22	11	451	421	70	87	1,062	1·4	305	27	0·4	730	1·0
February ..	15	7	454	371	75	63	985	1·3	351	30	0·5	604	0·8
March ..	29	13	381	344	72	62	892	1·2	136	93	0·3	663	0·9
April ..	16	12	314	263	24	33	662	0·9	30	103	0·1	529	0·7
May ..	21	11	295	309	49	39	724	1·0	14	89	0·1	621	0·8
June ..	9	12	291	265	48	52	677	0·9	2	61	0·087	614	0·8
July ..	13	11	305	281	40	34	684	0.9	6	63	0·096	615	0 8
August ..	17	23	349	345	49	38	821	1.1	45	64	0·1	712	0·9
September ..	21	22	485	483	60	37	1,108	1.5	390	55	0·6	663	0·9
October ..	21	10	465	475	59	54	1,084	1.5	358	51	0·5	675	0·9
November ..	18	19	430	399	48	51	965	1·3	207	66	0·3	692	0·9
December ..	19	19	466	381	46	32	963	1·3	112	150	0·3	701	0·9
General Total ..	212	170	4,686	4,337	640	582	10,627	14·7	1,956	852	3·9	7,819	10·8
Average deaths monthly	17⅔	14⅙	390½	361 1/12	53⅓	48½	885 7/12	1·2	163	71	0·3	651 7/12	0·9

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

282. The several measures sanctioned by the Government of India, for the extension of education in this Presidency, have been slowly, but steadily, advancing during the year. It will be seen from the following account of the various branches of the Department, that the difficulties in the way of any thing like rapid progress are considerable; but it is hoped that a commencement has been made on sound principles, and that as the results of the present measures begin to tell, the numbers under instruction, and the value of the instruction imparted, will multiply in an increasing ratio from year to year. The Normal School, which has been very efficiently conducted, will supply, at no distant date, a body of well-trained Teachers, whose services, either in the capacity of Junior Masters in the higher schools, or as trainers of Teachers for elementary schools, will contribute largely to the extension of general education in all its branches. Pending the creation of such an Agency, our progress must necessarily be slow.

283. The arrangements made for the reorganization of the Presidency College were stated in last year's Report. During the year an addition has been made to the Professional Staff in the appointment of a Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy. The Law Professorship was vacant for several months in consequence of the resignation of the late Professor, whose place had to be supplied from England. In the General Branch of the College, the annual examination of the Senior Department was conducted entirely by Examiners unconnected with the Institution, and a detailed Report on it has recently been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction. The opinions of some of the Examiners are not favorable, but many of the papers were unduly long with reference to the time allowed, and some of them extremely difficult. On the whole, the result is considered to have been creditable to the College, and to show that the instruction has been generally efficient. The Mathematical

English Education. Presidency College.

Examiner pronounces the instruction in that branch to have been, on the whole, sound, thorough, and as practical as it can be, without endangering its soundness, and he states that, in those subjects to which attention has been chiefly paid, *viz.* Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Plane Astronomy, he would not fear to subject the alumni of this College to competition with those of any other institutions of a similar grade in India or in Europe. The papers in English Literature and History show a considerable familiarity with the structure of the English language, a very tolerable stock of information, and in some cases much facility and correctness of composition. Of the Junior Department also, the Report is on the whole favorable. The principal defects noticed proceed from the insufficient previous training of the junior Teachers; and with the view of effecting some improvement in this respect, the Director has ordered all the Masters in the Junior Department to attend the lectures on the Art of Teaching given in the Normal School. Arrangements have also been made for the more efficient supervision of this Department of the College. The number of students in the General Branch, at the close of the year, was 262, with an average daily attendance of 241, of whom 48 belong to the Senior Department. In the Legal Branch, there were 49 students.

Provincial Schools.

284. Of the four Government Provincial Schools, which, as stated in the last Report, are to be raised eventually into Provincial Colleges, and to educate up to the standard laid down for the University Degree of B. A., the institution at Combaconum stills maintains the highest place. The Bellary School has made satisfactory progress. At Calicut, the Head Master has had serious difficulties to contend with, from the want of efficient junior Teachers. The attendance in this school, which had fallen off considerably, has improved during the year under review. It now contains 176 pupils. At Rajahmundry also there has been some improvement in the attendance. The returns of the four schools exhibit an aggregate attendance of 755, and an increase of 182 pupils over the returns of last year.

Name of School.	No. on the Rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1856.	On the 30th April 1857.
Combaconum	249	262
Bellary	173	210
Calicut	79	176
Rajahmundry	72	107
Total	573	755

Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools supported by Government.

285. Of the eight Zillah Schools sanctioned by the Government of India, only five have been as yet established, three of which had been opened before the commencement of the year under review. It has been deemed expedient to defer the establishment of any additional Government Schools of this grade, until the Normal School shall have supplied an adequate staff of competent junior Teachers. The usefulness of some of those already in operation has been materially obstructed by the difficulty experienced in providing the Head Masters with competent Assistants. At Chittoor, the system of pupil teachers has been tried and promises well. The attendance at these Schools is entered in the margin.

Name of School.	No. on the Rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1856.	On the 30th April 1857.
Cuddalore	158	152
Chittoor	198	185
Salem	133	195
Madura	Not established	163
Berhampore	Ditto	168
Total	489	863

286. Twenty-one private schools, in which the standard of secular instruction reaches, or nearly so, to that which it is the object of the Government Zillah Schools to impart, have been brought under Government inspection. A full account is given of each of these schools in the Reports of the Director of Public Instruction on the applications made to him for Grants-in-Aid, and these Reports, with the orders passed by Government upon them, have been published among the *Selections from the Government Records*. It will be seen from these papers that Grants amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 30,000 have been sanctioned by this Government, and that an application has been made to the Government of India, to increase the sum allotted for Grants-in-Aid to Rupees 65,000 per annum, as the expenditure on education by societies and private individuals, from whom applications for Grants have been, or are likely to be received, amounts in this Presidency to not less than Rupees 1,30,000 per annum. In each case in which a Grant has been sanctioned, the important principle of making the Grants conducive to the improvement of the schools, either by enabling the Managers to employ more competent Teachers, or to retain those in their service who would otherwise have left them for more lucrative employments, or by providing better accommodation, books, or other school apparatus, has been steadily kept in view. The Director of Public Instruction, in his last Report on applications for Grants-in-Aid, has urged the necessity of laying down some definite rule for fixing the proportion which the Grant is to bear to the amount raised from local sources, when the information collected satisfies Government, that a Grant can be advantageously made. He points out that, under the present rules, Grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources ; but that in practice this is impossible, the sum at the disposal of the Madras Government being less than one-fifth of the amount at present expended by those Societies or Committees from whom applications have been already received. He represents that there is no broad principle for his guidance in recommending the amount of Grants-in-Aid, while the sum at the disposal of Government falls so far below that which, under the published rules, might otherwise be given, and that managers of schools have now no incentive to increase the funds of their schools from private sources. To lessen these evils and prevent any suspicion of partiality in the distribution of the Grants, the Director represents it to be essential, that each School Committee applying for Government aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving sooner or later some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount obtained from private sources. The Government have expressed their full concurrence in the Director's views.

Anglo-Vernacular Private School under Government inspection.

Vide "Selections from the Records of the Madras Government," No. XLI.

287. The Table (Appendix A.) appended to this Report shows to what extent the means of obtaining a sound Anglo-Vernacular education have been provided in the several Districts of this Presidency, either in Government Schools or in schools brought under Government inspection during the year. It includes thirty-three schools of various grades, with an aggregate attendance of 5,741 pupils. The standard of instruction of course varies considerably, but in those least advanced, the design is to impart a sound education, principally through the medium of English, comprising the grammatical study of English and of the Vernacular languages of the District, Arithmetic, the elements of Algebra and Geometry, Geography, and the elements of History. Only three Districts are altogether without schools of this grade, for at Vizagapatam there is a good school supported by the London Missionary Society, superior to many of those entered in the Table, but which has not been placed under inspection, and is not therefore included in

the list. At Cuddapah, a Government Zillah School will be organized as soon as the necessary agency is available, and at Kurnool the Director has been informed, that the establishment of a private school, with the aid of Government, is contemplated at an early date. From Guntoor an application has been received on behalf of an elementary school, supported by an American Missionary Society, which it is proposed to raise to the level of a Government Zillah School. It is probable, therefore, that, in the course of the present year, each District of this Presidency will have been provided with one or more schools, in which the means of educating up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination will be supplied.

Vernacular Education. Talook Schools.

288. Of the 100 Talook Schools, sanctioned by the Government of India, twenty-eight have been established in the course of the year. The establishment of these schools has been unavoidably retarded by the want of competent Masters, and the progress of those which have been organized has been much obstructed by the apathy which prevails among the natives of this Presidency on the subject of Vernacular education. Owing to the prevalence of this feeling, the attendance in some of these schools is at present low, and in one case it led to the closing of the school, the Master not being able to obtain a single Teacher. In others, difficulties have been raised on the question of caste, but on the whole the prospects of these schools are encouraging, rather than otherwise. The latest returns exhibit an aggregate attendance of 1,048 pupils, giving an average of thirty-eight* for each school.

Village Schools established in the Rajahmundry District and supported by a local rate.

289. The Village Schools, established in the Sub-Division of the Rajahmundry District, and supported by a local rate, are favorably reported on by the Inspector of the Division. Their number has increased to eighty-six, with an attendance of about 2,000 pupils. It has not been deemed feasible to extend this scheme to Districts in which the Ryotwar settlement obtains.

Measure sanctioned for improving the Village School supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly.

290. Shortly after the commencement of the year under review, sanction was granted for carrying out a measure proposed by the Inspector of Schools in the South Tamil Division, for the improvement of the Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly, which, to the number of 300, have been placed under the Government inspection. Mr. Richards proposed that a certain standard of attainments should be laid down, and that each Village School-master who might pass this standard should receive from Government a monthly grant of two Rupees and each Mistress of one Rupee. Seventy-nine Masters and eight Mistresses have been lately examined, and seventy-four, *viz.* sixty-six Masters and eight Mistresses having been found qualified, have obtained the Government Grant.

Similar plan proposed for the improvement of the Village Schools generally.

291. A plan somewhat similar, which has been proposed for the improvement of the Village Schools generally, is now under the consideration of Government.

Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam.

292. The measures undertaken for the civilization of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the Hill Tracts of Ganjam have been extended by the establishment of four additional schools; and arrangements have

* *N. B.*—From one of the twenty-eight schools, the returns for the last quarter had not been received.

recently been made for giving the Masters of those schools some training in the Art of Teaching in a Talook School, which have been established at Russelcondah.

Number of elementary schools in any way connected with the Government.

293. According to the latest returns furnished to the Director of Public Instruction, the aggregate number of elementary schools, either supported by Government or placed under Government inspection, was, on the 30th April last, 459, with an attendance of 13,373 pupils distributed as follows :—

		Pupils.
Schools supported by Government	61	... 2,148
Ditto supported by the Church Missionary Society and under Government inspection	267	... 6,253
Ditto supported by the Gospel Society and under Government inspection.	19	... 969
Ditto supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission and under Government inspection	9	... 818
Rajahmundry Village Schools under Government inspection	86	... 1,926
Other Schools under Inspection	17	... 1,259
Total Schools ...	459 Pupils	13,373

294. In all these schools, with the exception of ten Yeomiah Schools, containing ninety pupils, the Masters of which are supported by Grants made by the Mahomedan, and continued by the British Government, the instruction may be said to be more or less of a useful character. In the Talook Schools, it comprises Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the elements of History, and in some of them, the elements of Geometry. In all these subjects, the instruction is given entirely through the medium of the vernacular language, instruction in the rudiments of the English language being in some cases superadded in the highest, or higher classes. In the great majority of the Mission Schools entered in the list, as well as in the Rajahmundry village Schools, the instruction is entirely Vernacular.

Vernacular School-books.

295. Considerable attention has been given, during the past year, to the preparation of Vernacular school-books. In the Tamil language, the series of school-books required for efficient instruction in the subjects, which enter into the course of the Talook Schools, is now nearly complete. A series of Tamil reading books has been prepared, the first of which was issued some months ago, and the remainder will shortly follow. A very useful little work, intended as an introduction to the study of History, and entitled "Brief and Familiar Sketches of the different Countries of the World" has been translated into Tamil, and a Telugu version of it has been partially completed. Careful translations of Colenso's Arithmetic, adapted to the Indian currency, weights and measures, &c., of his Elementary Algebra, and of Lund's two works on Geometry, have been prepared. An excellent selection from the Tamil Poets has also been compiled. For this, and the translations of Colenso's and Lund's works, the Government are indebted to the Reverend G. U. Pope, of Tanjore, an accomplished Tamil Scholar, who throughout the year has been actively engaged in the preparation of Vernacular school-books, aided by T. Vencata Charry, one

of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, whose services have been placed at his disposal by the Director of Public Instruction. The Professor of Vernacular Literature, aided by the Pundits of the Presidency College, has also done good service in this Department. The series of Tamil Readers (with the exception of one prepared by the Reverend H. Bower) and the translations of the "Brief and Familiar Sketches" above referred to, have been prepared under his superintendence, and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of an Anglo-Vernacular School Lexicon, which will shortly go to Press. The historical portion of the Vernacular Course has recently been augmented by a Tamil version of Marshman's "Brief Survey of History," published under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and by a Telugu one of the "Outlines of English History," prepared and published by Captain A. Macneil, of the Madras Army.

Government Normal School at Madras, in connexion with Vernacular Education.

296. In connexion with the subject of Vernacular Education, it should be mentioned, that one of the principal objects of the Government Normal School, which has been established at Madras, is to provide Native Masters, competent to take charge of Vernacular Training Schools. It was not thought advisable to attempt the establishment of schools of this description with untrained agency, and although some delay has necessarily resulted from the course which has been taken, this delay will no doubt be compensated for, by the superior efficiency of the schools, when they are actually set on foot. Twenty students are now under training in the Normal School, some of whom have made considerable progress in the art of teaching, and will in a few months be available for employment.

Its reorganization.

297. As this, it is believed, is the only establishment for training Teachers, which has yet been established in India on a complete scale, it may not be out of place here to give a short sketch of its organization and of the difficulties which have had to be overcome in connexion with it. Its object, as stated in the Report of last year, is two-fold :—

First.—To provide competent Teachers, for employment in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Secondly.—To provide Teachers competent to take charge of elementary Vernacular Training Schools. It was opened on the 3rd March 1856, the primary School, formerly attached to the Madras High School, having been constituted its practising School. The Principal had completed his education in one of the Training Schools in London, and had been afterwards employed for some years as a Master of method in a Provincial Training School. He was of course ignorant of the Vernacular languages of India, but to supply this deficiency, an East Indian Master of considerable attainments in Tamil, who had held the situation of Superintendent of Vernacular studies in the High School, was appointed Assistant Training Master, and was entrusted with the instruction of the normal students in the Vernacular languages, a branch in which the native students of our Anglo-Vernacular Schools have usually been extremely deficient. The Director of Public Instruction also entertained the hope that by for a time attending the lessons given by the Principal, the Assistant Training Master would sufficiently improve himself as a Teacher to relieve the Principal of some portion of the English subjects in which the normal students were to receive instruction, as well as in the Vernacular. The Primary School had been transferred to it with its own staff of Teachers, none of whom had received any special preparation for their profession, and the principle therefore was the only trained Teacher connected with the institution.

298. In September last the Principal laid before the Director a detailed Report of the state and progress of the Institution during the six months which had elapsed since its formation, and re-commended a complete re-organization of the staff of Teachers. The leading features of the Principal's scheme were the appointment of an additional Assistant Training Master to aid him in the instruction of the normal students, the division of the Primary School into two Schools—a Practising School and a Model School, and the substitution of two well-trained Masters—one in the capacity of Master of the Practising School, and the other in the capacity of Master of the Model School, (the latter aided by Pupil Teachers,) in place of the agency then employed in the Primary School. It appeared from the Principal's Report, which was submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with a strong recommendation that the suggestions contained in it should be carried out, that the Assistant Training Master had only been able to relieve the Principal of a very small portion of the English instruction; that his performance of the little he had been able to undertake had not been particularly effective; that the Principal had, in consequence, been compelled to instruct the students in those subjects in which they required their education to be completed, instead of employing his time in superintending them when teaching in the Practising School; that owing to the inefficiency of the agency employed in the Primary School, the Principal had been under the necessity of dividing it into two parts—one of which had been left under the charge of the Head Master of the Primary School and his Assistants, while the other was constituted the real Practising School, and the instruction of the boys comprising it was conducted entirely by the normal students, under the supervision of the Principal, as far as practicable; but which supervision, for the reason already stated, was very imperfect, and that consequently for several hours each day classes were under the instruction of the normal students without any supervision at all. To remedy these defects, the Principal proposed the permanent division of the Primary School into two schools—one of which was to be called the Practising School and was to be taught by the normal students under the direction and constant supervision of a trained Master, who would have no other duty; and the other the Model School, to be taught also by a trained Master, with the aid of Pupil Teachers, or, in other words, with the aid of Teachers selected from among the pupils; and was to serve as a model of the manner in which a school should be conducted by a single Master, with no other assistance than that which the school itself affords. The above arrangements, which, it is to be observed, do not entail any addition to the cost of the permanent establishment authorized for the Normal School, have been sanctioned by Government, and the new organization will take effect after the close of the summer vacation. The cost of the Institution is about Rupees 2,000 per mensem, or, deducting the school fees paid by the pupils in the Practising and Model Schools, and adding contingent charges, about Rupees 1,800 per mensem. This includes a charge of Rupees 500 per mensem sanctioned on the establishment of the school for the provision of thirty Normal Scholarships, at rates varying from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem. Notwithstanding this very liberal provision for Scholarship, great difficulty has been experienced in inducing students of fair attainments to enter the school, and out of fifty-seven candidates, only twenty have as yet been found qualified to undergo the course of training and instruction which the school is designed to impart; but notwithstanding the difficulties which have had to be overcome, the Director considers the progress attained to have been exceedingly encouraging and highly creditable to the Principal, Mr. Fowler, whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his important duties have been most praiseworthy.

299. The publication of the weekly Vernacular Newspaper, edited by the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, of which mention was made in the last year's Report, has been continued with considerable success. It is now published both in Tamil and Telugu, and the circulation amounts to about 1,000 copies. The Editor states, that "the extent to which the paper is read, and its contents made known, is but inadequately represented by the number of subscribers. In some instances, one paper circulates through a whole village; in others, it is also read in the public school; and by some of the Missionary subscribers, it is read weekly in the open bazar. Its contents are strictly secular, its design being, as before stated, to furnish what may be regarded the *news* of the day, and such general information on useful subjects as may interest the reader, whatever may be his religious views." One page a week has, for some time past, been set apart to publication of matter of an exclusively educational character, such as rules for the management of Vernacular Schools, notes of the lessons given by the Principal of the Normal School, &c. Arrangements have been made by the Editor for increasing the size of the Paper, so as to admit of more space being given to articles containing useful information on Natural History, the Physical Sciences, &c. It is also proposed to publish a Canarese, and eventually, it is hoped, a Malayalim version.

Weekly Newspaper published in Tamil and Telugu.

300. Since the close of the official year, a Notification has been issued, which cannot fail to have a most important bearing on the prospects of Education, and to which, as the system to which it refers formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review, it may not be out of place to allude briefly in this Report. This Notification declares that, "from and after the 1st January 1858, no person shall be appointed to any situation above the grade of peon, nor will any person already employed be promoted to a situation of a higher grade, without having undergone such an examination as may be considered an adequate test, both of his general educational attainments and of his fitness for the particular duties of the office he seeks."

Introduction of a system of Examination of candidates for all situations above the grade of Peon in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service.

In the Appendix will be found copies of this document, and of a correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Government, in which that Officer urges the necessity, with a view to the encouragement of Vernacular education, of providing for the examination of candidates for the appointments included in the lowest of the three divisions, into which the Uncovenanted Service has been divided for the purposes of these examinations, being conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages. In consequence of the representation made on this point, English has been made a non-essential for the third or lowest division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments of the Service, and it has been declared that the examination in the essential subjects, and also as respects the Geography, History, Arithmetic, entered in the list of non-essentials, will be conducted in the Vernacular language of the District.

Appendix No. 2.

301. No addition has been made, during the year, to the number of Institutions noticed in connexion with special or professional education in the last Report.

Special Education.

302. In the Medical College a separate Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence has been established. The annual examination of the entire College was conducted this year by a Committee of Medical Officers

Medical College.

unconnected, who have suggested some important alterations in the course of instruction given to the Military Medical Students, and also in the re-organization of the governing body. Their Report, which was accompanied by a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, recommending a system of management similar to that which has been lately introduced into the Medical College at Calcutta, is now under the consideration of Government.

Survey School and School of Ordnance Artificers under Major Maitland.

303. The arrangements for the establishment of the projected Civil Engineering College not having been completed, the Survey School, and that established by Major Maitland at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, have been respectively continued on their previous footing. The project, however, of incorporating the latter Institution with the Engineering College, which was at one time entertained, has been finally abandoned. The Survey School will merge in the Civil Engineering College, which will be opened at an early date.

The School of Industrial Arts.

304. In the School of Industrial Arts, the Artistic Department has been entirely remodelled, and the system of class-teaching has been introduced. The proficiency of some of the students in wood engraving is very creditable.

305. In the Industrial Department of this school, attention has been given principally to the manufacture of Pottery, in which the Superintendent reports that some improvement has taken place, and the result of the late exhibition has created a demand for several of the articles manufactured in the school, such as telegraphic insulators, jars, water-pipes, &c.

Industrial School at Negapatam.

306. The Report on the Industrial School at Negapatam is more favorable than that of last year. The progress of the pupils in their studies was more satisfactory, and greater attention had been paid to the Industrial Department.

University of Madras.

307. In March last, the establishment of the University of Madras, and the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows constituting the Senate, was formally notified in the *Official Gazette*. The Bill for its incorporation has been read once in the Legislative Council, and will be passed shortly. The Senate have been actively engaged in preparing schemes for the Entrance Examination, and for the Examinations for Degrees and Honors in the several Faculties, which will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

308. The objects contemplated by this Establishment are:—

First.—To obtain, in a systematic manner, photographic representations of antiquities scenes of historic interest, natural phenomena of the varied population of Southern India, their manners, customs, arms, dress, and implements.

Secondly.—To train, in the course of this work, lads whose services may become ultimately available for other Departments of the Public Service.

Thirdly.—To render Photography an aid to the progress of the School of the Industrial Arts at Madras.

309. In furtherance of these objects, the Government have directed that information regarding the subjects above detailed shall be obtained from Public Officers within this Presidency; the information thus obtained is to be recorded and used as a guide by the Photographer in arranging his tours, so as to embrace every object of interest or importance in his journey through a District, and obviate the necessity of traversing the same ground a second time. On account of its favorable climate and other local advantages, Bangalore has been fixed upon for the Head Quarters of the Photographic Establishment, and an allowance not exceeding Rupees 200 monthly for his Establishment has been sanctioned for one year as an experimental measure.

310. It is proposed to afford the public opportunities of purchasing the pictures taken by the Photographer and his establishment, and a three-fold advantage is expected from this course, *viz.*:—

First.—A healthy stimulus to the labours of the Department from public comment and encouragement.

Secondly.—The Office becoming in some degree self-supporting.

Thirdly.—The opportunity of inviting the zeal of the subordinates of the Department by allowing them a per-centage fee on the sales.

OBSERVATORY.

311. In the Astronomical Department, the Establishment has been employed in the usual observations of the sun, moon, and planets, and standard or nautical almanac stars; also in rating of chronometers, and in the reduction of the observations of previous years.

312. With the Equatorial Instrument, in addition to observations of double stars, a very complete series of measures has been made of the satellites of Saturn, with a view to connect the elements of their orbits and to determine the mass of the planet.

313. In the Magnetic Department, the regular observations have been kept up very hour from 4½ A. M. to midnight, and the monthly or term-day observations have been regularly attended to.

314. Assistance has also been occasionally rendered to the gentlemen engaged in the Indian Magnetic Survey in the way of corresponding observations, and adjustment or comparison of Instruments.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

315. The direction of the lines of Electric Telegraph in this circle, the number of offices, and a general description of every thing relating to the working of Telegraph in Madras, was given in the Report furnished for the year ending 30th April 1856. For the

sake of connection between the Reports of this and last year, a few words will be said recalling the state of affairs at the end of the last official year.

316. The line from Madras *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore, Bellary, and Humpasagur to Bombay, was described as supported mostly by granite slabs or masonry pillars; but between Kistnagherry and Madras (150 miles) it was said that the line was in a wretched state, that the props to the wire were either bamboos half-eaten by white-ants or decaying palmyras. The line was sometimes blown down for miles, and in one instance fifteen miles of wire were thrown to the ground at once.

317. The first step taken to mend matters was the opening a Telegraph Office at Vamembady and strengthening the line, replacing the bamboos and palmyras by teak and jungle-wood posts, to keep up communication during the rains in May and June.

I. Lines made permanent.

318. Afterwards, the line for this 150 miles was made permanent. From Madras to Vellore, columns of brick and chunam have been constructed, and thence to Kistnagherry, granite pillars.

319. There are, however, two gaps between Madras and Vellore—one of 5 miles, and another of $2\frac{1}{2}$, which will not be permanent for another month, and on the other side of Vellore a granite pillar appears still to be wanting here and there.

320. Time has proved that granite pillars are far preferable to masonry as a support to the wire, for on the line between Toomcoor and Humpasagur, where there are only pillars of the latter kind, the wire was occasionally broken from their falling, and interruptions also occurred from the granite slabs placed on their top rolling off and allowing the wire to rest on the moist chunam, so that a wet communication was formed with the ground, and the electricity escaped to the earth. What adds to the liability of accidents occurring with masonry pillars is the great difficulty of preventing the use of bad chunam by the contractors. The brick-work, in consequence, never settles properly, and on the rain getting into the pillar, the bricks are loosened, and a moderate storm blows the whole mass down.

321. During the year, the Telegraph from Bangalore to Ootacamund was strengthened. For 60 miles out of Bangalore, granite pillars were put up; but the rest of the line still rests on teak timber posts, and nothing has been done to it further than keeping it in repair.

322. These are all the lines which were working in April last year, excepting the short lines at Madras from the Central Office to Poonamallee, St. Thomas' Mount, and the Fort.

323. No Table has been drawn up, showing the number and duration of interruptions in this and last year, but the fact that, during the months of April, May and June 1856, there was frequently no communication between Bangalore and Madras, sometimes for two days at a time, shows how effective the improvements have been since. During the same months, in the present year, only two interruptions—and those limited to a few hours—have taken place. This has been of the utmost political importance, as

the Bombay and Madras line has been enabled to send on intelligence from the North of India to the Supreme Government, while the direct communications between Delhi, Agra and Calcutta by dawk and Telegraph were cut off.

324. Messages from the Punjaub and from Agra reach Madras in a few hours after despatch, and are sent on either by Express or by Steamer to Calcutta.

325. Before quitting the subject of interruptions, attention is invited to one that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October, both because it was a peculiar phenomenon, and also shows the exertions that may at any moment be required of the servants of this Department.

326. The account is given in the Appendix No. 1 in the words in which it was reported to the Superintendent of Telegraphs by the local Officer shortly after the accident.

II. The Western Coast Line.

327. Besides placing the old lines in this circle on a permanent footing, a new one of two hundred and three miles has been opened during the year. The branch line from Mysore to Calicut, *vid* Mercara and Cannanore, is referred to.

328. Several causes made the erection of this line a very arduous duty.

329. The country through which it passes is very hilly with low jungle, and from Frazerpett to Mercara and Gunnote there is a dense forest. The trees are of immense size and grow close to one another.

330. The second difficulty was not caused by any natural obstacle, but arose from changes which it was necessary to make in the arrangements contemplated for the superintendence of the line. Colonel Green the Chief Engineer of Mysore, had obligingly undertaken to put up the wire through Astragam and Coorg ; but the removal of one of his assistants prevented his carrying out his intention fully. New arrangements had to be made for the portion of the line which passes through Coorg, and disappointment was experienced from some subordinate servants who were selected for the duty.

331. The fine weather slipped by during the delays which were thus caused, and the difficulties presented by the natural obstacles of the country were increased fifty-fold by the construction of the line having to be proceeded with during one of the heaviest monsoons that had fallen for years. At this season of the year, it is well known that, in the Western Coast, all Engineering works are stopped, and even travelling is performed with difficulty, as the state of the roads precludes the use of carts. Persons of local experience, therefore, advised that the attempt to construct the line in such weather should be abandoned.

332. The task, however, was persevered in, and Lieutenant Johnson, the Executive Officer of the Public Works Department in Coorg and Ashtaram, obligingly afforded such assistance as his own duties allowed. By the valuable aid thus obtained in marking out and clearing the line, and by sending to Coorg all the artificers as soon as the other parts of the line were finished, the work was accomplished, and on the 28th September Telegraphic communication was opened with Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut.

333. The Western Coast line, from Mysore to Mercara, is erected on teak supports, and from Mercara to Cannanore and Calicut, a very hard wood, called *erool*, has been chiefly used.

III. The Eastern Coast Line.

334. This Report would not be complete without mentioning that sanction has been obtained this year to open Telegraphic communication between Ceylon and Madras. In April, the Inspectors were all at their several sections commencing operations, and the Collectors and Engineer Officers are rendering all the assistance in their power.

335. It is hoped that within one month Pondicherry will be in Telegraphic communication with Madras, and that soon afterwards the line will be opened as far as Negapatam. The whole work will not be complete before September, as the cable to cross the Sea at Paumben cannot be expected to arrive before then. The line runs along the high road to Trichinopoly as far as Tindevanum, and then branches off to Pondicherry. The Telegraph Department has met with the most kind co-operation of the French Authorities, who have facilitated in every way the construction of the line through the French Settlements at Pondicherry and Carical, and have taken precautions to prevent injury being done to the wire.

336. The Officers M. Montbrun and M. Guerre, through whom communication with the French Government is carried on, have given most valuable and cordial co-operation. It is intended to open Telegraph Offices at Pondicherry and Negapatam, and it is presumed that a small intermediate Station may also be required near Ramnad. The work has been delayed by no wood being found along the whole Coast, except palmyras, which are very unsuited, from their porous and spongy nature, for Telegraph posts. As far as Pondicherry, jungle-wood posts, bought at Madras, are being erected. From thence to Negapatam, the Jaffna palmyra (insulated,) bamboos and teak posts will form the supports, except through the Sub-Collectorate of Tanjore, where masonry pillars are proposed to be built. In other sections only a flying line can at present be constructed.

337. From Negapatam to Ramnad, the posts will be of bamboos, iron, wood, teak, and the Jaffna palmyras. Several large rivers are met between Madras and Ramnad; but, being bridged, they will present no difficulty. At the Palar, however, between Madras and Pondicherry, the wire must be taken across on high masts embedded in basket-wells, until the completion of the bridge now in course of construction.

IV. Improvements introduced.

338. An improved insulator has been introduced by Lieutenant Stewart. Its construction is exceedingly simple and admirably suited to insulate the posts from the wire, while its top covering and sloped form prevent rain-water running from the line to the post over the bottom part of the insulator. Its shape is given in a plan accompanying this Report.

339. But by far the greatest step in improvement is the introduction of Morse's instrument and system of signalling into all the Offices.

340. Qualified assistants have been sent out from England to teach this system, and already great progress has been made by the native signallers in its manipulation.

The Stations of Madras and Bangalore have communicated by Morse's system for the last six weeks, and great credit is due to Mr. Cappel, the Chief Instructor, sent out to this Circle from England, for the exertions he has made in teaching the native signallers. He reports very highly of their aptness, and at an examination held in Bangalore, three signallers—V. Parlhasardy, V. Annasawmy, and J. McGuire—were found able, after about three months' teaching and practice, to send and receive twenty-two words a minute—the greatest speed with which it is considered possible to work the instrument.

Transmission of messages, with remarks on the accuracy of their despatch and the high character of the Madras signallers.

341. During the past year, the Private and Public Messages transmitted amounted to 15,782, and in these 52 errors occurred. Every Message sent by Telegraph is copied and sent from each Office to the Deputy Superintendent, for examination by the Message Examiner. Thus, if a Telegram is despatched from Madras to Bombay, copies of it, as received at Madras, Bangalore and Bellary, on its road to Bombay, are sent to the Deputy Superintendent. The Madras and Bellary copies are then compared, and if there is any difference between them, the copy of the intermediate Station—Bangalore—is examined, and thus the place of the mistake is detected. This system has been in force in the Madras Circle for two years, and not a single message is sent on these lines, however short or unimportant it may be, which does not pass through this scrutiny.

342. Out of the 52 errors, some have occurred between Bellary and the next Stations of Darwar on one side and Kurnool on the other. It was impossible to say, in such cases, whether the mistakes arose in this or in the other Division. The fairest way would be to attribute a third of the number of mistakes that have been made between the Frontier Stations of Bellary, Darwar and Kurnool, to each of the three Circles of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. In proof of the accuracy with which Messages are transmitted in this Circle, the letter from Dr. O'Shaughnessy to the Madras Chamber of Commerce can be adduced. It is to be found in the Telegraph Reports in all India for the year 1855-56, page 42; and to show that the Madras Offices have not gone back in this respect, a copy of an extract of a letter (Appendix No. 2,) from the Officiating Superintendent, Lieutenant Stewart, to the Deputy Superintendent, Madras, is appended.

343. As a proof of the consideration in which Madras signallers and assistants are held, they have been required for the Hyderabad Circle. European and East Indian lads, who have learnt their work in the Madras Offices, have also been sent to Burmah, and others have been required for the Indore lines and in Ceylon.

VI. Accidents from Lightning.

344. The number of coils injured by lightning amount to the former average, and, in some cases, brass has been melted in the lightning conductor, and the paper burnt in the passage of the lightning to the earth; but these accidents are common in all lines, and require no special notice. On one occasion, however, the perfect safety of the Telegraph Offices and their inmates was exemplified at Cannanore. On the 16th May, the lightning struck a house, which nearly touched the wire at a distance of 600 yards from the Telegraph Office. The greater portion of the electric fluid was conducted by the line into the Office, where it only alarmed the signallers, without doing further injury than destroying the coil, melting four inches of copper wire, and fusing some brass in the lightning conductor. It also knocked a tumbler which was over the coil off the table.

345. There are two Tables, Nos. 3 and 4, Appendix Page LIV. and LVI. forwarded with this Report, No. 3 shows the cash receipts and *pro-formâ* charges for Service Messages, during the year, at each Station. Statement No. 4 contrasts the receipts of the several months in this year with the same months of 1855-56. From the latter, it is very satisfactory to observe, that the cash receipts nearly double those of the preceding year, while the *pro-formâ* charge for Service Messages shows but little increase. This is to be accounted for by the Telegraph becoming gradually more necessary to the public, while the Government have, from its very commencement, resorted freely to its use.

Financial Statement.

346. The cash actually received, added to the *pro-formâ* charge of Service Messages, makes a total of Rupees 45,849-1-0. Statement No. 5 shows that the expense of working the Department for the past year has been Rupees 51,091-15-11, and the Telegraph in Madras has not, therefore, brought any revenue to Government ; but it has done much more than was expected. It has very nearly paid its own expenses, and its valuable services in the year under report, during the Kimedy Rebellion, the Persian War, and the disturbances in the North-West, have entailed an expense of only Rupees 5,243-14-11, or Rupees 437 a month.

347. But the continual increase in the operations of the Telegraph lead to the expectation, that in the ensuing year the Department will be found self-supporting, and this satisfactory result is in a measure due to the Western Line proving very remunerative.

348. The construction of this line cost the Government Rupees 35,838-10-5, or Rupees 176-8-8 per mile including every expense. The lines were only opened at the end of September ; but as an establishment of signallers was kept in readiness, and the Offices were fitted up in the beginning of that month, the working charge of the line dates from the 1st September. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the opening of the line not being at first generally known, the operations for the first six months give the following result :—

Statements Nos. 5 and 6.

Pay of Establishment, from 1st September 1856 to April 30th	Rupees	5,219	8 0
Contingent Charges	„	982	3 10
Total Rupees		6,201	11 10

The other side of the sheet stands thus :—

CASH RECEIPTS.

On Private Messages, from 1st September to April 30th	Rupees	5,857	10	0	
Pro-formâ charge for Service Messages, from 1st September to April 30th...	Rupees	1,198	0	0	
					7,055 10 0
Gain to the Government, Rupees					853 11 2

349. But as a fairer criterion of the rate at which the line is actually paying, the receipts and expenditure for the last half of the year 1856-57, or from November 1856, when all the line had come into general use, to the end of April last, are here exhibited.

Cash Receipts for Private Messages, from November 1st to April 30th	Rupees	5,483	14	0
Pro-formâ Charges for Service Messages for ditto	„	1,155	0	0
	Total Rupees	6,638	14	0
Total Expenditure, including Pay and Contingencies	Rupees	4,707	1	4
Gain to Government in six Months	Rupees	1,931	12	8

350. The line thus already more than pays the expense of its working, and has yielded a receipt of Rupees 7,055 on an outlay of Rupees 42,039, (construction Rupees 35,838, working Rupees 6,201.) Irrespective of the above local returns, it is to be observed that the receipts at the Bombay Office have also been increased by messages sent to the Southern Ports of the Malabar Coast, between which and Bombay an active commerce is carried on, and this additional gain has been obtained without any corresponding outlay.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX.

JUDICIAL.

No. I.—Statement showing the number and operations of the Civil Courts.

No. II.—Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Actions instituted.

No. III.—Statement showing the operations of the several Criminal Courts.

No. IV.—Statement of number and description of Charges tried and finally disposed of.

No. V.—Statement showing the nature of punishments inflicted for criminal offences, and the number and description of persons so punished.

No. VI.—Statement of Police Officers charged, convicted, &c., for abuse of authority.

REVENUE.

No. 1.—Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

No. 2.—Average Prices of Grain in the Official Year 1856-57, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, per Garce of lbs. 9,256¼.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

No. 4.—Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from, the Ports under the Madras Presidency by Sea, from and to places not subordinate thereto, during the five Official Years, or from 1852-53 to 1856-57.

No. 5.—Census taken from the Settlement Reports for Fusly 1265, A. D. 1855-56.

No. 6.—Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

MARINE.

No. 1.—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year 1856-57, ending 30th April 1857.

No. 2.—List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.

No. 3.—Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive.

No. 4.—Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1856 inclusive.

MINT.

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1857.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 1.—Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection, in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of Education reaches to that specified.

No. 2.—Rules for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 1.—Account of an interruption in the Telegraphic Communication that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October 1856, referred to in paras. 325 and 326 of the Report.

No. 2.—Extract from a letter, No. 1195, dated 27th February 1857, from the Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, to the Deputy Superintendent at Madras, referred to in para. 342 of the Report.

No. 3.—Statement of Collections and *pro formâ* Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57.

No. 4.—Statement showing the Amount of Collections and *pro formâ* Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, and exhibiting the increase during the last-mentioned year.

No. 5.—Statement of Expenses incurred in working of the Line of Electric Telegraph during the Official Year 1856-57.

No. 6.—Statement of Expenses incurred in the construction of the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calicut *viâ* Mercara and Cannanore, including the Value of Stores purchased and received from the different Arsenals.

No. 7.—Plan, Section, and Elevation of an improved Insulator.

POLITICAL.

General Report on Cochin, for the years $\frac{1030}{1854\text{-}55}$ and $\frac{1031}{1855\text{-}56}$ M. E.

Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year 1031—1855-56

JUDICIAL.

No. I.

Statement showing the number and operations of the Civil Courts.

1. Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency.		2. No. of Actions pending and filed.	3. Value in Issue. Rupees.	As.	P.	4. Actions. Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.	5. Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	6. Otherwise disposed of.	7. No. of Actions pending.	8. Total No. of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of.	9. Total No. of Decrees executed.	10. No. of Suits brought by Merchants.	Other Classes.
Civil Judges	Original	173	82196286	6	6 1/2	17	18	61	77	12930	445	67	91
	Appeal	8779	2275073	11	2	592	1075	2362	4750			2579	5706
Agents	Original	422	603945	6	3 1/2	11	5	207	199	387	64	78	216
	Appeal	203	22219	8	4	10	10	124	59			23	73
Sub-Judges	Original	374	1171967	0	1 1/2	56	44	101	173	3540	403	163	211
	Appeal	1995	245937	15	0 1/2	260	407	219	1109			701	1294
Assistant Judges	Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	25	0	0
	Appeal	647	158172	1	8	47	119	30	451			176	471
Assistant Agents	Original	242	68154	6	5	21	6	71	144	243	79	39	85
	Appeal	199	13516	7	7	14	22	21	142			53	103
Principal Sudder Ameens	Original	1206	755600	15	4	353	99	380	374	4436	857	822	361
	Appeal	1773	188842	9	0	443	550	154	626	1	0	494	1012
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens		3517	1403987	13	9	713	228	767	1809	7350	1814	1554	1713
District Moonsiffs		144303	8184968	6	8 1/4	35019	5168	59180	44936	121928	34334	60977	75628
Village Moonsiffs		23852	141439	5	7	6601	767	10809	5675	1955	2300	10782	11978
Collectors and their Assistants		2726	115288	12	4	231	243	1168	1084	1386	676	71	2495
Total		190411	97545400	13	10 1/4	44388	8761	75654	61608	154369	40997	78579	101437

SUDDER ADAWLUT;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

C. F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. II.

Statement showing the number and nature of Civil Actions instituted.

	No. of Suits.
For recovery of land and other real property	14516
For arrears of rent	2286
Regarding boundary disputes	43
„ inheritance of family property	293
For division of family property	801
„ Maintenance	1030
„ Hereditary officers	194
„ Meerassy privileges	250
„ Caste ditto	26
„ Religious ditto	14
Respecting religious or charitable edifices	28
On Bonds	84377
For balances due on settlement accounts	11612
Against public officers for official acts	137
For damages for breach of contract	498
„ for defamation	330
„ for trespass	190
„ for losses sustained	423
„ for breach of promise of marriage	67
To recover possession of children	3
For all other claims	12159
Total	129277

C. F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT ;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

No. III.

Statement showing the operations of the several Criminal Courts.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Criminal Judicatories in the Madras Presidency.	Total No. of Cases investigated.	Number of Persons apprehended.	No. of Persons convicted and punished.	No. of Persons committed to Court.	No. of Persons discharged.	No. of Persons held to security.	Ratio of Persons convicted to those apprehended.	Proportion of Persons convicted to the Population.	No. of Cases in which the offenders were either not known or escaped apprehension.
Session Judges	1053	2516	946	50	1391	80	One in 2⅔	One in 21766⅔	0
Agents	81	370	131	46	154	25	„ 2⅔	„ 11442	0
Subordinate Judges	1282	2815	455	1325	1104	31	„ 6⅝	„ 26032	0
Assistant to the Agents..	163	483	135	191	117	40	„ 3½	„ 11103	0
Principal Sudder Ameens	1080	2438	456	836	968	170	„ 5⅓	„ 19024	0
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens ..	729	1148	636	0	509	44	„ 1¾	„ 32382	0
Magistracy	3340	8093	3172	639	3840	446	„ 2⅞	„ 6964⅛	0
District Moonsiffs	272	887	166	0	721	0	„ 5¼	„ 14607½	0
Police	89396	204945	52055	7355	145762	0	„ 3¾	„ 424⅜	9991
Total	97396	223695	58152	10442	154566	836	One in 3⅕	One in 379⅓	9991

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

C. F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. IV.

Statement of number and description of Charges tried and finally disposed of.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Criminal Judicatories in the Madras Presidency.	Offences against the State.	Offences against the Public Peace.	Abuse of Authority.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	All other Offences.	Total.
Session Judges	1	4	9	273	535	171	993
Agents	2	0	0	16	27	17	62
Subordinate Judges	0	3	4	120	335	192	654
Assistant Agents	1	1	5	19	55	27	108
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	2	5	112	359	223	701
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens	0	0	0	60	475	195	730
Magistracy	0	69	362	824	669	1112	3036
District Moonsiffs	0	184	0	62	19	7	272
Police	0	7599	0	48111	9306	13582	78598
Total	4	7862	385	49597	11780	15526	85154

Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

C. F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. V.

Statement showing the nature of punishments inflicted for criminal offences, and the number and description of persons so punished.

Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Confined in the stocks	1340	11	1351	1256	42	37	16	1351
„ in choultries	6519	868	7387	6696	471	180	40	7387
Fined	41635	4409	46044	41080	3515	1013	436	46044
Flogged	782	0	782	700	43	16	23	782
Imprisoned for periods under 6 months	2542	191	2733	2406	177	76	74	2733
„ above 6 months and under 2 years	693	33	726	626	67	19	14	726
„ „ 2 years and under 7 years	407	10	417	373	27	8	9	417
„ „ 7 years and up to 14 years	333	8	341	302	14	1	24	341
„ for life	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	3
Transported for life	18	0	18	13	0	1	4	18
Hanged	32	2	34	29	1	0	4	34
Total	54302	5534	59836	53484	4357	1351	644	59836

Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

C. F. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. VI.

Statement of Police Officers charged, convicted, &c., for abuse of authority.

Grade of the Officer.	Number of Individuals.						Individuals dismissed on suspicion of		
	Charged with			Convicted of					
	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.
Heads of Police	4	12	16	0	4	2	0	0	0
Zemindars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Police Officers	5	7	7	1	2	1	1	0	1
Police Ameens	4	3	6	1	0	4	0	0	2
Police Gomastahs	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cutwals	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
Duffadars and Peons	53	67	100	8	13	26	4	4	3
Heads of Villages	90	122	118	43	24	39	8	41	17
Village Watchers	22	54	121	3	4	23	4	40	8
Total	180	273	377	57	47	97	17	85	34

C. F. CHAMIER,

Deputy Register.

Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut;
Register's Office,
The 2nd July 1857.

REVENUE.

No. 1.

Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1855-56 *and* 1856-57, *or from* 1st *May to* 30th *April of each year.*

		Wet.				Dry.				Garden.				Total.			
		1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ganjam ..	145169	144824	..	345	68592	69918	1326	..	1525	2706	1181	..	215286	217448	2162	
2	Vizagapatam ..	11710	14267	2557	..	11437	11941	504	..	..	..	..	..	23147	26208	3061	
3	Rajahmundry ..	112526	138370	25844	..	202839	170682	..	32157	9838	13725	3887	..	325203	322777	..	2426
4	Masulipatam ..	74023	116723	42700	..	238422	229133	..	9289	2114	2519	405	..	314559	348375	33816	
5	Guntoor ..	23995	37765	13770	..	732983	808794	75811	..	10659	8815	..	1844	767637	855374	87737	
6	Nellore ..	99115	103943	4828	..	244082	268817	24735	..	17354	17703	349	..	360551	390463	29912	
7	Cuddapah ..	70843	84391	13548	..	925794	1035769	109975	..	53510	57016	3506	..	1050147	1177176	127029	
8	Bellary ..	77705	105382	27677	..	1308225	1587915	279690	..	21151	23180	2029	..	1407081	1716477	309396	
9	Kurnool ..	6758	6850	92	..	497884	513779	15895	..	3622	3664	42	..	508264	524293	16029	
10	Chingleput ..	137002	159113	22111	..	66122	82492	16370	..	836	961	125	..	203960	242566	38606	
11	Northern Division of Arcot ..	148013	168854	20841	..	268744	303301	34557	..	2896	2782	..	114	419653	474937	55284	
12	Southern Division of Arcot ..	184208	207130	22922	..	530464	567808	37344	..	1748	1868	120	..	716420	776806	60386	
13	Tanjore ..	676336	680898	4562	..	128357	133289	4932	..	32172	33488	1316	..	836865	847675	10810	
14	Trichinopoly ..	126571	129433	2862	..	301540	364405	62865	..	30697	32243	1546	..	458808	526081	67273	
15	Madura ..	111019	114419	3400	..	390011	429997	39986	..	20812	21329	517	..	521842	565745	43903	
16	Tinnevelly ..	169535	165046	..	4489	545420	625338	79918	..	17536	16917	..	619	732491	807301	74810	
17	Coimbatore ..	67319	69189	1870	..	1104836	1147849	43013	..	163457	158722	..	4735	1335612	1375760	40148	
18	Salem ..	52117	58507	6390	..	765999	787047	81048	..	12270	14313	2043	..	770386	859867	89481	
19	Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	2293964	2505104	215974	4834	8271751	9138274	907969	41446	402197	411951	17066	7312	10967912	12055329	1089843	2426
				211140	Net Increase			866523	Net Increase			9754	Net Increase			1087417	Net Increase.

Revenue Board Office;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Average Prices of Grain in the Official Year 1856-57, *or from* 1st *May* 1856 *to* 30th *April* 1857, *per Garce of lbs.* 9,256¼.

	Districts.	Rice.		Paddy.		Jonna.	Cumboo.	Raggy.	Varagoo.	Horse Gram.	Oolundoo.	Wheat.
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.							
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	178	167	70	66	98	84	83	...	80	135	...
2	Vizagapatam	217	132	88	83	97	85	87	64	83	130	254
3	Rajahmundry	212	198	95	83	98	82	94	78	108	152	288
4	Masulipatam	239	230	98	94	115	86	91	...	103	193	343
5	Guntoor	238	215	113	106	118	95	88	73	93	183	230
6	Nellore	253	216	126	108	135	122	119	101	140	252	318
7	Cuddapah	300	270	134	122	138	135	128	99	153	322	285
8	Bellary	232	212	105	99	121	125	108	88	156	293	227
9	Kurnool	270	233	133	108	97	110	97	64	120	211	196
10	Chingleput	272	248	127	108	155	151	170	82	200	291	...
11	Northern Dn. of Arcot	239	198	96	88	128	118	127	...	166	259	346
12	Southern Dn. of Arcot	223	219	115	96	144	120	123	78	171	288	443
13	Tanjore	210	192	97	89	107	96	94	47	161	248	369
14	Trichinopoly	227	209	99	93	124	121	113	...	159	268	335
15	Madura	244	234	116	110	92	104	108	71	141	254	361
16	Tinnevelly	330	298	149	134	150	152	142	96	210	339	344
17	Coimbatore	354	318	147	135	158	129	140	...	167	309	354
18	Salem	262	233	118	106	126	111	112	72	136	237	325
19	Canara	271	207	...	104	...	...	119	...	169	217	234
20	Malabar	308	272	125	119	163	...	148	...	224	279	271
21	Madras	263	240	109	103	150	132	128	178	138	207	301

Revenue Board Office;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

DISTRICTS.		LAND REVENUE.			
		1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	1065771	947171	... ...	118600
2	Vizagapatam	1283179	1266168	... ...	17011
3	Rajahmundry	2107280	2226178	118898	... ...
4	Masulipatam	1124633	1111395	... ...	13238
5	Guntoor	1512413	1729000	216587	... ...
6	Nellore	1561931	1843751	281820	... ...
7	Cuddapah	2131470	2191100	59630	... ...
8	Bellary	1973508	2078854	105346	... ...
9	Kurnool	683991	729930	45939	... ...
10	Chingleput	834774	1193125	358351	... ...
11	North Arcot	1153213	1540510	387297	... ...
12	South Arcot	2469619	2560635	91016	... ...
13	Tanjore	4494186	4436639	... ...	63547
14	Trichinopoly	1255443	1312776	57333	... ...
15	Madura	1905079	1924144	19065	... ...
16	Tinnevelly	2337748	2585789	248041	... ...
17	Coimbatore	2165625	2140725	... ...	24900
18	Salem	1766362	1831046	64684	... ...
19	Canara	2102561	2063135	... ...	39426
20	Malabar	1891769	1726975	... ...	164794
21	Madras	71160	76667	5507	... ..
22	Ditto Sea Customs	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..
	Total	35891715	37509713	2059514	441516
		£3589171	3750971	1617998 161799 £	Net Increase.

3.

1855-56 *and* 1856-57, *or from* 1st *May to* 30th *April of each year.*

Abkarry.				Salt.			
1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
66467	75127	8660	... ...	556067	480296	... ...	75771
65945	66617	672	... ...	141697	178869	37172	... ...
94206	100662	6456	... ...	239557	238975	... ...	582
42060	42887	827	... ...	258098	257495	... ...	603
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	421931	350954	... ...	70977
30794	36515	5721	... ...	533282	525220	... ...	8062
124645	121194	... ...	3451	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
237489	249053	11564	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
54152	55135	983	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
58348	106898	48550	... ...	274037	294067	20030	... ...
66136	91840	25704	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
107202	126392	19190	... ...	262910	329003	66093	... ...
126564	170505	43941	... ...	535919	586758	50839	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
64390	70966	6576	... ...	396264	407563	11299	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	340013	346009	5996	... ...
96542	121171	24629	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
97874	99949	2075	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
86664	86699	35	... ...	393209	483086	89877	... ...
72758	68569	... ...	4189	450264	367441	... ...	82823
586115	622674	36559	... ...	610906	559059	... ...	51847
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
2078351	2312853	242142	7640	5414154	5404795	281306	290665
		234502	Net Increase.			Net Decrease	9359
207835	231285	23450	£	541415	540479		£935

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

	DISTRICTS.	Sea Customs.			
		1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
		14.	15.	16.	17.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	44472	34074	... ...	10398
2	Vizagapatam	26867	37990	11123	... ...
3	Rajahmundry	43590	26524	... ...	17066
4	Masulipatam	56	5	... ...	51
5	Guntoor	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...
6	Nellore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
7	Cuddapah	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
8	Bellary	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Kurnool	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
10	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
11	North Arcot	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
12	South Arcot	25175	29566	4391	... ...
13	Tanjore	198075	194463	... ...	3612
14	Trichinopoly	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
15	Madura	19917	18728	... ...	1189
16	Tinnevelly	17117	16715	... ...	402
17	Coimbatore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
18	Salem	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
19	Canara	77501	77277	... ...	224
20	Malabar	79183	161212	82029	... ...
21	Madras	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
22	Ditto Sea Customs	790777	713092	3315	... ...
	Total	1241730	1309646	100858	32942
		£124173	130964	67916 6791	Net Increase. £

3.—*(Continued.)*

1855-56 *and* 1856-57, *or from* 1st *May to* 30th, *April of each year.*

Mohturpha.				Stamps.			
1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
10231	9515	... ...	716	19592	18098	... ...	1494
5360	5622	262	... ...	20568	25823	5255	... ...
56462	66248	9786	... ...	23790	23556	... ...	234
25704	19371	... ...	6333	15850	17760	1910	... ..
77422	72729	... ...	4693	9371	9379	8	... ...
13912	16784	2872	... ...	19306	21104	1798	... ...
146624	136753	... ...	9871	29038	34991	5953	... ...
231857	227746	... ...	4111	25566	29331	3765	... ...
40792	43236	2444	... ...	2957	5260	2303	... ...
26144	37161	11017	... ...	16241	18801	2560	... ...
18158	20601	2443	... ...	23415	26737	3322	... ...
46838	41378	... ...	5460	26882	23329	... ...	3553
42543	42150	... ...	393	75767	81796	6029	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28459	24618	... ...	3841
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	49097	53161	4064	... ...
85777	102165	16388	... ...	32934	33641	707	... ...
54039	48548	... ...	5491	22740	25293	2553	... ...
74149	71235	... ...	2914	28010	28580	570	... ...
19100	18187	... ...	913	80797	82592	1795	... ...
122225	103545	... ...	18680	108632	111946	3314	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9433	12520	3087	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1097337	1082974	45212	59575	667845	707716	48993	9122
		Net Decrease	14363			39871	Net Increase.
109733	108297		£1436	66784	70771	3987	£

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

	DISTRICTS.	Frontier Duty.			
		1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
		26.	27.	28.	29.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...
3	Rajahmundry	486	325	...	161
4	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
5	Guntoor	...	...	...	...
6	Nellore	...	...	...	...
7	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...
10	Chingleput	...	...	...	...
11	North Arcot	...	...	...	...
12	South Arcot	65883	78562	12679	...
13	Tanjore	40918	36407	...	4511
14	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	573	302	...	271
16	Tinnevelly	38274	38698	424	...
17	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...
18	Salem	...	...	...	...
19	Canara	45092	40892	...	4200
20	Malabar	16	133	117	...
21	Madras	...	...	...	...
22	Ditto Sea Customs	...	...	...	...
	Total	191242	195319	13220	9143
				4077	Net Increase.
		£19124	19531	407	£

3.—*(Continued.)*

1855-56 *and* 1856-57, *or from* 1st *May to* 30*th April of each year.*

Total Extra Branches of Revenue.				Sevoy Jumma or other Revenue.		
				1855-56.		
1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
696829	617110	... ...	79719	... ...	13993	13993
260437	314921	54484	... ...	7450	... ...	7450
458091	456290	... ...	1801	... ...	... ...	... ...
341768	337518	... ...	4250	27015	3279	30294
508724	433063	... ...	75661	... ...	... ...	... ...
597297	599623	2329	... ...	... ...	... ...	3492
300307	292938	... ...	7369	... ...	... ...	21855
494912	506130	11218	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
97901	103631	5730	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
374770	456927	82157	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
107709	139178	31469	... ...	... ...	... ...	7726
534890	628230	93340	... ...	... ...	... ...	15569
1019786	1112079	92293	... ...	... ...	... ...	30973
Stamps 28459 Other sources 36355	24618 30850	... ...	9346	... ...	... ...	5690
64814	55468					
530241	550720	20479	... ...	... ...	... ...	11839
514115	537228	23113	... ...	... ...	... ...	2493
173321	195012	21691	... ...	... ...	21062	21062
200033	199764	... ...	269	6144	2252	8396
702363	788733	86370	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
832478	812246	... ...	20232	25821	5605	30926
1206454	1194253	... ...	12201	3670	651	4321
709777	713092	3315	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
10727014	11044154	527988	210848	69600	46842	216079
		317140	Net Increase.			
1072701	1104415	31714 £		6960	4684	21607

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the Official Years

	DISTRICTS.	Sevoy Jumma or other Revenue. 1856-57.		
		Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.
		37.	38.	39.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	... ..	6834	6834
2	Vizagapatam	7067	... ...	7067
3	Rajahmundry	... ...	... ...	... ...
4	Masulipatam	24162	4551	28713
5	Guntoor	... ...	... ...	.. ...
6	Nellore	... ...	... ...	6697
7	Cuddapah	... ..	... ...	23713
8	Bellary	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Kurnool	... ...	... ...	... ...
10	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...
11	North Arcot	... ...	... ...	11837
12	South Arcot	... ...	... ...	22712
13	Tanjore	... ...	... ...	22015
14	Trichinopoly	... ...	... ...	5102
15	Madura	... ...	... ...	14135
16	Tinnevelly	... ...	... ...	2592
17	Coimbatore	... ...	10902	10902
18	Salem	5873	1512	7385
19	Canara	... ...	... ...	... ...
20	Malabar	26074	8022	34096
21	Madras	5291	714	6005
22	Ditto Sea Customs	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total	68467	32535	209805
		£ 6846	3253	20980

Revenue Board Office;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

3.—*(Concluded.)*

1855-56 *and* 1856-57 *or, from* 1st *May to* 30*th April of each year.*

Grand Total.				
1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	
40.	41.	42.	43.	
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1776593	1571115	... ...	205478	
1551066	1588156	37090	... ...	
2565371	2682468	117097	... ...	
1496695	1477626	... ...	19069	
2021137	2162063	140926	... ...	
2162717	2450071	287354	.. ...	
2453632	2507751	54119	... ...	
2468420	2584984	116564	.. ...	
781892	833561	51669	... ...	
1209544	1650052	440508	... ...	
1268648	1691525	422877	... ...	
3070078	3211577	191499	... ...	
5544945	5564733*	19788	... ...	
1325947	{ 1373346 } { * 37262 }	84661	... ...	* Manapara Talook recently transferred from Madura.
	1410608			
2447159	2488999	41840	... ...	
2854356	3125609	271253	... ...	
2360008	2346639	... ...	13369	
1974791	2038195	63404	... ...	
2804924	2851868	46944	... ...	
2755173	2573317	... ...	181856	
1281935	1276925	... ...	5010	
709777	713092	3315	... ...	
46834808	48800934	2390908	424782	
		1966126	Net Increase.	
4683480	4880093	196612	£	

J. D. SIM,

Acting Secretary.

e

No. 4.

Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from, the Ports under the Madras Presidency by Sea, from and to places not subordinate thereto, during the five Official Years, or from 1852-53 *to* 1856-57.

	VALUE IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.						
	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			
	By Government.	By private Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By private Individuals.	Total.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1852-53	2700	10844498	10847198	2895560	411508	3307068	
1853-54	..... „	10082454	10082454	9030000	1538829	10568829	
1854-55	2000000	5540804	7540804	2051241	5366269	7417510	
1855-56	50000	14338591	14388591	1574663	3703241	5277904	
1856-57	..... „	17032599	17032599	1004637	2333678	3338315	
Average	410540	11567789	11978329	3311220	2670705	5981925	
£	41054	1156778	1197832	331122	267070	598192	

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

No. 5.

Census taken from the Settlement Reports, for Fusly 1265, *A. D.* 1855-56.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam	475445	451485	926930
Vizagapatam	645323	608949	1254272
Rajahmundry	514703	497333	1012036
Masulipatam	282178	238688	520866
Guntoor	290526	279557	570083
Nellore	485418	450272	935690
Cuddapah	759121	692800	1451921
Bellary	643371	586228	1229599
Kurnool	148285	139441	287726
Chingleput	303705	279757	583462
Northern Division of Arcot ...	762715	723158	1485873
Southern Division of Arcot	590798	531949	1122747
Tanjore	841120	834966	1676086
Trichinopoly	360325	348871	709196
Madura	883123	873668	1756791
Tinnevelly	636723	632493	1269216
Coimbatore	577128	576734	1153862
Salem	609872	585505	1195377
Canara	542769	513564	1056333
Malabar	763932	750977	1514909
Madras	.....	.....	720000
Total	11116580	10596395	22432975

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

No. 6.

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohturpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Rajahmundry.	1844	Inland and Town Duties	....	90706	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	Monopoly of weighing Goods in each Village in certain Talooks (annually rented)	....	....	....	6880	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Gold Dust Rent or Monopoly of purchasing Ashes of the Furnaces of Goldsmiths	....	....	....	1590	....	....	....	....	....
	1854	Duties on Goods exported from or imported into the Nizam's Dominions	....	4317	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	95023	....	8470	....	....	....	....	103493
Toor.	1841-42	Tax on Sheep and Goats	....	....	....	6410	....	....	....	....	....
	1856-57	Ditto ditto ditto	....	....	....	9585	....	....	....	....	....
	1854-55 & 1855-56	Tax on horned Cattle in the Nizampatam Circars	....	....	....	1255	....	....	....	....	....
	1846-47	Tax on the Looms of Pariahs	....	....	....	810	....	....	....	....	....
	1843-44	Bootpooroshee or Tax on certain Classes	....	....	....	3256	....	....	....	....	....
	1853-54	Town Duty or Tax on Grain brought for Sale at Mungalagherry Bazar	....	....	....	124	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Nuzzeranaon Looms in the Anoomully Village	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
	1843-44	Bootpooroshee levied on the Huts of Toddy-drawers	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....
	1856-57	Tax on Dates (small) used for making Baskets	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	1844	General Inland and Town Duties	....	56076	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1854-55	Frontier ditto	....	1742	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1847-48	Duty on Cotton exported to Nizam's Territory	....	692	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Duty on Goods exported to and imported from British Ports	....	....	1849	....	....	....	....	....	....

Gun	1853-54	Duty on Paddy, &c., imported at any of the Ports in the District	...	....	2076	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1855-56 & 1856-57 ...	Poollary or Grazing Tax	....	....	....	.....	....	....	76625	....	....	
	1856-57	Tax on Firewood cut in certain Jungles on the Coast	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	....	....	
	Ditto	Reduction of Assessment in the Mungalagherry Talook	....	....	....	....	.....	....	29080	....	....	
	Ditto	Ditto ditto in certain Villages on the Sea Coast...	....	....	....	....	....	....	22581	....	....	
	1855-56	Abolition of Toonga Rent in Cheerala Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	642	....	....	
	1847-48	Rush and Rattan Rents paid by Basket-makers	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	....	....	
	Ditto	Rent of Fishing Creeks	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	....	....	
	Ditto	Tax on collecting Cow-dung in two Villages	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	
	Ditto	Paid by petty Shopkeepers during the digging of Cheyroot	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	....	....	
	Ditto	Fee on gathering Banian Leaves for Platters in the Village of Pedda Lunka	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	
	Ditto	Toonga, Relloo, Awara } Rents of different kinds of Grass ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	678	.....	....	
	Ditto	Tax on Spades for digging Cheyroot	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	
	1854-55	Tax on Fruit Trees grown in Ryots' Fields estimated	....	....	....	.....	....	....	400	....	....	
		Total	....	58510	3925	21446	450	....	130967	....	215298	
Nellore.	1855	Goldsmiths' Ashes	....	....	....	179	....	....	....	....	....	
	1844	Inland Duties	....	107109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	1848	Duties on Exports and Imports	....	....	13000	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1855	Mooloom and Jarib, or "Garden" Assessment	50718	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Ditto	Dry Land Assessment	65921	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
		Total	116639	107109	13000	179	....	....	....	....	236927	
Bellary.	1855-56	Reduction of "wet" Land Rates above Rupees 18 for a single crop, and Rupees 27 for two crops to those rates respectively	1131	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	1842-43	"Goodivarum," or Money collected at the Native Pagodas	....	....	....	681	....	....	....	....	....	
	1854-55	Sheep Tax levied from other Classes than Shepherds cultivating Land	....	....	....	1311	....	....	....	....	....	
	1843-44	Town Duties	....	71387	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Ditto	Inland ditto	....	131817	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Ditto	Ditto on the frontier of Kurnool and Mahrattah	....	13567	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	1845-46	On the Soondoor Frontier	....	838	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	1844-45	,, Mysore ditto	....	101388	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

No. 6.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mhotarpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bellary. (Contd.)	1844-45	On the Nizam's Frontier	....	6567	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1854-55	Ditto ditto	....	5186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1848-49	Sundry Collections made on "Small Farms and Licenses"	....	....	....	....	599	....	....	....	....
		Total	1131	330750	....	1992	599	....	....	....	334472
Arcot.	1848	Tax on Persons selling Betel in the Chittoor and Cauverypauk Talooks	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Daily Tax on the Bazars, &c. in Ranipett	....	....	....	147	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on catching Water-fowl in the Cauverypauk Tank	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
	1841	House Tax on Bearers in the Satghur Talook	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	Tax collected from the Bazarmen at Tirputty and Trichanoor, under the denomination of "Viralum Amavasya Punno," or New Moon Tax	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax collected from the Weavers in Tirputty, under the denomination of "Parsay Cutnum"	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....
	1849	Tax on Houses collected in Tirputty, under the denomination of "Illoovarapunnoo"	....	....	....	292	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on Skins in the Chendragherry Talook	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
	1850	Tax on Skins in the Congoondy Division	....	....	....	57	....	....	....	....	....
	1844	Tax on Cangoes of Villages, collected under the denomination of "Cangoetundagem"	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
	1850	Tax on Iron Foundries in the Congoondy Division	....	....	....	66	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on Shepherds, collected under the denomination of "Coorootaree" in the Congoondy Division	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....

North	1855	...	.....	Davastanum Obayem (Festival) Tax in the Chittoor, Tirvullum, and Tirvattoor Talooks ..	....	....	....	209	....	....	....	....	....
	1856	...	.....	Tax on the Manufacture of Saltpetre in the Tirvullum Talook	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	Tax on the privilege of collecting Fuller's Earth	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	...	.....	Tax collected from the Pariahs in the Satghur Talook, under the denomination of "Maula Sumkeyatum"	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
	1849	...	.....	Tax on the privilege of cutting and selling Grass in the Chendragherry Talook, collected under the denomination of Pilloovaree	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	1840	...	.. ...	Tax on Sellers of Vegetables...	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....
	1849	...	... ...	Tax on the privilege of collecting Honey and Wax...	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	Tax on the privilege of digging for Pipe-clay	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
	1855	...	... ...	Tax on digging for Sandal Stone	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....
	1849	...	... ..	Tax on the privilege of cutting Wood for building Houses	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
	1844	...	... ...	For the entire District	....	112221	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1845	...	... ...	Frontier Customs	....	28147	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1854	...	... ...	Tax on Betel-sellers, in Wallajahpett	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	.....	Tax collected from the Villagers of Dasoor in the Wundavash Talook, under the denomination of "Summathum," or Community of small Traders	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	Cavul Cundayem Tax in the Wundawash Talook.....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	.. ...	Tax on Shepherds, collected in the Wundawash Talook, under the denomination of "Gollacaurum"	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	Tax on Betel-sellers in the Town of Chittoor	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	..	.....	Temporary remission of Assessment in anticipation of remission in progress	349900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Total	349900	140368	....	1330	....	....	....	....	491598
South Arcot.	1st Sept. 1854		..	Duties on various Articles liable to Land Customs...	....	141735	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	On Tobacco, Betel-nut, Bang, and Godawk	....	17062	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	July 1848		.....	Fee on stamping Weights and Measures in Cuddaloor Town	....	327	....	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....
				Frontier Customs on various Articles	...	31851	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1848	...	... ...	On Cotton Wool	....	1111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	July 1851	...	...	Various petty Articles of Consumption	....	3722	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
	1848	...	.. ...	Equalizing the Duty on Goods imported and exported on Foreign Bottoms, with that levied on British Bottoms ...	....	....	2500	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	...	... ...	Tax on Temporary Shops	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
	1856	...	... ...	Other petty Items	....	....	....	110	....	....	....	....	....

No. 6.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohturpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupess.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
South Arcot. *(Contd.)*	1856	Washerman's Earth	....	....	....	....	221	....	....	....	.....
	Ditto	Rattan Rent	....	.....	....	....	50	....	....	....	.....
	1853	Chank Rent	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	.....
	1854	Jungle Produce, Dyeing Bark, Bees' Wax, Honey, &c.	....	....	....	....	988	....	....	....	.....
	1854 to 1856	Assessment, &c., &c., and Water Rates	963723	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
		Total	963723	195808	2500	122	1294	....	....	....	1163447
Trichinopoly.	1852-53	Tax on Bamboos	....	....	....	....	1402	....	....	....	.....
	1853-54	Taxes on Trees	....	....	....	....	3790	....	....	....	.....
		Roossooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	3275	....	.....
		Sadelwar	....	....	....	....	....	....	6183	....	.....
		Cawnyvary	....	....	....	....	....	....	7721	....	.....
		Nauyavuttum	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10987	....	.....
		Yarymera	....	....	....	....	....	....	151	....	.....
		Karnemera	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	.....
	1855-56	Land Tax	237602	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	1844-45	Land Customs on Cloths and Sundries	....	98748	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
		Total	237602	98748	....	....	5192	....	28363	....	369905

Madura.	1843-44	Tobacco Monopoly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63660	.....	
	Ditto	Betel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96250	.....	
	Ditto	Customs on Drugs, Piece Goods, &c.	....	114761	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1852-53	Calar Cavil Fees	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	.....	
		Rents of Honey and Bees' Wax	....	....	....	....	276	....	....	....	.....	
	1854-55	Reduction of Assessment on Tobacco Gardens	6432	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Ditto on Nunjah Gardens	4596	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1856-57	Ditto on Punjah ditto under Wells	16500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1854-55	Abolition of Wet Lands in Sittanadel Villages in Ramnad	156	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Total	27684	114761	....	....	311	....	...	159910	302666	
Tinnevelly.	1851-52	37 descriptions of Trees	4454	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1853-54	High level Nunjah Lands, watered by means of Picottahs, &c., exempted from payment of a moiety of the usual Nunjah Tax	9088	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1854-55	Revenue derived from petty Hill Products	5780	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1856-57	Nelawary or Grazing Tax, collected from the Nattamygars and Shepherds of a few Villages in certain Talooks	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1855-56	Abolition of Special Assessment on Trees in Enam and Puttah Lands	14672	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1842-43	Areepoogootah, or seeking for Jewels, bits of Precious Metal, &c., dropped on the Roads, &c.	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1843-44	Land Customs	....	88557	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Betel Farm rented	....	37120	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Tobacco Rent	....	25336	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1843-44	Rent of the Duty on Cheyroot	....	2700	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Frontier Export Duty on Piece Goods, Rape Seed, &c., reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.	....	24555	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Ditto on Cocoanut, &c., reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent.	....	622	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1847-48	Ditto on Cotton Wool exported	....	3996	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1850-51	Ditto on Sundry Articles	....	762	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1847-48	Export Duty on Cotton Wool	....	....	44596	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	Ditto	Ditto on Sundry Articles	....	....	13882	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Total	34100	183643	58478	65	....	....	....	....	276286	

No. 6.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohturpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Coimbatore.	From 1844 to 1849	Duty on Piece Goods, &c., ...	....	180164	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	1853-54	"Calacachadem," or Tax on Persons selling Tobacco, Betel, &c., in the Fields during Harvest ...	....	....	....	393	....	....	....	....	.....
	In 1850 & 1851	Madurcutty, or Tax on Basket-makers and House Tax on Paryahs, &c.	....	....	....	1211	....	....	....	....	.....
	From 1850 to 1854	Tax on Palmyras	....	....	....	.....	....	....	22033	....	.....
	From 1850 to 1855	Ditto on Fruit Trees	....	....	....	....	....	....	3901	....	.....
	Between 1851 & 1854	Honey Rent, Tax on Dyeing Root, Hill Rent ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	4378	....	.....
	In 1854 & 1855 ...	Reduction of Assessment at 12 and 15 per cent. on old Gardens	68067	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Ditto	Ditto ⅓ of the Fixed Assessment	50543	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Ditto	From Gardens classed with first rate Punjah ...	38969	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	In 1856	On Nunjah Lands over-assessed	3027	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
		Total Permanent Relief from Taxation ...	160606	180164	....	1604	....	....	30312	....	372686
Nool.	1850-51	Skins	....	....	....	404	....	....	....	....	.....
	1852-53	Vegetable-sellers	....	....	....	640	....	....	....	....	.....
		Indigo Vats	....	....	....	174	....	....	....	....	.....
		Skins	....	....	....	198	....	....	....	....	
		Lime-kilns	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	.....
		Butchers	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	.....
		Kabob Cooks...	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	.....

Kur.		Contractors for safe delivery of Carts, Horses, &c., at Hyderabad	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Cattle Graziers	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1853-54	Measurers	....	....	....	104	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Tax on Mahomedans' Houses	....	....	....	275	....	....	....	....	.....	
	1854-55	Butchers	....	....	....	776	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Toddy Shops...	....	....	....	1288	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Reduction of Assessment	2595	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Customs	....	11257	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Total	2595	11257	....	4551	....	....	....	....	18403	
Salem.	Board's Pro. dated 28th March 1844	Inland Duties on Goods, Farms of Betel, and Tobacco	....	115946	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	17th March 1845...	Transit Duties levied on the Mysore Frontier ...	....	17010	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	17th March 1851...	Tax on Cocoanut Trees in Putcut Lands	1284	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	2nd October 1854...	Tax on other Trees in Putcut Lands	1953	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	By sanction of Govt. dated 10th July 1854	Land Assessment in the Paramatty Talook ...	1662	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	By ditto 20th Dec. 1855, conveyed in Board's Pro. dated 24th Jan. 1856...	Assessment on Well Garden Lands in the Talaghat Talooks	18310	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	By order of Govt. dated 31st May 1855, Board's Pro. 29th Oct. 1855...	Tax on scattered Trees in unoccupied Lands ...	2965	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	
		Total	26174	132956	....	....	....	....	....	....	159130	
Canara.	1841-42	Tax levied from Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Weavers, &c.	....	....	....	450	....	....	....	....	.....	
	In April 1844 ...	Duty levied on Frontier Trade and the Halut Duty on Betelnut, Pepper and Cardamoms	....	255554	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	From 26th March 1848	Duties Sayer levied on Exports of Betelnut, Pepper, Cardamoms, &c.	....	....	237541	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
		Duty levied on Trade between the British Ports ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	

No. 6.—*(Concluded.)*

Statement showing the Permanent Reductions made in different Branches of Revenue in all the Districts, during the last fifteen years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOST.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Mohturpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Canara. (Contd.)	In December 1852	Government Tobacco Monopoly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	291141	.....
	1854-55	Duty levied on the Manufacture of Jaggery from Toddy of Palmyra and Cocoanut Trees	....	....	....	323	....	....	....	....	.....
	1857-58	Tax paid by Herdsmen...	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	.....
		Total	....	255554	237541	773	40	....	....	291141	785049
Madras.	1852	Quit Rent on certain Holdings	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	1855	Ground Rent on Lime-kilns	756	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Ditto	Licence Fee on ditto	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	1844	Land Customs	....	584963	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	1853	Frontier Customs	....	199	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
		Total	886	585162	....	....	....	....	....	....	586048
...am.	1854-55	Tax levied from Priests, Shepherds, and Fishermen...	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Tax on the sale of Dry Fish	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
	1852-53	Tax on cutting and bringing Wood from the Colanpoonjah Jungle	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	....	.....
	Ditto	Ditto from the Chendarrea Jungle	....	....	....	....	....	....	426	....	....

GAN	Ditto	Tax on cutting Mangoe and Tamarind Trees, in the Moherry Fort	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	....	....
	1844-45	Land Customs	....	21310	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1846-47	Duty upon Articles imported from Ports within the Territory of the Honorable Company	....	....	1040	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1847-48	Half of the Tonnage Duty at one Anna, formerly levied upon Dhonies and Vessels	....	....	414	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ditto	Duty upon British Goods exported and imported ...	....	....	32171	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1851-52	One-fourth of the Duty upon every Ton of the Foreign and American Vessels	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	21310	33689	96	....	....	598	....	55693

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
The 7th July 1857.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

MA-

No.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
Ganjam.	Ganjam ..	5	1992	70 1 0	6	2518	155 14 0	24	3603	91 9 7
	Munsoorcottah ..	13	6511	377 14 0	11	4866	301 6 0	24	4257	40 3 6
	Sonapore ..	1	556	34 12 0	1	520	32 4 0	15	1543	29 15 0
	Barwah ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	29	3547	40 3 3
	Poondy ..	4	1877	83 14 0	0	0	0 0 0	104	13345	130 5 3
	Calingapatam ..	21	11196	643 13 6	12	4695	280 7 0	35	4690	140 14 3
		44	22132	1210 6 6	30	12599	769 15 0	231	30985	473 2 10
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	27	12489	435 3 0	14	5823	332 11 6	160	20299	696 15 3
	Conadah ..	29	14919	639 13 0	22	8834	541 14 9	39	4488	234 1 6
	Poodeemudka ..	1	722	43 12 0	0	0	0 0 0	1	32	1 0 6
	Bimlipatam ..	2	1041	64 9 0	4	1489	92 0 9	4	452	26 9 10
	Pentacottah ..	1	500	0 0 0	6	2125	132 13 0	4	577	36 1 0
		60	29671	1183 5 0	46	17771	1099 8 0	208	25848	994 12 1
Rajah-mundry.	Coringa ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	180	27572	1652 2 9
	Cocanada ..	29	11788	736 12 10	42	15963	997 11 9	0	0	0 0 0
	Nursapoor ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	50	3559	203 12 11
		29	11788	736 12 10	42	15963	997 11 9	230	31131	1855 15 8
Masuli-patam.	Masulipatam ..	23	8595	413 11 9	0	0	0 0 0	220	12111	412 11 4
Guntoor.	Epoorpolliem ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	135	14780	154 0 0
	Nizampatam ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	135	12771	162 0 0
	Cottapolliem ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	238	18429	224 0 0
	Mootoopilly ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	63	3247	46 0 0
		0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	571	49227	586 0 0
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ..	19	3401	181 5 3	4	642	20 1 0	216	10227	174 0 1
	Porto Novo ..	34	3886	184 3 6	4	445	7 0 0	210	9978	130 1 11
	Markanum ..	3	509	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	27	1924	0 0 0
		56	7796	365 8 9	8	1087	27 1 0	453	22129	304 2 0
Tanjore.	Nagore ..	79	13194½	287 11 6	0	0	0 0 0	201	4242	79 14 1
	Negapatam ..	589	64769½	878 11 3	1	75	4 11 0	852	29007	358 15 8
	Topootoray ..	23	2554½	84 13 3	0	0	0 0 0	918	14873	72 2 9
	Mootoopettah ..	190	13723½	349 10 3	0	0	0 0 0	880	26991	345 2 6
	Trimulvassal ..	135	15046	316 14 9	8	2852	95 6 0	433	20953½	163 3 0
	Tranquebar ..	116	13314½	373 1 3	8	2451	139 10 0	352	8938	124 4 0
		1132	122602	2290 14 3	17	5378	239 11 0	3686	1050044½	1143 10 0

RINE.

1.

for the Official Year 1856-57, *ending* 30*th April* 1857.

Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.	Cost of present Establishment.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			
35	8113	317 8 7	221253 0 0	30945 0 0	3595 8 7	347 2 2	4260 3 4	None	
48	15634	719 7 6	512567 0 0	216203 0 0	9239 4 8	294 13 10	10253 10 0	84 0 0	
17	2619	96 15 0	43992 0 0	11040 0 0	1206 4 0	0 0 0	1303 3 0	None	
29	3547	40 3 3	31625 0 0	3256 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 3 3	,,	
108	15222	214 3 3	229100 0 0	16421 0 0	729 6 0	0 0 0	943 9 3	,,	
68	20581	1065 2 9	538044 0 0	69675 0 0	17894 1 6	30 0 0	18989 4 3	,,	
305	65716	2453 8 4	1576581 0 0	347540 0 0	32664 8 9	672 0 0	35790 1 1		
201	38111	1464 13 9	463250 0 0	278465 0 0	4225 1 5	58 14 8	5748 13 10	2958 0 0	
90	28241	1415 13 3	1184019 0 0	394494 0 0	25930 4 4	672 11 3	28018 12 10	None	
2	754	44 12 6	20500 0 0	425 0 0	1537 8 0	0 0 0	1582 4 6	,,	
10	2982	183 3 7	54898 0 0	0 0 0	1946 1 2	0 0 0	2129 4 9	,,	
11	3202	168 14 0	87711 0 0	0 0 0	2633 3 7	0 0 0	2802 1 7	,,	
314	73290	3277 9 1	1809878 0 0	673384 0 0	36272 2 6	781 9 11	40281 5 6	2958 0 0	
180	27572	1652 2 9	819726 0 0	468627 0 0	5688 10 10	972 15 1	6661 9 11	None	
71	27752	1734 8 7	851694 0 0	171328 0 0	17340 8 3	2487 2 1	19827 10 4	3786 0 0	
50	3559	203 12 11	73816 0 0	107901 0 0	34 6 6	0 0 0	34 6 6	None	
301	58882	3590 8 3	1745236 0 0	747856 0 0	23063 9 7	3460 1 2	26523 10 9		
243	20706	826 7 1	464024 0 0	345293 0 0	2 2 5	2 6 9	4 9 2	2988 0 0	
135	14780	154 0 0	126627 0 0	36524 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	238 0 0	None	
135	12771	162 0 0	150789 0 0	25136 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	317 0 0	,,	
238	18429	224 0 0	25568 0 0	49347 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	386 0 0	,,	
63	3247	46 0 0	12815 0 0	36728 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	,,	
571	49227	586 0 0	315799 0 0	147735 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	990 0 0		
239	14271	375 6 4	580694 0 0	250042 0 0	13188 5 9	3866 5 11	17054 11 8	None	
248	14310	321 5 5	287358 11 9	26039 12 9	11738 10 4	1067 13 1	12806 7 5	,,	
30	2433	0 0 0	49530 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	,,	
517	31014	696 11 9	917582 11 9	276081 12 9	24927 0 1	4934 3 0	29861 3 1		
280	17436½	367 9 7	83674 0 0	104184 0 0	1338 1 5	8254 8 9	9960 3 9	None	
1442	93851½	1242 5 11	1316058 0 0	689655 0 0	54998 1 1	34362 11 7	90608 2 7	168 0 0	
941	174271½	157 0 0	108337 0 0	8055 0 0	7776 12 6	407 14 4	8241 10 10	None	
1070	40714½	604 12 9	748648 0 0	26409 0 0	36901 12 7	1216 3 1	38812 12 5	,,	
576	38851½	575 7 9	360463 0 0	12345 0 0	16468 3 9	540 8 7	17584 4 1	,,	
476	24703½	636 15 3	561323 0 0	32643 0 0	23196 14 8	1943 13 5	35777 11 4	96 0 0	
4785	232984½	3674 3 3	3128503 0 0	873201 0 0	140679 14 0	46725 11 9	191079 13 0		

No.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
Madura.	Keelakurry ..	163	12774	208 14 3	0	0	0 0 0	302	4596	85 15 9
	Davepatam ..	4	268	16 12 3	0	0	0 0 0	640	8390	54 10 9
	Paumben ..	1496	135110	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1676	71284	0 0 0
	Tondy ..	32	2370	30 5 0	0	0	0 0 0	371	7805	73 4 3
		1695	150522	264 15 6	0	0	0 0 0	2989	92075	213 14 9
Tinnevelly.	Vypaur ..	1	60	3 12 0	0	0	0 0 0	12	231¾	7 3 10
	Tuticorin ..	203	29366	811 2 6	0	0	0 0 0	48	1955	64 6 11
	Coilpatam ..	29	2064	89 2 0	0	0	0 0 0	120	5281	120 1 5
	Coolasagarapatam ..	81	6487	120 15 9	0	0	0 0 0	100	6305	136 0 3
		314	37977	1025 0 3	0	0	0 0 0	280	13772	327 12 5
Malabar.	Cannanore ..	21	12582	584 10 0	16	2494	107 8 6	1495	19885	285 13 0
	Tellicherry ..	13	9231	454 7 0	12	3072	161 7 0	1599	23324	28 3 0
	Calay ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	545	7146	31 10 0
	Baragarry ..	1	102	6 6 0	3	221	13 13 0	737	15525	58 0 6
	Quilandy ..	1	74	4 10 0	0	0	0 0 0	512	7744	86 8 0
	Calicut, including Beypoor ..	41	18019	966 1 0	57	9490	421 15 0	2457	52302	619 3 6
	Tanoor ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	346	9176	25 2 6
	Ponany ..	0	0	0 0 0	1	226	14 2 0	1475	29027	238 2 6
	Choughaut ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	158	2476	20 11 0
	Cochin ..	171	32722	1325 12 0	73	13337	779 9 6	1749	35465	467 9 0
		248	72630	3311 14 0	162	29340	1498 7 0	11073	202070	1810 15 0
Canara.	Mangalore ..	1	300	18 12 0	10	4363	227 13 3	2191	52020	824 11 2
	Bekul ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	662	8387	66 5 1
	Odipy ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	445	7365	28 2 1
	Barcoor ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	730	14741	64 2 8
	Chundapore ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1033	24886	215 15 3
	Butkul ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	406	4258	18 2 0
	Coompta .. Tuddoy ..	2	196	12 4 0	0	0	0 0 0	2687	58733	494 15 7
	Aukolah ..	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1102	13499	166 14 7
		3	496	31 0 0	10	4363	227 13 3	9254	184193	1867 0 5
Madras.	Madras ..	273	229286	18447 0 0	58	26322	4664 0 0	937	98561	10952 0 0

1.—*(Continued.)*

for the Official Year 1856-57, *ending* 30*th April* 1857.

Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.	Cost of present Establishment.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			
465	17370	294 14 0	138119 0 0	87976 0 0	3472 1 6	6084 13 2	9556 14 8	None	
644	8659	71 7 0	56924 0 0	8257 0 0	2055 0 0	353 3 1	2408 3 1	,,	
3172	206894	0 0 0	61383 0 0	19445 0 0	115 14 9	981 3 1	1097 1 10	1716 0 0	
403	10175	112 9 3	79939 0 0	9104 0 0	5137 7 11	444 8 11	5582 0 10	None	
4684	242598	478 14 3	336365 0 0	124782 0 0	10780 8 2	7863 12 3	18644 4 5		
13	291¾	10 15 10	734 0 0	40 0 0	22 0 10	2 0 2	24 1 0	None	
251	31321	875 9 5	184435 0 0	96840 0 0	5708 8 11	5781 6 9	11489 15 8	3432 0 0	
149	7345	209 3 5	17229 0 0	15063 0 0	519 5 2	676 0 1	1195 5 3	None	
181	12793	257 0 0	107502 0 0	15438 0 0	3215 11 2	717 2 4	3932 13 6	,,	
594	51749	1352 12 8	309909 0 0	127381 0 0	9465 10 1	7176 9 4	16642 3 5		
1532	34911	927 15 6	1238145 0 0	716498 0 0	16891 0 5	808 7 3	17699 7 8	120 0 0	
1624	35627	644 1 0	1146356 0 0	755676 0 0	536 15 3	3230 0 7	3766 15 10	312 0 0	
545	7146	31 10 0	125879 0 0	42068 0 0	0 0 0	142 4 6	142 4 6	None	
741	15848	78 3 6	375553 0 0	410907 0 0	173 11 10	16 13 10	190 9 8	,,	
513	7818	91 2 0	108483 0 0	87288 0 0	302 13 6	8 7 0	311 4 6	,,	
2555	79811	1977 3 6	3028786 0 0	1590445 0 0	6955 10 5	7715 12 9	77310 7 2	1464 0 0	
346	9176	25 2 6	30681 0 0	213575 0 0	4 5 10	30 15 1	35 4 11	None	
1476	29253	252 4 6	165048 0 0	879627 0 0	6710 7 10	276 2 0	6986 9 10	,,	
158	2476	20 11 0	19814 0 0	76109 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	,,	
1993	32024	2572 14 6	2617185 0 0	1945770 0 0	24185 2 11	30146 4 6	54331 7 5	4264 0 0	
11483	304090	6621 4 0	8845480 0 0	6717913 0 0	118363 4 0	42411 3 6	160774 7 6		
2202	56683	1071 4 5	2257148 0 0	1241772 0 0	29322 3 3	4813 2 3	34135 5 6	132 0 0	
662	8887	66 5 1	192010 0 0	26180 0 0	721 9 3	0 0 0	721 9 3	None	
445	7365	28 2 1	229533 0 0	71977 0 0	575 3 9	9 5 11	584 9 8	,,	
730	14741	64 2 8	541800 0 0	54962 0 0	4952 10 3	25 10 9	4978 5 0	,,	
1033	24886	215 15 8	584081 0 0	64930 0 0	7817 14 5	140 4 4	7958 2 9	,,	
406	4258	18 2 0	68426 0 0	50118 0 0	4 9 4	0 0 0	4 9 4	,,	
2687	58733	494 15 7	5016303 0 0 598640 0 0	927897 0 0 61963 0 0	186 7 4 1576 1 5	24378 3 10 41 4 9	24564 11 2 1617 6 2	,, ,,	
1102	13499	166 14 7	213993 0 0	46006 0 0	1507 13 6	38 7 9	1546 5 3	,,	
9267	189052	2125 13 8	9702834	2545805 0 0	46664 8 6	29446 7 7	76111 0 1		
1268	354169	34063 0 0	12327080 0 0	14290213 0 0	173075 0 0	499209 0 0	679028 0 0	30105 0 0	

No. 2.

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.

NOTE.—The positions are taken from the Indian Atlas, with a correction of 4′ 15″ of longitude.

Bombay Light House corrected to 1850	72°	48′	4″	E.
Madras ditto ditto	80°	16′	29″	,,
Galle ditto ditto	80	14′	20″	,,

NAME.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible.	Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited.	REMARKS.
SANTAPILLAY	18° N. 3′ 30″	83° E. 36′ 35″	1st	150	14	165° facing S. E. ..	From the roof of a house ..	1st November 1849 ..	A white Light on a Hill called Santapillay metta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The Rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast.
COCANADA...	16° 56′ 00″	82° 13′ 50″	3rd	....	....	.....	From a Column...	Probably during the present year	A red Light to be placed at the mouth of the Cocanada River, to enable Mariners to clear the North end of the Mud Shoal off Hope Island.
CORINGA ...	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st	83½	15	158° or from North to S. S. E. ...	From a Tower ...	About 1817 . ..	A white Light exhibited from a Tower erected on Hope Island, intended to lead vessels clear of the Rocks and Shoals off Godavery Point.
MASULIPATAM ..	16° 9′ 30″	81° 12′ 45″	3rd	95	15	From all points of the Sea horizon ...	From Flag Staff .	On the 1st June next ..	A red Light.
POINT DIVI ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	2nd	90	13	180° or from North to South ..	From a Column..	1st May 1851 ...	A white Light about 2 miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out.

ARMEGHON ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 00″	1st	95	15	180° or the whole Sea horizon ...	From a Column .	1st January 1853	A white Light in the village of Moonapolliem, due West of the shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, having only 1¾ fathoms on it, 6 miles from the shore.
MADRAS ..	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	1st	128	20 to 30	310° facing East ...	From a Column...	1st January 1844	A reciprocating flashing Light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
PONDICHERRY ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st	90	12 to 14	From all points of the Sea horizon ...	From a Column...	1st July 1836 ..	A white Light near the Beach.
KARIKAL ..	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd	65	8	146° ..	From the Flag Staff ..	June 1853 ..	On the bank of the River near the Sea.
NEGAPATAM .	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	3rd	100	12	135° or from N. N. E. to S. S. E. ...	From a Flag Staff	1st August 1846..	A white Light near the Beach. From June to December, the Light is lowered to 88 feet.
PAUMBEN ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	1st	84	12	All round the Compass ...	From a Column...	21st April 1846...	A white Light on a Sand Hill about a mile East of the Northern Channel, and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
TUTICORIN ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st	43½	12	202° or from N. by W. to S. by W. ..	From an Obelisk erected 1767 ..	15th May 1845 ...	A white Light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due East of the Town of Tuticorin.

No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.

NAME.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible.	Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited.	REMARKS.
COCHIN ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	2nd	114	15	180° or from North to South ..	From a Flag Staff.	1st April 1839....	A white Light about ½ mile from the entrance to the back water, at present of the 2nd Class, but will shortly be changed to one of the 1st Class. From the 16th May to the 14th September, it is lowered to 67 feet.
CALICUT ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	3rd	105	15	180° or from S. E. to N. W. ...	From a Column...	15th Feb. 1847...	A white Light near the Beach, at present of the 3rd Class, but will shortly be changed to one of the 1st Class. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30° W. of the Light.
TELLICHERRY	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′ 35″	3rd	140 104	12	158° or from N. W. by W. to S. E. by S.	From the Flag Staff ...	One Light 1st December 1835 ... Two Lights 1st January 1846..	A double white Light near the Beach. The upper Light is lowered to 112 feet from the 16th May to the 14th September.
CANNANORE	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	3rd	110	12	135° or from S. E. by S. to W. by N. ...	From a Flag Staff	17th Oct. 1843....	A white Light close to the Beach.
MANGALORE	12° 51′ 00″	74° 48′ 45″	2nd	250	16	From all points of the Sea horizon ...	From a Tower. ...	1st Oct. 1842	A white Light exhibited from a Tower on the high ground at the back of the Town.
COOMPTA ...	14° 25′ 30″	74° 23′ 00″	1st	.....	.....	.....	From a Column...	Very shortly ...	A white Light on a Hill close to the Sea.

NOTE.—All these Lights, with the exception of that at Madras, are fixed Lights.

No. 3.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 *to* 1856 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size of Vessels. Tons.	Average size of Dhonies. Tons.
1849 ...	1003	79234	1114	58700	2117	137934	79	53
1850 ...	1142	90656	1004	60807	2146	151457	79½	60½
1851 ...	1092	82697	939	57084	2031	139781	75¾	60¾
1852 ..	1178	94109	924	59565	2112	153674	80	64½
1853 ...	1192	98189	920	54264	2122	152453	82½	59
1854 ...	1035	78746	879	59140	1914	137886	76	67½
1855 ...	1220	109326	947	60771	2169	170097	89½	64⅛
1856 ...	1353	121810	990	54867	2343	176677	90	55½

No. 4.

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 *to* 1856 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot Share.			Credited to Government.		
1849 ..	7247	2	0	1811	12	6	5435	5	6
1850 ..	4684	8	0	1171	2	0	3513	6	0
1851 ..	10525	5	0	2628	8	6	7896	12	6
1852 ..	11456	12	3	2861	14	9	8594	13	6
1853 ..	11569	5	9	2890	1	0	8679	4	9
1854 ..	11153	1	9	2786	7	5	8366	10	4
1855 ..	12486	8	3	3120	9	8	9365	14	7
1856 ..	13168	5	0	3292	1	3	9876	3	9

MINT.

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1857.

Years.	Silver Coins.												Total.			
	Single Rupees Value.				Half Rupees Value.				Quarter Rupees Value.				Double Annas Value.				Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.		
	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
1847-48	3006332	3006391	14	0	415	207	10	0	975460	243873	7	0	1953950	244827	13	0	5941157	3495300	12	0
1848-49...	1160411	1160441	12	0	0	0	0	0	398484	99624	13	0	292869	36609	10	0	1851764	1296676	3	0
1849-50	687600	687528	3	0	0	0	0	0	459367	114876	0	0	495709	61967	12	0	1642676	864371	15	0
1850-51...	1537993	1538115	5	0	0	0	0	0	875217	218836	5	0	1578963	197319	6	0	3992173	1954271	0	0
1851-52	3373863	3374085	7	0	0	0	0	0	1022791	255722	13	0	617654	77223	15	0	5014308	3707032	3	0
1852-53...	3934975	3935171	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3934975	3935171	5	0
1853-54	6549625	6549745	4	0	0	0	0	0	398120	99512	6	0	813527	101744	6	0	7761272	6751002	0	0
1854-55...	2457020	2457180	3	0	0	0	0	0	752123	188023	13	0	1787027	223422	4	0	4996170	2868626	4	0
1855-56	4408283	4408115	7	0	853430	426639	6	0	1922910	480581	8	0	1092737	136713	6	0	8277360	5452049	11	0
1856-57...	7315878	7315413	15	0	0	0	0	0	3081121	770293	0	0	4734527	592432	8	0	15131526	8678139	7	0

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its Value, stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1857.—(Continued.)

Years.	Copper Coins.										Total.				Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value of Silver and Copper Coins.		
	Half Annas Value.				Quarter Annas Value.				One-Twelfth Annas Value.									
	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins. Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
1847-48	2468848	77151	8	0	6239300	97489	1	0	3130680	16305	10	0	11838828	190946	3	0	17779985	2686246	15	0
1848-49...	959532	29985	6	0	2733900	42717	3	0	1873500	9757	13	0	5566932	82460	6	0	7418696	1379136	9	0
1849-50	1655620	51738	2	0	2486380	38849	11	0	2951550	15372	10	6	7093550	105960	7	6	8736226	970332	6	6
1850-51...	1634843	51088	13	6	3257328	50895	12	0	2861150	14901	13	2	7753321	116886	6	8	11745494	2071157	6	8
1851-52	1625152	50786	0	0	1949446	30460	1	6	1936112	10083	14	8	5510710	91330	0	2	10525018	3798362	3	2
1852-53...	1629200	50912	8	0	3244650	50697	10	6	0	0	0	0	4873850	101610	2	6	8808825	4036781	7	6
1853-54	1613444	50420	2	0	2875150	44924	3	6	798300	4157	13	0	5286894	99502	2	6	13048166	6850504	2	6
1854-55...	2802434	87576	1	0	2183450	34116	6	6	1082400	5637	8	0	6068284	127329	15	6	11064454	2995956	3	6
1855-56	1430553	44704	12	6	4617041	72141	4	3	735508	3830	12	4	6783102	120676	13	1	15060462	5572726	8	1
1856-57...	3854562	120455	1	0	7704472	120382	6	0	3570850	18598	2	10	15129884	259435	9	10	30261410	8937575	0	10

Fort St. George Mint,
The 15th June 1857.

Fred. Cotton,
Acting Mint Master.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 1.

Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of Education reaches to that specified.

Names of Districts.	Number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Government, or under Government inspection, in the Madras Presidency, in which the standard of instruction reaches to that specified in Para 5.		No. of Pupils on the Rolls on the 30th April last.	Remarks.
	Supported by Government.	Under Government inspection.		
Ganjam	1	1	212	* There is a good School at Vizagapatam, supported by the London Missionary Society, but which has not been placed under Government inspection.
Vizagapatam	None	None*	None	
Rajahmundry	1	1	225	
Masulipatam	None	3	321	
Guntoor	None	None	None	
Nellore	None	1	211	
Cuddapah	None	None	None	
Kurnool	None	None	None	
Bellary	1	1	283	
Canara	None	2	324	
Malabar	1	1	317	
Coimbatore	None	1	79	
Salem	1	None	195	
North Arcot	1	None	185	
Chingleput	None	2	490	
South Arcot	1	None	152	
Tanjore	1	2	595	
Trichinopoly	None	1	150	
Madura	1	None	163	
Tinnevelly	None	1	82	
Madras	2	5	1857	
	11	22	5741	

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 2.

Rules for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MAY 22, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council being impressed with the expediency of introducing into the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service a system of Examination somewhat similar to that in force in the Covenanted branch, directs that the following Rules* for regulating the admission and promotion of persons in the several Civil Departments of the Public Service be published for general information.

I. From and after the 1st January 1858, no person shall be appointed to any situation in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service above the grade of peon, nor will any person already employed be promoted to a situation of a higher grade, without having undergone such an Examination as may be considered to afford an adequate test, both of his general educational attainments and of his fitness for the particular duties of the office he seeks.

II. In fixing the standard of Examination, the Uncovenanted Service will be formed into three divisions, of which the first will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 250 and upwards, comprising the appointments of Uncovenanted Assistant and Deputy Collector, Head Sheristadar and Principal Sudder Ameen; the second, all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 75, and may be less than Rupees 250, including District Moonsiffs, Court Sheristadars, Tehsildars, Treasurers, Head Writers, Head Accountants, Assistant and Deputy Sheristadars; and the third, all appointments from the lowest above the grade of peon and below Rupees 75 per mensem, including all Revenue Officers up to Talook Sheristadars and Deputy Tehsildars, and all subordinate Court servants, except Court Sheristadars, and generally all Clerks, except Head Accountants and Head English Writers.

III. The test will be of three kinds:—

1*st.*—As to the knowledge possessed by the Candidate of certain subjects, which will be designated as "essential subjects."

2*ndly.*—As to the knowledge possessed by the Candidate of certain subjects, which will be designated as "non-essential."

3*rdly.*—As to the moral character of the Candidate, and, in the event of his being already employed in the Public Service, as to his experience and proved capacity for business.

IV. Every Candidate, before being admitted to Examination, will be required to produce, (1) a medical certificate of physical fitness; (2) testimonials as to character, general respectability, and, if he has been already employed in the Public Service, as to his efficiency as a Public Servant; (3) an authentic statement of age, parentage, profession, birth-place and residence, also hereditary office, service-maniums, belonging to himself and to his family, previous service, if any, and names of relations and connexions employed in the Government Service in any of the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Forms of the documents in which the information above noted is to be embodied, are appended to this Notification.

V. No one will be appointed to a District who has not passed in the language which is the Vernacular of that District.

VI. In the case of Uncovenanted Assistants, the Examination will be purely competitive. In other cases, heads of offices are not required to limit the selection for employment to the highest on the list of those passed.

VII. Degrees taken in the University will be received as an equivalent to non-essentials, according to a scale which will be fixed hereafter, when the rules for the Examination for University Degrees shall have been made known.

First Division.

First or highest Division.

VIII. The Examination will be decided by marks, the maximum number to be allotted being 3,000, of which one-third will be assigned to the essential subjects, one-third to the non-essentials, and one-third to service, approved character, and official experience. Good character, earned in other services than that of Government, will be eligible for marks, provided only that the testimonials must be of unexceptionable quality. No Candidate will be eligible for appointment in this division, who fails to obtain the minimum number of marks fixed for essentials. This minimum will be one-half of the number assigned to this

* These Rules do not apply to Village Establishments.

branch of the test or 500, and it will be necessary to success, that the Candidate should, in addition, obtain an equal number of marks in either of the other two branches of the test, *i. e.* in the non-essential subjects, or for service, character and official experience; or partly in the one and partly in the other.

IX. The standard of Examination will be as follows :—

First Division.

First Division.

Judicial Department.

In the Judicial Department.

Essentials.

Essentials.

Languages.

Languages.

Vernacular.

Vernacular.—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and ability to read with facility and to translate *vivâ voce* into English an official paper written in a common running hand, and to perform a similar exercise from English into the Vernacular; a judgment or other official paper must also be translated in writing from English into the Vernacular, and a similar paper from the Vernacular into English. Of these papers, that which is written in the language of the Candidate, whether it be English or one of the languages of India, must be correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from errors of idiom.

English.

English.—An intimate knowledge of Grammar, and ability to paraphrase and explain any prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or precis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test the Candidate's facility and correctness of expression in English composition.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic.—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple and Double Proportion, and Interest.

Law.

Law.—Regulations and Procedure of Courts.—The principles of English Law as given in Warren's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries and the Law of Evidence (Best). The principles of Hindu Law and of Mahomedan Law. A knowledge of the Revenue Regulations, System of Administration, and Accounts.

Non-Essentials.

Non-Essentials.

History.

History.—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts of Ancient and Modern History, and a competent knowledge of the History of India as found in the works of Elphinstone and Mill.

Geography.

Geography.—General Geography, and particularly the Descriptive, Historical and Political Geography of Europe and Asia.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic.—Including Decimal Fractions.

Algebra.

Algebra.—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid.

Euclid.—The first six Books, and Book XI. to Proposition XXI.

Law.

Law.—Civil and Criminal Law, as treated in Archbold's Summaries.

First Division.

First Division.

Revenue Department.

In the Revenue Department.

Essentials.

Essentials.

Languages.

Languages.

Vernacular.

Vernacular.—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and ability to read with facility and to translate *vivâ voce* into English an official paper written in a common running hand, and to perform a similar exercise from English into the Vernacular; a judgment or other official paper must also be translated in writing from English into the Vernacular, and a similar paper from the Vernacular into English. Of these papers, that which is written in the language of the Candidate, whether it be English or one of the languages of India, must be correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from errors of idiom.

English.

English.—An intimate knowledge of Grammar and ability to paraphrase and explain any prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or precis of a passage selected from a standard author or from an official report, such as may test the Candidate's facility and correctness of expression in English Composition.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic.—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple and Double Proportion, Interest, Discount, Book-keeping, and Accounts.

Law.

Law.—Revenue, Police and Magisterial Regulations, the system and spirit of Revenue Administration as shown in the Regulations and

Legislative Acts for this Presidency, the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and those of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, which apply to Police and Revenue duties.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

History. *History.*—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts of Ancient and Modern History, and a competent knowledge of the History of India as found in the works of Elphinstone and Mill.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Descriptive, Historical and Political Geography of Europe and Asia.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Decimal Fractions.

Algebra. *Algebra.*—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid. *Euclid.*—The first six Books, and Book XI. to Proposition XXI.

Plane Trigonometry. *Plane Trigonometry.*—Including the application of the Science to the measurement of Lengths and Areas, and the use of the Level and Theodolite, and Practical Surveying.

Political Economy. *Political Economy.*—Principles of Political Economy as treated in Mill, Adam, Smith, Maculloch, or other leading author.

Law. *Law.*—The principles of English Criminal Law (Archbold) and the Law of Evidence (Best). The principles of Hindú and Mahomedan Law.

Sciences. *Sciences.*—Any one of the following Sciences:—Agricultural or General Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Practical Mechanics, Natural History.

X. A period of at least five years' service in an appointment or appointments, included in the second division, will be an essential qualification for admission into the first division, except in such cases as may be brought forward by heads of offices in favor of persons having special qualifications.

Second Division. *Second Division.*

XI. The second division will be divided into two classes, the first or highest of which will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 150 per mensem, and may be less than Rupees 250; and the second; all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 75, and may be less than Rupees 150.

In this division, as in the first, the test will be of three kinds. The maximum number of marks will be 3,000, of which one-third will be assigned to the essential subjects, one-third to the non-essentials, and one-third to service and approved character, and official experience. Of these marks, one-third or 1,000 must be obtained by Candidates for the second or lowest class, and two-thirds or 2,000 by Candidates for the first or highest class. In each case, one-sixth of the maximum number of marks must be obtained in the essential subjects.

XII. As a general rule, no Candidate will be admitted to Examination for an appointment in this division, until he shall have completed five years' service in an appointment or appointments included in the third division, and extra marks will be allowed for any period of service in excess of five years. An exception, however, will be made in the case of persons who may have obtained high academical distinctions, such as Proficients of the late High School and of the present Presidency College, and Graduates of the University; and such persons will be allowed to compete for appointments in the second division after serving two years only in the third. A further exception will also be made in such cases as may be brought forward by heads of offices in favor of persons having special qualifications. Persons already in the employ of Government, whose age may exceed twenty-five years, will be eligible to appointments included in this division on passing the minimum test according to the standard laid down for the third division; and all persons now included in this division, if unable to pass the said test within five years, will be debarred from promotion.

XIII. The standard of Examination will be as follows:—

Second Division. *Second Division.*

Judicial Department. *In the Judicial Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Languages. *Languages.*

Vernacular. *Vernacular.*—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, ability to read with facility official reports in a common running hand, to draft a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or precis of an official report.

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.

Law. *Law.*—Regulations and Rules of Procedure applicable to District Moonsiffs, Law of Evidence (Best). The principles of Criminal Law, and of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Double Proportion, Interest, and Book-keeping.

History. *History.*—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will be required.

Algebra. *Algebra.*—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid. *Euclid.*—The first two Books.

Second Division. *Second Division.*

Revenue Department. *In the Revenue Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Languages. *Languages.*

Vernacular. *Vernacular.*—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, ability to read with facility official reports in a common running hand, to draft a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract or precis of an official report.

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.

Regulations. *Regulations.*—Police, Magisterial, and Revenue, and Revenue Accounts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and those of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, which apply to Police and Revenue duties.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Double Proportion, Interest, and Book-keeping.

History. *History.*—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will be required.

Algebra. *Algebra.*—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid. *Euclid.*—The first two Books and the Mensuration of Plane Areas as far as is dependent on these books.

Law. *Law.*—Law of Evidence (Best), Principles of English Criminal Law, and of Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Second Division. *Second Division.*

English Department. *In the English Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Language. *Language.*

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, to write a letter on a given subject, and to make an abstract of an official report.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, Interest and Discount, Book-keeping, and Accounts.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Double Proportion and Decimal Fractions.

istory. *History.*—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will also be required.

Algebra. *Algebra.*—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid. *Euclid.*—The first two Books.

Third Division. *Third Division.*

XIV. The third division will be divided into three classes, the first of which will include all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 50, but may be less than Rupees 75; the second, all appointments, the salary of which may amount to Rupees 25, but may be less than Rupees 50; and the third, all appointments from the lowest above the grade of peon, to those the salary of which may be less than Rupees 25.

The maximum number of marks will be 3,000, of which 1,200 will be assigned to the essential subjects, 1,200 to the non-essentials, and 600 to testimonials of character and service. In the case of Candidates not already employed, and eventually in the case of all Candidates, the minimum number of marks to render a Candidate eligible to a situation of the first or lowest class will be 750, or one-fourth, of which 400 must be obtained in the essential subjects; one-half or 1,500 for a situation of the second class, of which 600 must be obtained in the essential subjects; and 2,000 or two-thirds for a situation of the third or highest class, of which 900 must be obtained in the essential subjects. A Candidate obtaining a certificate of the highest class will be eligible for any appointment in this division, but a Candidate obtaining a certificate of the lowest class will only be eligible for an appointment of the lowest class, until he shall go up again and obtain a higher certificate. In the case, however, of persons already holding situations in either of the two lower classes included in this division, a lower standard of qualification will for a time be allowed, and in their case minimum standard for promotion to a situation of the second class will be one-third or 1,000, of which 500 must be obtained in the essential subjects, and for promotion to a situation of the first or highest class, one-half of the maximum number of marks or 1,500, of which 750 must be obtained in the essential subjects. This reduced standard in the case of persons already in employment will be in force for five years from the 1st January 1858.

XV. The standard of Examination in this division will be as follows:—

Third Division. *Third Division.*

Judicial Department. *In the Judicial Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Language. *Language.*

Vernacular. *Vernacular.*—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, and ability to draft a letter on a given subject, or to make an abstract or precis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test his facility and correctness of expression in composition.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.

Regulations. *Regulations.*—Regulations and Legislative Acts for this Presidency.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of India.

History. *History.*—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts in the History of India.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, and Simple Interest.

Third Division. *Third Division.*

Revenue Department. *In the Revenue Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Language. *Language.*

Vernacular. *Vernacular.*—A good colloquial and grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment or promotion, and ability to draft a letter on a given subject, or to make an abstract or precis of a passage selected from a standard author, or from an official report, such as may test his facility and correctness of expression in composition.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.

Regulations. *Regulations.*—A limited knowledge of the General Regulations, the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography and particularly the Geography of India.

History. *History.*—Including an acquaintance with the leading facts in the History of India.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, and Simple Interest.

NOTE.—The Examination of Candidates for employment in this division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments will be conducted in the Vernacular language of the District as regards essential subjects, and also as respects Geography, Indian History and Arithmetic, as entered in the list of non-essentials.

Third Division. *Third Division.*

English Department. *In the English Department.*

Essentials. *Essentials.*

Language. *Language.*

English. *English.*—A competent knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and explain any moderately easy passage from a standard prose author, to write from dictation in a good hand, and to docket an official letter.

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Simple Proportion, Interest and Discount.

Non-Essentials. *Non-Essentials.*

Arithmetic. *Arithmetic.*—Including Double Proportion and Decimal Fractions, Book-keeping, and Accounts.

History. *History.*—An acquaintance with the leading facts of General History, and particularly the Histories of England and India.

Geography. *Geography.*—General Geography, and particularly the Geography of Europe and Asia. A thorough knowledge of Indian Geography will also be required.

Algebra. *Algebra.*—As far as Quadratic Equations.

Euclid. *Euclid.*—The first two Books.

XVI. The Examinations provided for in the foregoing rules will be held half-yearly, both at the Presidency and at certain Stations in the Provinces, which will be fixed on from time to time. They will be conducted by Divisional, and, in the case of Candidates for employment in the third or lowest division, by District Committees, under the orders of the Central Board of Examiners. The Examinations will be opened to all comers whose age may exceed sixteen years, subject to the rules above laid down, with reference to service in the second and third divisions; and after each Examination, lists will be published of the successful Candidates in the several Departments, and they will be declared eligible for employment in the several divisions or classes for which they may have been found qualified.

TABULAR STATEMENT to be furnished by Candidates offering themselves for Examination.
(This Statement should be filled up and signed by the Candidate, and countersigned by the Officer under whom he may be serving at the time.)

Name of Candidate.	Age.	Father's name and profession.	Profession.	Birth-place.	Residence.	Relationship with Officers in the Public Service in any of the Districts in the Madras Presidency, or in any Office in Madras.	Hereditary office, Service-maniums, &c.	Previous Service.

Form of Medical Certificate to be furnished by Candidates.

I, J—— S——, Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, hereby certify, that I have examined A—— B——, and that he labors under no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, such as to disqualify him for official employment.

Form of Testimonial to be furnished.

I, A—— B—— *(Here enter official designation)* hereby certify that C—— D—— has served under me in the situation of *(Here enter situation)* for the period of ——— years; that I believe him to be of good (or excellent as the case may be) moral character, that he has been industrious (or generally industrious or invariably industrious) and efficient (or generally efficient or extremely efficient as the case may be) in the discharge of his duties.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MAY 22, 1857.

Instructions for keeping an Official Register of the conduct of subordinate employés in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service.

With the view of enabling heads of Offices, on first taking charge of their Offices, to become acquainted with the past conduct and qualifications of their subordinates, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to direct, that an Official Register of the conduct of every subordinate Officer employed in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service above the grade of peon, prepared in the annexed form, be kept in every Office from the 1st September 1857.

The Register should be kept by the head of the Office himself, and the particulars which it is designed to contain should be filled up by him in his own handwriting. It should be kept in a book, one page of which should be assigned to each individual of the establishment above the grade of peon. It should contain, under the proper heads, every particular of the official career of the individual, including all promotions and transfers from one situation in the same Office or District to another, all punishments severe and formal, reprimands, and all special commendations ormarks of approbation. Whenever special commendations or punishments or reprimands may be recorded in the Register, the circumstances under which such commendation or punishment may have been awarded should be briefly, but clearly, stated in Column 5 or 7 of the Register, as the case may be.

Testimonials given by the head of the Office on his quitting it may be also entered, as well as those given to servants leaving the Office for employment elsewhere.

The Register now ordered is to be kept by the following Officers :—

Heads of Public Offices at the Presidency.

Civil and Session Judges, Collectors, Sub-Judges and Assistant Judges, Sub-Collectors and Principal Sudder Ameens.

REGISTER of the Services of the Officers employed in the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Name of Officer.	Official designation.	Date of appointment to present situation.	Former situations held in the same Office or District, and for what period.	Instances in which the Officer has received special commendation.	Date of order conveying such commendation.	Instances in which the Officer has been punished or reprimanded, and nature of punishment or reprimand awarded.	Date of punishment or reprimand.	Opinion recorded by the head of the Office on the general conduct of the Officer at the end of each official year.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 454.

FROM

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQUIRE,
Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

As I understand that the Board of Examiners have submitted the revised Notification, ordered in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 30th January last, No. 113, containing the rules and tests to be laid down for carrying out the system of Examination proposed to be introduced into the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service, I venture to offer a few remarks in further explanation of the reasons which induced me, when drawing up the Notification originally laid before Government, to recommend the omission of English from the tests proposed for Candidates for appointments included in the third of the three divisions into which the Uncovenanted Civil Service is to be divided for the purposes of these Examinations, and to suggest that the Examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in this division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments should be conducted entirely in the Vernacular.

2. The question is one of such serious importance as regards the success of the measures which have been commenced for the extension of useful elementary education, that I trust I shall be excused in soliciting the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to the arguments I am about to urge for a re-consideration of the orders contained in para. 8 of the Extract above adverted to, directing the introduction of English either as an essential or a non-essential into this portion of the projected Examinations.

3. It is hardly necessary for me to advert to the vast influence which the projected system of Examinations cannot fail to exercise upon Education generally. In all countries Education is valued rather for the material advantages it will secure for its possessor than for its own sake, and in a country where official employment is the chief, if not the only, object of ambition among all, except perhaps the lowest classes, it is not too much to assert that the Education offered will be valued and taken advantage of in proportion, as it affords the means of obtaining adequate preparation for the tests which the Candidates for such employment are required to undergo.

Cumbum.

4. Already the belief, that a knowledge of the English language, however imperfect, is the surest passport to official employment, has spread itself so widely, that the greatest difficulty is experienced in attracting students to our Vernacular Schools. I adverted to this difficulty in my last Annual Report, and during the period which has elapsed since that document was written, numerous facts have come under my observation, which convince me that the difficulty is even greater than I had originally supposed. One of the Talook Schools that was opened at the beginning of the year, and at a Station where the Chief Revenue Authority had evinced considerable interest in its establishment, had to be closed a few weeks afterwards in consequence of the Master having been left without a single pupil; and at other places it seems problematical, whether a similar result will not happen, unless some tangible argument be placed before the people, which shall convince them that a Vernacular Education has its advantages.

5. On the other hand, the demand for what is called English Education, but by which is usually meant little more than a smattering of the English language, is well nigh universal, and, as I have before mentioned, is not confined to the larger towns, but extends in many instances to the remotest villages.

6. It may be asked why, under these circumstances, attempt to force on the people a description of Education they are so unwilling to receive? Why not yield to their clamour for English and make it forthwith the medium of instruction in all our Schools? My answer is that such a measure is impracticable; that to educate a whole people through the medium of a foreign language is an impossibility; that the craving for English which leads them to undervalue the instruction we are able to give them through the medium of their own languages is an unnatural one, arising out of the fact that the language of the people differs from that of their Government, and which consequently it is the province, as I believe it is within the power, of the Government to conteract.

7. It has been so repeatedly determined by the highest authorities, both in this country and in England, that the Education of the masses in India, as in other countries, must be conducted through the medium of the languages in which they are accustomed to speak and think, that it seems scarcely necessary for me to discuss this question here. It may safely, I think, be asserted that whatever may be the medium of instruction in our Schools, whatever the effect of the official tests as regards the more general diffusion of English among the male portion of the population, the Vernaculars will continue to be the household languages of the people, and the only means by which Education will ever reach the women of the country. If proof were wanting on this point, it would be found in the fact that, in the few Schools for girls that have yet been established by the Natives themselves, the Vernacular languages, and not English, have been invariably selected as the medium of instruction, which shows that when left to themselves and uninfluenced by extrinsic motives, they naturally select that which they know to be the simplest, and, in many cases, the only means of instructing those whose Education must usually be limited to the elementary branches of knowledge.

8. Assuming then that the instruction of the masses can only be conducted in the languages of the country, it will be admitted that any measures which may have a tendency to obstruct the extension of Vernacular Education can only be justified by considerations of the most paramount importance. That the order to which I refer is calculated to cause such an obstruction is beyond question. It will add to the difficulties which at present hinder the establishment of Vernacular Schools of a better order, and in so doing will obstruct the progress of the only Schools to which we can look for providing the agency necessary for the introduction of an improved system of instruction in the common Village Schools.

9. This brings me to the consideration of the reasons assigned in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 30th January last, for overruling the objections I had ventured to offer against the introduction of any English test into the Examination of Candidates for the lowest division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments. It is stated—1*st*, "that in determining the test for Office Examinations, Government must consider what is required to make an efficient servant;" 2*nd*, "that the other requirements of the test, *viz.*, information on various subjects, would prevent the Education of the class concerned, from being so entirely limited to Language and Arithmetic, as it has been hitherto;" and 3*rd*, "that the remark made by the late President of the Board of Examiners, that it is during youth that languages are most easily acquired, also deserves consideration."

10. In regard to the first of the three reasons above-mentioned, I would submit for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, whether it is essential, or even desirable, with a view to the efficiency of the Public Service, that the majority of the subordinate officials in our Courts and Cutcherries should be English

scholars, and whether the reasons which have weighed with the Government of India in determining that the Civil Administration shall be conducted in the Vernacular languages, and not in English, are not inconsistent with the adoption of any measure which shall have the effect of enforcing a knowledge of English among the great mass of our official employés. The object of the rules which require that public business in the Provinces shall be conducted in the Vernacular languages, and that all Civil functionaries shall qualify themselves accordingly, is sufficiently obvious; but will this rule be carried out in practice when every Jewabneviss and Goomastah is able to communicate in English with the head of the Office? Depositions no doubt will continue to be recorded in the Vernacular as prescribed by the regulations, but will not a great deal of the business which must necessarily be transacted by word of mouth be conducted in English, and will not the evils which at present interfere with the efficiency of our administration, arising from the want of sufficient intercourse between the rulers and the ruled materially increase? I cannot help thinking that the efficiency of the Public Service will be better advanced by the extension of sound Vernacular instruction among those who must always form the bulk of our official subordinates than by introducing a number of English-speaking Jewabnevisses and Goomastahs, who cannot fail to form a more impassable barrier than they now do between the great body of the people and the English officials.

11. But it is argued that, if the Education of the Native officials be confined to the Vernaculars, their proficiency, or, in other words, the amount of knowledge it is possible for them to acquire, must necessarily be very limited. I admit that, in the present state of Vernacular literature, many years must elapse before anything deserving the name of a liberal Education can be imparted through the medium of the Vernaculars, but I am satisfied that much more may be effected than, until of late years, has been thought possible, and that all that is laid down in the proposed test rules for the division of the Service to which I refer, may be very effectually taught without the aid of English. And will not the demand for English, which will be created by the enforcement of a knowledge of that language in the scheme of Examination for the two higher divisions, produce such a supply of English scholars as will leave no lack of Candidates, possessed of this qualification, for the inferior grades? We know from experience, that in every Service and in every Profession, which holds out prizes worth contending for, the number of persons who see to qualify themselves for those prizes is very much in excess of the number which can by any possibility attain to them. But why should it be different in India? If a knowledge of English is to be pronounced a requisite qualification for every Deputy Collector and Principal Sudder Ameen, we may rest assured that there will be a plentiful supply of youths educated with a view to the ultimate attainment of those situations, who will have to commence with some of the subordinate appointments included in the lowest of the three divisions, a larger number probably than will be compatible with that use of the Vernacular language in the performance of public business which has been pronounced to be essential to the efficiency of our administration.

See Mr Anderson's Minute of the 5th August 1856.

12. The second reason assigned in the Extract above adverted to, "that the other requirements of the test, *viz.*, information on various subjects, would prevent the Education of the class concerned from being so entirely limited to Language and Arithmetic as it has been hitherto," I do not very clearly understand. If it be meant that the instruction in the Vernacular Schools is to be confined to Language and Arithmetic, and that the other requirements of the test can only be provided for in English Schools, there must be some misapprehension; for all the subjects* entered in the list, and indeed others more advanced, are either actually taught or are about to be introduced into the Talook Schools.

* Excepting the Regulations and Legislative Acts of the Presidency which are equally omitted in English Schools.

13. The third reason assigned, *viz.*, that languages are more easily acquired during youth, has been already touched on in my remarks as to the probability of a large number of those who will hereafter fill the appointments included in the lowest division, being persons whose Education has qualified them for the higher grades. Mr. Anderson's argument is based on the assumption, that all the Candidates for the several grades of appointments will in youth seek to obtain the qualifications necessary to entitle them to admission into such appointments as they may have an immediate prospect of obtaining, and no more. Many no doubt will do so, many whose parents cannot afford them the advantages of an English Education will be content with a Vernacular one, and will limit their ambition to the offices to which such an Education is a passport. But as I have already argued, the prizes held out in the two higher divisions of the Service to English scholars will always attract a far larger number of Candidates than there are appointments to be filled up, and many will consequently be compelled to commence in a grade lower than that to which their educational qualifications wouldentitle them, and so there will be always a sufficient number of persons serving in the lowest divisions who have acquired at School the knowledge of English

and of the other subjects which are to be pronounced necessary to employment in the higher division. Adopting Mr. Anderson's argument and carrying it out to its consequences, it would be necessary to raise the standard for the lower divisions in the other subjects as well as in Language, on the ground that youth is the proper time for Education; and that if the tests in Geography, History and Mathematics be confined to the elementary standard proposed, the Candidate for promotion to the higher division would find it difficult to acquire the necessary attainments later in life.

14. I cannot think that the rule for which I have contended will be found practically to interfere with the efficiency of the Public Service, by limiting unduly the number of persons available for those offices for which a knowledge of English is essential or desirable. The superior inducements which it is proposed to hold out to English scholars in the enforcement of English for the two higher divisions of the Service will prevent the possibility of such a result. All I contend for is, that in this projected system of Examinations, which cannot fail to operate most powerfully in increasing the desire for Education, there shall be afforded an inducement to take advantage of the only description of instruction by which the Education of the great mass of the population can be carried out; and this inducement, it appears to me, can only be secured by omitting English from the list of tests for the lower division of the Service, and by announcing that the students of our Vernacular Schools will, so far as their educational qualifications are concerned, be eligible to all the situations included in that division.

15. The decision of this question, I would submit, involves the decision of the question, whether the country shall be governed through the medium of English or of the Vernacular language. If it be ruled that English shall become practically the language in which public business shall be carried on, it will be useless to attempt the extension of Vernacular Education. English scholars will gradually spring up with or without the direct intervention of Government, and a considerable improvement will no doubt ensue in the Education of the official classes; but the great mass of the people, who can only be reached through their mother tongues, will continue in their hereditary ignorance.

16. I trust that the very important bearing which this question has upon the operations of my Department, will be considered a sufficient excuse for the length of this letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 486.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 22nd May 1857.

Read the following letters:—

From the Secretary to the Board of Examiners—,
Submitting Rules for the Examination of the entire body of the Uncovenanted Service. } (Here enter 20th April 1857, No. 76.)

From the Director of Public Instruction—

Submitting a further explanation of the reasons which induced him to suggest the omission of English from the tests laid down in the Notification submitted with the letter of the Board of Examiners, under date the 10th September 1856, as regards the 3rd of the three divisions into which the Uncovenanted Civil Service is to be divided. } (Here enter 11th May 1857, No. 454.)

With the first letter above recorded, the Board of Examiners re-submit the rules for the Examination of the Uncovenanted Service, modified in accordance with the directions given in Extract Minutes of Consultation of 30th January 1857, No. 113, which reviewed those rules as at first submitted.

2. With reference to Section III. of the Rules, the Government are pleased to notify that Degrees in the University will be received as equivalents to non-essentials, according to a scale which will be fixed hereafter, when the Rules for the Degree Examinations themselves shall have been finally determined upon.

3. In the letter from the Director of Public Instruction above recorded, Mr. Arbuthnot again brings forward, with considerable force, the views which he entertains respecting the necessity for encouraging the cultivation of the Vernacular languages, by confining the Examinations of the third of the divisions into which the Government Service has been divided to those languages only, wholly excluding English.

4. Though not looking upon the question as one of such great importance as the Director of Public Instruction, the Government are unwilling that there should be any appearance even on their part of discouraging the attendance at Vernacular Schools, or that an opportunity should be given whereby the Government might be suposed to show a disposition to separate the European and Native officials from the masses of the population; they will not therefore object so far to meet Mr. Arbuthnot's views, as to allow that a knowledge of English, in the third Division of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, shall be considered as non-essential.

5. With the above modifications, the Rules as now submitted by the Board of Examiners are approved; and the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they be published in six successive issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(A True Extract)

H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(True Copies)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 1.

Account of an interruption in the Telegraphic Communication that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October 1856, referred to in paras. 325 and 326 of the Report.

On the night of the 5th, after very heavy rain, this marsh, a shifting great bog, began to run, and carried away in its course several of the Telegraph posts, and broke the wire.

On the next morning I was on the spot with the Artificer, and managed to secure the end of the wire and to get up communication for a short time after very severe toil. As the work was being completed, the wire snapped in the midst of the swamp, and prevented the possibility of our doing anything more on that day, as it was already past 4.

It was very dispiriting, for eight hours' labour was all lost. During the greater part of this time, the rain had poured down in floods, and at its end a very severe thunder and lightning storm had played around us. The pain too, when laying hold of the wire, was acute, for the Battery at either Station were very powerful, and our wet feet and bodies made us good conductors for the intense current of electricity.

In the morning, to get hold of the ends of the wire, we had crossed below the swamp from the road to the opposite ridge, and while occupied in our work, we had not noticed that the bog had again begun to shift.

We now saw that a mass of earth of some extent was gradually moving, I should think at the rate of a mile an hour. It was a mass of slimy mud and water, in the midst of which great heaps of floating peat were drifting down, some of them blocks of 20 cubic feet.

Early on the next morning I pitched a tent beyond the scene of the accident, and put up a temporary Office, and communication was established; and from it I laid out a new line, which avoided the bog. Within five days the Office was again removed into Ootacamund, and the new line was finished.

No. 2.

Extract from a Letter, No. 1195, dated 27th February 1857, from the Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, to the Deputy Superintendent at Madras, referred to in para. 342 of the Report.

The statements already supplied by you are extremely satisfactory, and tend to confirm the high opinion I have formed of the care and attention with which the Signallers under your orders generally carry on their duties. The proportional number of errors attributable to the Madras Circle is, as far as I am yet able to judge, smaller than in any of the other Deputy Superintendencies—a circumstance which I shall have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India.

Statement of Collections and Pro-formâ Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57.

Number.	Stations.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
1	Madras	1061 8	902 4	769 12	838 12	1103 0	1134 12	1332 10	1167 0	1505 14	1578 8	1830 0	1623 8	
2	Guendy	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 4	10 8	.. ..	1 0	
3	Mount	10 2	7 12	10 0	22 2	17 12	4 8	15 0	22 8	10 4	7 4	5 12	7 0	
4	Poonamallee	6 8	5 0	4 12	4 10	.. ..	1 0	1 6	14 12	7 8	9 0	6 2	2 2	
5	Arcot	40 6	70 12	49 12	45 12	71 4	39 12	31 0	67 4	34 8	56 0	67 12	97 0	
6	Vaniembody	6 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	.. ..	1 0	1 0	1 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
7	Bangalore	156 12	234 8	237 12	183 0	207 8	412 0	216 0	252 4	276 4	348 0	354 12	358 4	
8	Toomcoor	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 4	10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
9	Herrioor	7 8	5 0	1 8	.. ..	16 8	25 8	8 0	13 0	2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
10	Bellary	43 12	56 8	37 12	124 8	49 12	52 0	72 12	92 0	80 12	59 8	84 4	80 4	
11	Humpasagur	2 0	2 0	3 0	.. ..	2 0	1 0	.. ..	2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
12	Mysore	98 8	100 6	195 0	95 8	69 12	123 0	128 4	114 4	172 4	147 8	145 0	193 8	
13	Ootacamund	295 8	194 8	190 12	263 8	210 8	286 4	195 12	306 12	194 4	165 4	213 0	225 8	
14	Mercara	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 8	30 8	17 12	58 12	24 12	26 0	15 8	62 6	
15	Cannanore	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	173 4	332 0	337 12	347 2	286 8	157 6	88 4	
16	Calicut	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 0	166 8	40 4	642 0	613 12	506 12	578 12	977 4	
	Total of Private Messages	1728 8	1583 10	1506 4	1585 4	1751 8	2451 0	2762 12	3098 0	3302 8	3200 12	3458 4	3716 0	30144 6

| | | |

No. 4.

Statement showing the Amount of Collections and Pro-formâ Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 *and* 1856-57, *and exhibiting the Increase during the last-mentioned year.*

	1855-56. Private.		1856-57. Private.		Increase.		1855-56. Public.		1856-57. Public.		Increase.		Remarks.		
May	1129	8	1728	8	599	0	744	0	1128	2	384	2			
June	904	0	1583	10	679	10	1102	0	438	4	0	0	663	12	Decrease.
July	892	0	1506	4	614	4	687	8	349	9	0	0	337	15	Ditto.
August	1011	12	1585	4	573	8	586	8	906	6	319	14			
September	1153	4	1751	8	598	4	630	12	669	15	39	3			
October	2048	12	2451	0	402	4	1599	12	621	1	0	0	978	11	Ditto.
November	1310	0	2762	12	1452	12	1267	8	744	4	0	0	523	4	Ditto.
December	1551	0	3098	0	1547	0	989	7	1739	4	749	13			
January	1930	2	3302	8	1372	6	1122	15	2071	1	948	2	2503	10	
February	1542	10	3200	12	1658	2	1320	9	2151	2	830	9			
March	1685	2	3458	4	1773	2	1346	14	2503	9	1156	11			
April	1145	0	3716	0	2571	0	602	9	2380	4	1777	11			
Total	16303	2	30144	6	13841	4	12000	6	15704	11	6206	1			

2503	10	Deduct Decrease.
*3704	5	

* 1-14 included, *viz.* Cost of a Message by Post Office.

No. 5.

Statement of Expenses incurred in working of the Line of Electric Telegraph during the Official Year 1856-57.

Salary of the Deputy Superintendent and his Office Establishment, Assistants, Signallers, and Line Patrols, &c.	42314	7	1			
Office and Line Contingencies	8777	8	10			
				51091	15	11
Total Rupees				51091	15	11

No. 6.

Statement of Expenses incurred in the construction of the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calicut viá Mercara and Cannanore, including the Value of Stores purchased and received from the different Arsenals.

Salary of Fixed and Contingent Establishment	13393	12	4			
Amount advanced to Colonel Green, Chief Engineer, Mysore	4000	0	0			
Stores purchased	2037	1	9			
Ditto received from different Arsenals	759	11	3			
Ditto ditto from the Bombay Circle of Electric Telegraph	15648	1	1			
				35838	10	5
Total Rupees				35838	10	5

POLITICAL.

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN, FOR THE YEAR $\frac{1030}{1854\text{-}55}$ AND $\frac{1031}{1855\text{-}56}$ M. E.

JUDICIAL.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—1. The subjoined are Statements of the Civil and Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the two Zillah Courts in $\frac{1030}{1854\text{-}55}$ and $\frac{1031}{1855\text{-}56}$ M. E.

Civil Suits.

	On the File.	*Disposed of.*	*Remaining.*
In 1030	1,312	952	360
„ 1031	1,348	945	403

Criminal Cases.

	On the File.	*Disposed of.*	*Remaining.*
In 1030	255	222	33
„ 1031	180	155	25

2. The subjoined are Statements of Appeal Suits filed and decided in the Appeal Court in 1030 and 1031 M. E., and of Criminal cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Appeal Suits.

	On the File.	*Disposed of.*	*Remaining.*
In 1030	171	85	86
„ 1031	175	89	86

Criminal Cases committed for Trial.

	On the File.	*Disposed of.*	*Remaining.*
In 1030	79	55	24
„ 1031	75	50	25

Police.—3. Statement of Police cases filed and disposed of in the year $\frac{1030}{1854\text{-}55}$ and $\frac{1031}{1855\text{-}56}$ M. E.

	On the File.	*Disposed of.*	*Remaining.*
In 1030	921	893	28
„ 1031	1,021	967	53

REVENUE.

Land.—4.

In 1030	4,10,996	10	8
„ 1031	4,14,018	9	4

The Revenue from the land was originally payable in kind, but in $\frac{988}{1812\text{-}13}$ M. E., a money payment was substituted. The commutation rate, though a fair one at the time it was established, has of late years been far below the market value of grain. To meet, therefore, the requirements of the Pagodas and Charitable Institutions, it was recently found necessary to return, to a limited extent, to payments in kind.

Customs.—5.

	Exports.			*Imports.*			*Total.*		
In 1030 ..	17,006	0	6	18,673	6	7	35,679	7	1
„ 1031 ..	12,101	9	7	14,591	7	7	26,693	1	2

These duties are for the most part levied at two Chowkies, one at Muttoncherry, the Frontier Chowkey between British Cochin and the Cochin State, and the other at Punnangaud, the Frontier Chowkey between Cochin and Travancore. Goods coming from the British Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore to British Cochin, pass duty free through the Cochin Territory; this Circar, with a view to the encouragement of trade, having, in 1846, abolished its Frontier duties, on the side of the Districts above alluded to, amounting to Rupees 12,000 per annum.

6. The Exports from the Port of Mallipoorum have gradually dwindled down to nothing, since the abolition, by the Honorable Company's Government, by Act VI. of 1848, of all duty on articles going from one British Indian Port to another, duty being still levied on goods exported from Mallipoorum to any British Indian Port, and acting consequently as a prohibitory duty.

Abkarry.

Excise.—7.

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	5,961	2	4
„ 1031	5,961	11	5

Stamps.—8. The Revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	1,796	4	10
„ 1031	1,998	0	3

Salt.—9. One of the Circar Monopolies. The greater portion of Salt consumed in Cochin is imported from Bombay. Salt, however, of an inferior quality, is manufactured here. The Revenue derived from this source was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	1,09,163	15	8
„ 1031	1,13,091	11	2

Tobacco.—10. Also a Monopoly of the Circar. The Revenue from this source, since the abolition of the Tobacco Monopoly in the Company's Country, is greatly diminished. The Tobacco consumed in the Country is procured from Coimbatore and Jaffna, but now principally from the latter place. The proceeds from this source were—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	55,875	4	9
„ 1031	81,188	10	7

Teak and Black Wood.—11. Circar Monopolies. The Revenue was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	30,591	2	1
„ 1031	24,495	13	9

Pepper.—12. It is also a Monopoly of this Circar, but much attention has not been paid to it. The Country does not produce much, but the vine might be cultivated successfully in many parts, where it grows but scantily at present. The abolition of the Monopoly, and the substitution of a duty, on exportation, would be attended, I feel assured, with most advantageous results. The Revenue derived from this source was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	4,812	3	2
„ 1031	9,588	6	6

Cardamoms and other Forest Produce.—13. The Revenue from these sources was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	17,032	10	5
„ 1031	17,629	6	7

The cultivation of Cardamoms has only recently been attended to, but may be extended, and is now being paid more attention to.

Miscellaneous.—14.

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1030	68,620	10	3
„ 1031	78,520	0	8

Marine.

Ports and Harbours.—15. Mallipoorum, about 4 miles North of Cochin, is the only Port in this Circar. It is an open roadstead. The Salt, procured from Bombay for the use of the Circar, is landed and stored there. The Exports, for the reason explained under the head " Customs," has dwindled down almost to nothing.

Forests.—16. There is a great variety of Timber in these Forests, the most valuable being Teak and Black Wood. The Poon Tree for masts of ships is also found there. No great Revenue, however, has been of late years obtained.

Education.

English.—17. There are four English Schools maintained at the Circar expense, one at Ernacollum, another at Tripoonitorah, the principal place of residence of His Highness the Rajah and family, another at Trichoor, and the fourth at Jew's Town for the instruction of the white and black Jews.

Post Office.

18. It is kept up entirely at the expense of the Circar, principally of course for the conveyance of public papers; but private letters are also conveyed from one part of the Country to the other gratuitously.

Public Works.

19. The sum of Rupees 55,856-8-5 was expended, during the years reported on, in carrying on the work of the anicut in the Chittoor District and in keeping up existing works. The internal communications of the country are very good, roads in every direction with good and substantial bridges where required. The back-water and its tributary streams afford also great facilities for the conveyance of merchandize.

In 1030..25,269 15 9
„ 1031..30,586 8 8

Military.

20. As last year.

Population.

21. As last year.

VACCINATION.

22.

	Persons Vaccinated.	Cases Successful.	Cases Unsuccessful.
In 1030.....	10,621	9,344	1,277
„ 1031.....	7,554	6,471	1,083

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

23.

	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1030.....	271	258	13	575	571	4
„ 1031.....	229	248	11	970	960	10

FINANCIAL.

24. The subjoined Statement gives the Receipts and Disbursements for 1030 and 1031 M. E.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1030..	8,31,555 2 11	7,26,978 14 4
„ 1031..	8,68,369 5 6	7,05,941 7 4

Inclusive of the Balance in the Treasury in each year, *viz.*:

Balance in 1030 .. Rs. 91,025 11 9
„ „ 1031 .. „ 1,04,576 4 7

25. Eight lakhs of Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

(Signed) VENCATA ROW,
Dewan.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY ON CIRCUIT;
Erinjalacodi in Cochin,
The 9th May 1857.

(True Copy)
W. CULLEN,
Resident.

LIST of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory during the years 1030 / 1854-55 *and* 1031 / 1855-56 *M. E.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
		In the Year 1030 or 1854-55.						In the Year 1031 or 1855-56.						Total.		
		Newly built.			Repaired.			Newly built.			Repaired.					
Where built or repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	Ships, Brigs, and Schooners.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.		Ships, Brigs, and Schooners.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.		Ships, Brigs, and Schooners.		Goorabs.		Bugalas.				
		No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	No.	Burthen in Tons.	Ships, Brigs, and Schooners.	Goorabs.	Bugalas.
1 Muttoncherry	Manoovaly of Columbo	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2 Ditto ..	Picha of ditto ..	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3 Ditto ..	Cosaliar of ditto ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	900	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4 Cochangady ..	Captain Cheyne ..	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5 Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6 Ditto ..	An Arab ..	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Ditto ..	Baccopilla of Columbo,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8 Ditto ..	Pitcha of ditto ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9 Ditto ..	Meethien of Jaffna ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
10 Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11 Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
12 Ditto ..	An Arab ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	1
13 Jew Town ..	Coonjee of Calicut ..	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
14 Ditto ..	Committee Meeran of Tutacorin ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15 Ditto ..	Jyapoo Sacroo of Muttoncherry ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16 Ditto ..	Marrian of Tutacorin, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17 Ditto ..	Moothoocoomarah Chetty of Jaffna ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total ..	5	285	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	34	0	0	10	2,131	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	2

E. E.

(Signed) VENCATA ROW,
Dewan.

(True Copy)

W. CULLEN,
Resident.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY OF CIRCUIT;
Erinjalacodi in Cochin,
The 9th May 1857.

JUDICIAL.

THE following Statement shows the number of cases filed and decided in 1030 and 1031, Hindu Era, and the actual collection of fees in the Civil Courts :—

YEAR.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1030 ...	1,323	5,624	6,947	5,618	1,329	18,947
1031 ...	1,329	5,769	7,098	5,951	1,147	20,172

Criminal.—The number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of and remaining, as well as the number of prisoners for 1030 and 1031, including both those under trial and those convicted, is as follows :—

YEAR.	CASES.					PRISONERS.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
									Rupees.
1030 ...	165	628	793	604	189	1,803	1,474	329	6,781
1031 ...	189	784	973	857	116	2,387	2,035	352	11,283

The increase in the number of crimes in 1031 is owing to the famine which prevailed in that year, and which gave rise to a greater number of robberies, thefts, &c., and unavoidably led to greater expense in the amount of rations paid to the prisoners and convicts involved therein. The enormous price to which paddy, &c., rose in 1031 also accounts for the greater expense in the said amount of rations.

Three Session Courts.

The Circuit Courts having been abolished and Session Courts established by His Highness the Rajah instead, in the course of the year under review (1856-57), at Nagercoil (with Zillah Court of Palpanapoorum subordinate,) Quilon (with Kristnapoorum and Trevandrum Courts subordinate,) and Allepey (with Allepey and Parroor Courts subordinate,) the expenses of each of the establishments of the Sessions Court, which are met by the appropriation of the salary of the Fourth Judge of the Appeal

Court, who was appointed a Session Judge, and by a proportionate reduction made from the establishment of that Court, are annually as follow:—

Stations.	Amount of Annual Expense.
	Rupees.
Nagercoil	2,658
Quilon	3,450
Allepey	2,658
Total	8,766

The result of this arrangement, I am happy to say, has been in every way satisfactory. During the last two Circuit Sessions of the Appeal Judges (one in six months) prior to the introduction of the Session Courts, the whole number of cases borne on the calendar was 138, that decided by the Circuit Judges 76, and that referred to the Appeal Court 31, the remainder 31 having been returned to the Criminal Court on account of defects, &c., &c.; while under the present Regulation, the favourable result is shown within the short space of little more than three months; for out of 75 cases filed, the number of 68 cases has been disposed of.

STATEMENT showing the number of Cases by the Circuit Courts filed, decreed, transferred to the Appeal Court, and returned to the Criminal Court, in the year 1031, *from the Nos. committed to the 1st and 2nd Circuit Sessions.*

Zillah Courts.	1st Circuit.				2nd Circuit.			
	Filed.	Decreed.	Transferred to the Appeal Court.	Returned to the Criminal Court.	Filed.	Decreed.	Transferred to the Appeal Court.	Returned to the Criminal Court.
Palpanapoorum..	35	17	5	13	11	9	2	0
Trevandrum	27	16	8	3	12	8	4	0
Kristnapoorum	3	3	0	0	5	4	1	0
Allepey	21	4	4	13	10	8	2	0
Paravoor	9	4	3	2	5	3	2	0
Total.....	95	44	20	31	43	32	11	0

STATEMENT showing the amount of similar business done by the Session Courts in the space of three months and nine days, from 21st Coombhom to 30th Eddavom 1032.

	Filed.	Decreed.	Transferred to Appeal Court.	Returned to Criminal Court.
Nagercoil	16	11	4	1
Quilon	15	7	4	1
Alleppey	44	26	16	2
Total	75	44	24	4

Further, under the former Regulation, all cases decided by the Criminal Court were to be examined half-yearly by the Circuit Judge, a course which involved great delays to the injury of numerous suitors—since the parties happened in some cases to be meanwhile in confinement, or punished unnecessarily. The Session Courts now established being at liberty to examine the sentence in every case immediately, no such *legal* error could occur, a material improvement, it will be seen.

Police.—The progress of business in this Department is greatly more satisfactory this year than it was in the last, as proved by the subjoined Statement :—

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Prisoners Remanded and Admitted.	Released.	Remaining.	Fines.
									Rupees.
1030 ...	190	5,510	5,700	5,576	124	6,298	6,117	181	6,315
1031 ...	124	5,846	5,970	5,883	87	7,050	6,815	235	6,405

The cause of the increase in the number of crimes in 1031 has already been explained above.

The following Statements show the particulars of the crimes filed and remaining undisposed of by the Police in 1030 and 1031 : —

Year.	Murder.	Suspected Murder.	Robbery.	Highway Robbery.	House-breaking.	Stabbing.	Serious Assault.	Theft.	Arson.	Counterfeiting Coins.	Forgery.	Poisoning.	Rape.	Misconduct.	Accidental Deaths.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
1030 ..	22	41	25	31	45	32	17	43	19	1	12	1	2	12	63	5,144	5,510
1031 ..	15	35	39	35	71	39	29	15	28	4	12	1	11	9	52	5,421	5,816

Cases remaining undisposed of during the year 1030 *and* 1031.

Year.	Murder.	Suspected Murder.	Robbery.	Highway robbery.	House-breaking.	Stabbing.	Serious Assault.	Theft.	Arson.	Counterfeiting Coins.	Forgery.	Poisoning.	Rape.	Misconduct.	Accidental Deaths.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
1030 ..	10	4	3	1	4	2	0	16	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	77	124
1031 ..	4	6	2	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	60	87

Jails.

The number of convicts and prisoners and amount of rations for the same are as follow :—

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of Rations.
1030 ...	512	319	831	450	381	7,628
1031 ...	381	796	1,177	572	605	8,836

The causes of the occurrence of a greater number of crimes in 1031 than in the previous year, and of the increase in the amount of rations, have already been explained above.

Revenue.

Land.—The actual collection of Land Revenue, both in money and grain, is—

In 1030	Rs.	14,42,471
„ 1031	„	12,91,564
Decrease	Rs.	1,50,907

This decrease is entirely owing to the unexpected drought and famine in 1031, which I believe prevailed throughout the Madras Presidency also.

Customs.—The duty on Exports at 5 per cent., and on Imports at 8 per cent., on the Tariff valuation, is—

	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Total.*
In 1030	1,00,764	84,380	1,85,144
„ 1031	1,04,073	72,883	1,76,956

Excise.—The Excise Stations along the frontier, as well as the sea-shore, are the same as before :—

Year.	Sea-shore.	Eastern Frontier.	No. of people employed.	Amount of Annual Expense.
1030 ...	120	39	410	16,659
1031 ...	120	39	410	16,659

Stamps.—The collection on this account was :—

In 1030 1,364
„ 1031 1,273

Salt.—The manufacture of Salt in Travancore was:—

Year.	Manufactured.	Sale Quantity.	Amount Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1030	4,13,234	5,56,648	1,16,936
1031	5,51,891	5,07,309	1,12,343

The annual supply procured from Bombay on contract, and received at Allepey, &c., was—

Year.	Quantity of Bombay Salt purchased.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1030	4,85,225	6,45,569	1,53,706
1031	5,12,428	7,50,186	1,78,615

Tobacco.—The quantities of Tobacco procured from Jaffna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, and sold, are as follows:—

Year.	Tinnevelly Tobacco Consumed.		Jaffna Tobacco Consumed.		Coimbatore Tobacco Consumed.		Total. Sales.
	Candies.	Rupees.	Candies.	Rupees.	Candies.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1030 ..	1,439	3,32,926	1,640	7,20,446	568	67,074	11,20,446
1031 ..	1,445	3,36,248	1,476	6,48,450	519	60,950	10,45,649

Pepper.—The Revenue derived from Pepper was—

	Candies.	*Rupees.*
In 1030	2,185½	1,75,744
„ 1031	2,796½	2,18,970

Other Articles.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms, Ivory, &c., was—

Year.	Sale of Cardamoms.			Sale of Ivory.			Sale of Bees' Wax.		
	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
1030 ..	206	73	1,17,962	2	67	2,283	9	279½	2,697
1031 ..	54	332½	35,805	1	452½	2,497	7	198½	1,989

This disparity in the quantities of Cardamoms collected in the two years is owing to the great want of rain in the proper season in 1030, the crop of which year was sold in 1031.

Miscellaneous.—The Revenue under this head is derived from a variety of sources, *viz.*, Surplus Revenue of the Trevandrum Pagoda, Farms of Tangacherry and Cottadilly, all Contracts, Fees, Exchange of Coins in the Commercial Department, &c., &c.

In 1030 .. .. Rs. 1,52,211
„ 1031 .. .. „ 2,24,835

Mint.

The profit derived from the Mint was:—

In 1030 .. .. Rs. 2,565
„ 1031 .. .. „ 4,033

Abkarry.

The Revenue derived under this head was :—

In 1030 .. .. Rs. 56,899
„ 1031 ... . „ 56,824

EDUCATION.

English.—The Free School at Trevandrum is at present in a progressive state. The Committee that examined the Scholars by desire of His Highness the Rajah in December 1856, reported very favorably of the management of the Institution and the acquirements of the pupils. Lately, some of the best Teachers or Ushers having received most advantageous offers of situations in the Hon'ble Company's Talook Schools, and being about to leave the School, the Circar deemed it expedient, on the suggestion of the Head Master, supported by the recommendation of the Resident, with a view to securing their services, to sanction an addition of Rupees 38 per mensem, or Rupees 456 per annum, to the funds of the School Establishment, to admit of increase to the salaries of some, and the entertainment of additional Teachers for an increased number of Classes and Scholars.

Many of the advanced Scholars in this Institution have also found employment, both in the Circar's Service in Travancore, and in the Hon'ble Company's Service in the Collectorates of Malabar, Coombaconum and Tinnevelly, &c.

The number of Scholars admitted, left and remained in the Schools at Trevandrum and Quilon were :—

YEAR.	TREVANDRUM.			QUILON.			Annual Expense of both Establishments.
	Admitted.	Left.	Remained.	Admitted.	Left.	Remained.	
							Rupees.
1030..	143	52	91	43	14	29	6,382
1031..	135	33	102	41	18	23	4,248

The late Head Master, Mr. J. Roberts, who was a very active servant, had the fixed salary of that post (Rupees 200) increased to Rupees 300, and was ultimately pensioned as a special case. His pension, Rupees 200 per month, not being included in the amount of the School Establishment for 1031, and certain trifling additions made to the allowances of the Institution on the occasion of the retirement to England of the late Head Master, account for the decrease in that year; the present Head Master receiving the fixed salary of that post, Rupees 200 per month.

Vernacular.—Same as in Report for last year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.—The principal roads are kept in good order and repair. The Subscription Bridge over the Neyattencurray River, commenced in 1854, is nearly completed.

The outlay on Roads and Bridges was :—

In 1030 .. .. Rs. 2,637
„ 1031 .. .. „ 1,696

Irrigation.

And on Canals and Irrigation works—

In 1030 .. .. Rs. 6,072
„ 1031 .. .. „ 7,936

MARINE.

Sea-going vessels, built at Quilon and Allepey, are—

Year.	Quilon.			Allepey.		
	Schooners.	Dhonies.	Total.			
1030 ..	2	2	4			
1031 ..	2	3	5			

MILITARY.

No change whatever has taken place in the Nair Brigade Establishment.

POPULATION.

No Census was taken since 1854.

EMIGRATION

Still continues to Ceylon and Mauritius, but no correct accounts have been kept.

FOREST.

In this Department some improvements have been introduced by the opening of a road in 1030 at Edearah, and blasting several rocks of considerable size in 1031, whereby the transit of the logs by the way of the cataract is avoided, much damage to and actual loss of timber are obviated, and great facility in the conveyance of it to Allepey is afforded.

The number of logs collected in the years 1030 and 1031 is as follows :—

	Logs Collected.	*Amount expended.* Rupees.
In 1030	1,346	16,500
„ 1031	1,296	18,680

The number of logs sold and the amount realized thereby are :—

	Teak-wood. Candies.	*Black-wood.* Candies.	*Rupees.*
In 1030	1,835	750	41,450
„ 1031	194¼	112	3,137

The Crop of Cardamoms in the year 1031 is greatly in excess of that for 1030, owing chiefly to the timely fall of rain and to the plants having been kept free from weeds and underwood, as well as from the cultivation having been in some measure extended.

The collections are :—

	Candies.	*lbs.*	*Amount expended.*
In 1030	47	502	Rs. 24,647
„ 1031	529	167	„ 1,50,362

Graphite.

The existence of this mineral in Travancore was noticed in the last Report. The Resident has lately visited the deposit and collected nearly a ton of the ore for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Vaccination.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the years 1030 and 1031 is as follows :—

Year.	Amount of Vaccination effected.	Successful.	Failures.	Comparative Amount of successful vaccination between the two years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1030 ..	27,054	24,700	2,354	0	0
1031 ..	24,445	22,330	2,115	0	2,370

The decrease shown above is partly owing to the death of the Vaccinator stationed at Shencottah.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

NUMBER of Sick treated in the Dispensary and Hospitals at Trevandrum.

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
1030 ..	53	444	497	392	53	52
1031 ..	52	630	682	491	98	93

Doctor Waring has of late engaged himself in delivering a course of Lectures to the Medical Subordinates on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

OBSERVATORY.

A Report furnished by the Director of the Observatories at Trevandrum and Agusteer Mullay is being printed, and will be furnished to the Resident hereafter, from which a full account of these establishments and their transactions will be obtained.

MUSEUM.

A Report on this subject, also furnished by Mr. Brown, is being printed, and will be furnished to the Resident.

PRINTING PRESS.

The Circar Press is constantly at work in printing various Reports and Returns for the several departments under the Circar, as well as for private individuals.

The following shows the value of the works, principally Official Forms and Returns, &c., printed for public purposes, and includes also the income from the work done for private applicants.

In 1030	Rs. 1,612
„ 1031	„ 2,034

The private Malayalim Press at Trevandrum, denominated "Kairoolavellasom," has published in the year—

	Number of Works.	*Value.*
1030	3.	Rs. 3,048
1131	1	„ 1,930

A greater number of the Translation of Baynes's Madras Code of Regulations having been printed in 1030 than in 1031, accounts for the decrease of income in the latter year.

FINANCIAL.

The total amount of Revenue was:—

In 1030	37,42,943
„ 1031	38,96,869

And the Disbursements—

In 1030	37,85,396
„ 1031	36,80,685

Particulars of both Receipts and Disbursements, and the causes of increases or reductions therein having been fully explained in the Dewan's Report of the 6th Instant, No. 1066, it is not deemed necessary to repeat the same here.

(Signed) V. KRISTNO ROW,
Dewan.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY;
Trevandrum.
The 15th July 1857.

(True Copy)
W. CULLEN,
Resident.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

APPENDICES

TO THE

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1857-58.

APPENDIX NO. 1. — MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency.	No. of Actions pending and filed.	Value in issue.			Actions.			No. of Actions pending.	Total No. of Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of.	Total No. of Decrees executed.	Number of Suits brought by	
		Rs.	As.	P.	Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	Otherwise disposed of.				Merchants.	Other classes.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Civil Judge { Original	173	9909171	0	8	21	11	52	89	11384	340	71	86
Civil Judge { Appeal	10484	2535566	8	1	536	1072	3753	5123	1626	104	2878	7102
Agents { Original	433	641884	9	1	7	0	242	184	409	33	77	143
Agents { Appeal	270	38648	5	1	9	13	89	159	0	0	48	148
Sub Judge { Original	330	921263	13	1	56	33	87	154	1160	143	136	168
Sub Judge { Appeal	2033	238476	4	4	255	423	457	898	2424	228	827	1206
Asst. Judge { Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asst. Judge { Appeal	593	128403	5	0	121	240	92	140	370	62	120	473
Asst. Agents { Original	268	76136	1	2	23	8	69	168	155	51	53	106
Asst. Agents { Appeal	234	16466	12	3	27	62	24	121	49	33	23	68
P. S. Ameens { Original	1006	766219	6	1	237	87	301	381	1399	321	617	454
P. S. Ameens { Appeal	3036	376487	3	1	736	1109	355	836	3104	433	551	2122
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens	4525	1537497	5	7	1665	296	1184	1380	6841	2381	2243	1743
District Moonsiffs	150287	8464087	0	5	33702	5079	57806	53699	119994	34653	62199	78339
Village Moonsiffs...	24597	160097	5	10	7007	506	11755	5329	1732	2273	10745	11890
Collectors and their Assistants	1472	133036	11	9	157	165	597	554	570	354	21	7335
Total...	199741	25943431	11	6	44559	9104	76863	69215	151217	41409	80609	111383

APPENDIX NO. 2. — MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Actions.

	No. of Suits.
For recovery of land and other real property	16,271
For arrears of rent	2480
Regarding boundary disputes	45
„ inheritance of family property	700
For division of family property	982
„ Maintenance	1,139
„ Hereditary offices	60
„ Meerassy privileges	134
„ Caste ditto	49
„ Religious ditto	25
Respecting religious or charitable edifices	42
On Bonds	89,731
For balances due on settlement accounts	13,713
Against public officers for official acts	66
For damages for breach of contract	478
„ „ for defamation	558
„ „ for trespass	178
„ „ for losses sustained	605
„ „ for breach of promise of marriage	98
To recover possession of children	3
For all other claims	11,787
Total	1,39,144

APPENDIX NO. 3. — MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

1. Criminal Judicatories in the Madras Presidency.	2 Total No. of Cases investigated.	3 Number of persons brought before.	4 Number of persons convicted and punished.	5 No. of persons committed to Court.	6 No. of persons discharged.	7 No. of persons held to security.
Session Judges	1216	3077	1167	124	1750	168
Agents	93	318	115	24	169	6
Subordinate Judges	1313	2813	521	1337	973	76
Assistant Agents	124	401	104	82	148	64
Principal Sudder Ameens	1125	3138	529	1322	1184	98
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens	857	1379	777	0	587	39
Magistracy	3301	8734	2587	696	4205	1146
District Moonsiffs	156	457	77	0	380	0
Police	91429	212074	55565	11449	147835	0
Total	* 99614	* 232391	61442	15036	157231	1597

* A deduction must be made for the cases and persons entered more than once.

APPENDIX NO. 4. — MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Charges tried and finally disposed of in the Madras Presidency.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Criminal Judicatories.	Offences against the state.	Offences against the public peace.	Abuse of Authority.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	All other offences.	Total.
Session Judges	3	14	2	268	610	203	1100
Agents	2	0	2	24	35	14	77
Subordinate Judges	0	8	3	110	401	218	740
Assistant Agents	1	0	10	27	82	27	147
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	2	4	123	573	617	1319
Moofty and other Sudder Ameens	0	8	3	103	573	205	892
Magistracy	1	107	341	645	777	1112	2983
District Moonsiffs	0	76	0	38	24	18	156
Police	0	8022	2	40985	12968	21889	83866
Total	7	8237	367	42323	16043	24303	91280

APPENDIX NO. 5.—MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Confined in the stocks	1591	10	1504	39	23	35	1601
„ in Choultries	7943	906	7916	545	203	185	8849
Fined	39677	4214	38414	4023	923	531	43891
Flogged	860	0	770	41	18	31	860
Imprisoned for periods under 6 months	2570	211	2422	197	91	71	2781
„ above 6 months and under 2 years	892	39	830	82	14	5	931
„ „ 2 and under 7 years	524	10	460	49	5	20	534
„ „ 7 and up to 14 years	448	2	429	18	1	2	450
„ for life	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Transported for life	31	2	19	5	6	3	33
Hanged	42	3	34	6	3	2	45
Total	54580	5398	52801	5005	1287	885	59978

APPENDIX NO. 6.—MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Cases of abuse of authority by Police Officers.

Grade of the Officer.	Number of Individuals.						Individuals dismissed on suspicion of		
	Charged with			Convicted of					
	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.	Torture.	Extortion.	Other abuses.
Head of Police	3	9	10	0	0	3	0	1	0
Zemindars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subordinate Police Officers	3	11	11	1	0	1	0	1	2
Police Ameens	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Gomastahs	1	8	6	1	1	0	0	1	0
Cutwals	5	4	3	2	1	2	0	0	0
Duffadars and Peons	52	31	60	8	4	11	11	7	11
Heads of Villages	68	117	130	18	16	32	11	20	12
Village Talliaries	32	35	51	9	13	16	7	14	5
	167	218	273	39	35	65	29	44	30

APPENDIX NO. 7.—MADRAS.

JUDICIAL.

Comparative Statement shewing the number and value of the Decrees executed in each official year prior and subsequent to the passing of the Rules dated 31st May 1854.

Official Year beginning on the 1st May and ending 30th April following.	Applications for execution pending and filed in each year.				Applications disposed of within the year.				Proportion of applications disposed of to those pending and filed.	
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.
1	2				3				4	
		Rupees.	As.	P.		Rupees.	As.	P.		
1850-51	60349	5280578	4	11	29472	1491632	4	0	48	28
1851-52	61258	4074013	11	6	29002	1454626	2	1	47	35
1852-53	58963	4205095	0	1	30354	1533043	3	6	51	36
1853-54	62234	4481009	10	1	31483	1825191	6	7	50	40
Total... ...	242804	18040696	10	7	120311	6304493	0	2	49	34
1854-55	58621	4543538	12	11	33375	1983009	1	4	56	43
1855-56	51711	3779643	6	1	29372	2009845	14	2	56	53
1856-57	52223	4354939	5	7	28873	2079423	13	5	55	47
1857-58	56192	4684768	12	4	29479	1813874	2	4	52	38
Total... ...	218747	17362890	4	11	121099	7886152	15	3	55	45

APPENDIX NO. 8. — MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the official years 1856-57 *and* 1857-58 *or from* 1*st May to* 30*th April of each year given in Acres.*

Districts.	Wet.				Dry.				Garden.				Total.			
	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ganjam	144824	145660	836	0	69918	71997	2079	0	2706	2485	0	321	217448	220142	2694	0
Vizagapatam ...	14267	13728	0	539	11941	11940	0	1	0	30	30	0	26208	25698	0	510
Rajahmundry ...	138370	139500	1130	0	170682	166870	0	3812	13725	16519	2794	0	322777	322889	112	0
Masulipatam ...	116723	72948	0	43775	229133	273348	44215	0	2519	2145	0	374	348375	348441	66	0
Guntoor	37765	30712	0	7053	808794	827970	19176	0	8815	8830	15	0	855374	867512	12138	0
Nellore	103943	76938	0	27005	268817	264376	0	4441	17703	17000	0	703	390463	358314	0	32149
Cuddapa	84391	68808	0	15583	1035769	1036001	232	0	57016	57357	341	0	1177176	1162166	0	15010
Bellary	105382	68828	0	36554	1587915	1685192	97277	0	23180	25433	2253	0	1716477	1779453	62976	0
Kurnool	6850	6376	0	474	513779	515971	2192	0	3664	3549	0	115	524293	525896	1603	0
Chingleput... ...	159113	155229	0	3884	82492	66586	0	15906	961	1330	369	0	242566	223145	0	19421
North Arcot ...	168854	160594	0	8260	303301	276276	0	27025	2782	2889	107	0	474937	439759	0	35178
South Arcot ...	207130	193550	0	13580	567808	543598	0	24210	1868	2053	185	0	776806	739201	0	37605
Tanjore	680898	678532	0	2366	133289	114876	0	18413	33488	31312	0	2176	847675	824720	0	22955
Trichinopoly ...	129433	133972	4509	0	364405	375134	10729	0	32243	34755	2512	0	526081	543861	17780	0
Madura	114419	106530	0	7889	429997	402389	0	27608	21329	21974	645	0	568745	530893	0	34852
Tinnevelly... ...	165046	179520	14474	0	625338	601360	0	23978	16917	16874	0	43	807301	797754	0	9547
Coimbatore... ...	69189	70900	911	0	1147849	1156963	9114	0	158722	148965	0	9757	1375760	1376828	1068	0
Salem	58507	53719	0	1788	787047	788109	1062	0	14313	14916	603	0	859867	856744	0	3123
Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malabar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	2505104	2356044	22690	171750	9138274	9178956	186076	145394	411951	408416	9854	13389	12055329	11948416	98437	210350
		Net Decrease...	...	149060		Net Increase ...	40682			Net Decrease ...		3535		Net Decrease...	...	111913

APPENDIX NO. 9.—MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Average Prices of Grain from May 1857 *to April* 1858, *per Garce of lbs.* 9256¼ *given in Rupees.*

	Districts.	Rice.		Paddy.		Jonna.	Cumboo.	Raggy.	Varagoo.	Horse Gram.	Oolundoo.	Wheat.
		1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.							
1	Ganjam	197	183	79	74	95	101	93	...	104	170	...
2	Vizagapatam	237	216	107	91	103	106	109	..	111	177	211
3	Rajahmundry	204	191	91	81	103	82	97	64	118	165	279
4	Masulipatam	223	216	92	88	125	...	102	...	155	230	442
5	Guntoor	225	205	110	103	116	99	89	85	124	191	313
6	Nellore	232	206	116	103	137	124	123	103	189	302	359
7	Cuddapah	293	264	130	120	149	145	139	97	153	359	328
8	Bellary	245	228	107	101	138	132	124	92	137	271	230
9	Kurnool	294	243	131	112	103	114	97	57	125	219	217
10	Chingleput	294	270	133	121	181	165	181	83	235	348	...
11	Northern Division of Arcot	279	253	122	110	164	169	155	...	195	309	351
12	Southern Division of Arcot	280	275	129	126	169	163	156	85	223	352	463
13	Tanjore	241	219	109	100	133	119	104	64	186	278	389
14	Trichinopoly	292	256	127	113	143	163	147	...	180	210	380
15	Madura	331	314	130	145	134	141	148	93	172	295	408
16	Tinnevelly	377	321	171	145	171	170	160	100	223	358	430
17	Coimbatore	459	381	190	172	238	189	198	185	227	343	372
18	Salem	328	295	149	136	192	158	162	94	172	294	346
19	Canara	323	287	...	120	116	...	141	...	197	223	235
20	Malabar	364	327	156	137	...	...	172	...	250	307	268
21	Madras	323	309	133	128	153	169	158	209	187	285	355

il of each year stated in Rupees.

Sea Customs.				Moturpha.			
57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
34074	46287	12213	0	9515	10625	1110	0
37990	51826	13836	0	5622	27479	21857	0
26524	49733	23209	0	66248	55521	0	10727
5	77	72	0	19371	19124	0	247
0	395	395	0	72729	75198	2469	0
0	33	33	0	16784	16257	0	527
0	0	0	0	136753	143301	6548	0
0	0	0	0	227746	228985	1239	0
0	0	0	0	43236	44375	1139	0
0	0	0	0	37161	29446	0	7715
0	0	0	0	20601	19911	0	690
20566	25216	0	4350	41378	40784	0	594
194463	191342	0	3121	42150	43365	1215	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18728	18977	249	0	0	0	0	0
16715	18554	1839	0	102165	89356	0	12809
0	0	0	0	48548	50367	1819	0
0	0	0	0	71235	62990	0	8245
77277	59849	0	17428	18187	15955	0	2232
161212	96800	0	64412	103545	112369	8824	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
713092	722173	9081	0	0	0	0	0
1309646	1281262	60927	89311	1082974	1085408	46220	43786
		Net Decrease.	28384		Net Increase.	2434	
130964	128126		2838	108297	108540	243	

APPENDIX NO. 10.—MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the official years 1856-57 and 1857-58, or from 1st May to 30th April of each year stated in Rupees.

		Land Revenue.				Abkaree.				Salt.				Sea Customs.				Moturpha.			
		1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Ganjam	947171	943932	0	3239	70427	74723	0	4296	488288	577650	189364	0	84674	92387	10713	0	9515	10825	1310	0
2	Vizagapatam	1992169	1934808	0	61286	66017	64956	0	1061	178869	171442	0	7427	37490	51826	13836	0	5029	22378	21857	0
3	Rajahmundry...	2226178	2128895	0	97283	100368	101189	821	0	226975	202834	0	25521	26524	46739	20209	0	66948	53621	0	13327
4	Masulipatam	1411395	1068368	0	34727	49887	49687	17210	0	234035	2356572	0	2788	5	77	72	0	10071	10124	0	247
5	Guntoor	1729900	1645748	0	85252	0	0	0	0	320504	3236021	4547	0	0	395	395	0	72229	73138	2409	0
6	Nellore	1848701	1670497	0	164204	33515	33099	0	416	240229	240949	17420	0	0	53	53	0	16784	16287	0	497
7	Cuddapah...	2101109	2233261	41901	0	121191	122932	1742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126793	148931	6545	0
8	Bellary	2078854	2080323	1469	0	229053	227493	28442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227740	228965	1250	0
9	Kurnool...	720930	723538	0	2401	55125	55128	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42096	44376	1183	0
10	Chingleput	1132125	1199345	0	90980	105898	104978	0	1933	934007	2125074	0	80931	0	0	0	0	37169	29465	0	7715
11	North Arcot	1546810	1483251	0	86039	93849	118938	26996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20031	19911	0	860
12	South Arcot	2559635	1992431	0	648304	195822	185794	9400	0	2329008	2489849	0	80963	29566	25016	0	4350	41398	46784	0	264
13	Tanjore	4436833	4318868	0	117771	170305	226870	53165	0	686736	594877	6119	0	104493	101548	0	3321	42150	43885	1615	0
14	Trichinopoly	1916776	1977939	0	84797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Madura...	1994144	1926778	0	967366	70993	74760	3833	0	407565	427181	20318	0	15728	18007	249	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tinnevelly	2265789	2231457	32585	0	0	0	0	0	340969	3395055	0	10426	16715	18254	1539	0	106105	89956	0	12699
17	Coimbatore	2146705	2294064	63299	0	191171	127038	5867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35048	50867	1819	0
18	Salem	1831548	1838873	0	2173	99049	135089	35119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71035	62790	0	8245
19	Canara	2061125	2068262	0	99263	95039	79951	0	7136	4830666	4610074	0	29462	77077	69849	0	17228	18187	15955	0	2232
20	Malabar	1728575	1743209	16434	0	68369	93873	14504	0	357451	341372	17079	0	103213	98809	0	64418	103640	112969	9329	0
21	Madras	79667	74765	0	1902	602874	705200	142892	0	559059	670162	111064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Ditto Sea Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713092	722172	9081	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	37350713	35979628	158921	1529996	3312823	3623946	331645	11650	5469795	5807817	535708	249040	1460246	1281252	60027	89011	1062074	1085408	49293	49786
	£	3735671	3597963	Net Decrease	1369983 152936	331235	Net Increase 362184	330093 33019		546979	Net Increase. 338021	297729 29772		146024	128125	Net Decrease.	8901	106207	Net Increase. 108340	2434 243	

APPENDIX NO. 10.—MADRAS.—*(Continued.)*

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Revenue in the official years 1856-57 *and* 1857-58, *or from* 1st *May to* 30th *April of each year stated in Rupees.*

		Stamps.				Frontier Dept.				Total Extra sources of Revenue.				Extra Revenue on Sivoyanam.				Grand Total.			
		1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Ganjam	18394	16973	0	1421	0	0	0	0	617110	615648	992450	0	6334	3954	2380	0	1571115	1776569	295744	0
2	Vizagapatam	29823	19931	0	9892	0	0	0	0	346791	326323	20468	0	1067	6015	0	432	1808158	1709979	0	21395
3	Rajahmundry...	23036	30515	6957	0	325	744	419	0	456793	441157	0	15136	0	0	0	0	2993456	2979903	0	43395
4	Masulipatam	17799	20132	2232	0	0	0	0	0	397518	538123	15093	0	28013	9819	0	12465	1477958	1419155	0	58631
5	Guntoor	9379	10563	1184	0	0	0	0	0	483093	441275	8715	0	0	0	0	0	2169486	2085393	0	99240
6	Nellore	31304	32501	1197	0	0	0	0	0	569532	617439	17245	0	6997	6389	1761	0	2430091	2305284	0	144797
7	Cuddapah...	34591	30213	0	4378	0	0	0	0	229226	229459	5613	0	23713	23989	0	1164	2230751	2201409	42889	0
8	Bellary	29331	33428	4097	0	0	0	0	0	506157	559603	53778	0	0	0	0	0	2294264	2290781	35747	0
9	Kurnool...	2260	2451	191	0	0	0	0	0	103631	104954	1323	0	0	0	0	0	838561	838684	0	2077
10	Chingleput	18931	13047	0	5154	0	0	0	0	485227	383742	0	95785	0	0	0	0	1520552	1460565	0	154196
11	North Arcot	26737	29907	3770	0	0	0	0	0	189178	198754	20076	0	13687	17448	3611	0	1991883	1999234	0	30271
12	South Arcot	93269	22389	4980	0	76625	76473	0	89	686250	534696	0	73634	22712	10093	0	2749	2211577	2470396	0	294567
13	Tanjore	81796	90038	8242	0	8607	41476	5009	0	1179979	1167203	0	56189	0	9915	29138	7049	0	5004735	5015795	0	46838
14	Trichinopoly	24618	30850	6251	0	0	0	0	0	Stamp 24618 Other sources 30850	30850 30850	6232	0	3168	3541	0	1361	1410638	1542846	0	67928
										Total 54468	61700										
15	Madura...	33161	31911	0	1250	326	236	0	66	557720	563264	31464	0	14135	11470	0	2665	2488020	2299981	0	228038
16	Tinnevelly	33041	44465	7399	0	39698	54974	0	3924	537228	517917	0	19311	3461	3937	745	0	3122679	3143351	16272	0
17	Coimbatore	23252	26996	1023	0	0	0	0	0	705912	804701	9289	0	13503	10433	1381	0	2345529	2403797	74149	0
18	Salem	28269	31439	3070	0	0	0	0	0	196764	202717	23953	0	7366	6885	1509	0	2036195	2037475	29089	0
19	Canara	93109	104579	11287	0	6822	13736	0	3914	736733	736500	0	30227	0	7455	7455	0	2284668	2270723	0	52155
20	Malabar	111546	112522	9976	0	133	77	0	56	812246	948013	136307	0	84091	89085	4994	0	2273317	2278047	154091	0
21	Madras	29580	19468	0	92	0	0	0	0	1754953	1469457	934004	0	5005	5500	0	45	7276025	7039183	259257	0
22	Ditto Sea Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712002	702179	9081	0	0	0	0	0	712002	702179	9081	0
	Total	707715	761005	75405	17596	182319	198858	5488	6949	11044134	11070609	884165	381279	266665	242520	29055	27077	48809284	47859019	817838	1768103
	Net Increase ...		53290	57969				Net Decrease	1461	Net Increase	1187529	502886				Net Increase	2655			Net Decrease	950265
	£	70771	76100	5791		18232	19886		146	1104413		62234		26667	24252		270	4880928	4785902		95026

APPENDIX NO. 11.—MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Statement of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported and exported from the Ports under the Madras Presidency, by Sea, from and to places not subordinate thereto during the five Official Years, from 1853–54 *to* 1857-58.

	VALUE IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.					
	IMPORT.			EXPORT.		
	By Government.	By Private Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Private Individuals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1853-54	...	10082454	10082454	9030000	1538829	10568829
1854-55	2000000	5540804	7540804	2051241	5366269	7417510
1855-56	50000	14338591	14388591	1574663	3703241	5277904
1956-57	0	17032599	17032599	1004637	2333678	3338315
1857-58	0	18460055	18460055	3817268	7826686	11643954
Average		13090900	13500900	34955562	4153741	7649302
£		1309090	1350090	3495556	415374	764930

APPENDIX NO. 12. — MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Census taken from the Settlement Accounts for Fusly 1266.

	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Ganjam	0	0	949747
2	Vizagapatam	670272	613971	1284243
3	Rajahmundry... ...	547216	534487	1081703
4	Masulipatam	328455	295353	623808
5	Guntoor	302113	291100	593213
6	Nellore	499947	452085	952032
7	Cuddapah	704362	646789	1351151
8	Bellary	618207	562880	1181087
9	Kurnool	148285	139441	287726
10	Chingleput	0	0	605221
11	North Arcot	811834	776270	1588104
12	South Arcot	605195	530766	1135961
13	Tanjore	821883	835402	1657285
14	Trichinopoly	414605	394975	809580
15	Madura	897720	895017	1792737
16	Tennevelly	662963	665184	1328147
17	Coimbatore	600817	576014	1176831
18	Salem	646246	620954	1268200
19	Canara	581848	545090	1126938
20	Malabar	812190	790724	1602914
21	Madras	0	0	720000
	Total ...	10674158	10167502	23116628

APPENDIX NO. 13.—MADRAS.

REVENUE.

			2528								
MALABAR.	Fusly 1262 or A.D. 1852-53	Jungle Produce					1171				
	Fusly 1263 or A.D. 1853-54	Ditto					803				
	Fusly 1264 or A.D. 1854-55	Ditto					1814				
	Fusly 1258 or A.D. 1848-49	Addakakally or Tax on Betlenut Dyers				321					
	Fusly 1253 or A.D. 1843-44	Sea Customs			*						
	Fusly 1256-57 or A.D. 1846-47 and 1847-48	Teyathora or Tax on Teeyars				93					
	Fusly 1258-59 or A. D. 1848-49 and 1849-50	Vaman Jemmen or Tax levied from Dobies or Washermen ...				23					
	Fusly 1261 or A.D. 1851-52	Tax on houses below 1 silver fanam or 3 Annas and 2 Pices ...				5002					
	Fusly 1262 or A.D. 1852-53	Tobacco Monopoly								566112	
	Fusly 1253 or A.D. 1843-44	Land Custom except Frontier duty		102524							
	Fusly 1256 or A.D. 1846-47	Frontier duty		4599							
				107123		5439	3734			566112	681408
TANJORE.	1844			289112							289112

* Reduced from 1st May 1844 pursuant to the requirements of Act No. 6 of 1844.

APPENDIX NO. 13.—MADRAS.

REVENUE.

Statement Supplemental to that appended to last report shewing the further permanent relief or reductions made in different branches of Revenue during the last 15 years.

Districts.	Year of Abolition.	IMPOSTS.	Land Revenue.	Land Customs.	Sea Customs.	Moturpha.	Sundry small Farms and Licences.	Stamp Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Tobacco.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MASULIPATAM.	1844	Transit duty...		81820							
	1854	Frontier duty		43202							
	„	Tax on Exports and Imports			11740						
	„	Tax on washing green				368					
	1856	Tax on shepherds				4536					
	1852	The following are petty exactions originated rather by subordinate Officers of native Governments than by authority, though acknowledged and maintained as customary payments.									
		1 Presents made to Zemindars and on the Dasara feast	816								
		2 Presents made to the Land Lord by the Farmers for permission to cut the crops	1688								
		3 Proportionate contribution on Assistant to Zillahdars or petty Revenue Officers	1304								
		4 Charges of a Purgunnah or Division of Estate	991								
		5 Fees to Shroff or money changer	140								
		6 Village Charges	586								
		7 Extra Assessment collected by Zemindars for Palace Expenditure	2679								
		8 Fees to the Writer or Accountant	8								
		9 Grain allowance to Village Goddess	78								
		10 Grain allowance to a person employed to watch the produce ...	216								
		11 Puttah in the name of Village Goddess	68								
		12 Two hand-fulls of grain to Village servants	61								
		13 Fees to the Revenue Accountant	138								
		14 Increase of the price of the Government share of the produce...	51								
		15 Sundry charges	71								
		16 Fees for measurement	22								
		17 Allowance for reaping or cutting the crop	2								
		18 Grain allowance to Bramins of Peishcars	23								
		19 Grain allowance to Peons who watch the produce... ...	26								
		20 Grain allowance to Village watcher	68								
		21 Fees to Zemindars	10								
		22 Pagoda Fees	42								
	1853	Jungle Tax	115								
	1859	Grain allowance	430								
		Enams	2062								
		Total	11636	125022	11740	4904					153301
CUDDAPAH.	A. D. 1844 or F. 1254	Duty levied on every article of consumption		190980							
	F. 1258	Goldsmith's Earth					1519				
	„ 1259	Pagoda offerings					1601				
	„ 1254	Loss in the Exchange of Canteroy Pagoda							32000		
	„ 1258	Reduction in Assessment of Waste Lands	7597								
			7597	190980			3120		32000		233697
CHINGLEPUT.	1843	Higher rate of Ryots' share	677								
		Remissions at 12½ per cent.	661								
		Do. at 11 ditto	114								
		Do. at 2 ditto	2								
		Do. from the usual fixed assessment	137								
		Permanent Cowle	304								
		Dasabundum or Remission of a portion of public Revenue to those who created sources of irrigation	61								
		Fixed money Cowle	582								
			2538								2538
MALABAR.	Fusly 1262 or A.D. 1852-53	Jungle Produce					1171				
	Fusly 1263 or A.D. 1853-54	Ditto					803				
	Fusly 1264 or A.D. 1854-55	Ditto					1814				
	Fusly 1253 or A.D. 1843-44	Addakakally or Tax on Bellerut Dyers				321					
	Fusly 1253 or A.D. 1843-44	Sea Customs			*						
	Fusly 1256-57 or A.D. 1846-47 and 1847-48	Teyathora or Tax on Teeyars				93					
	Fusly 1258-59 or A. D. 1848-49 and 1849-50	Vannan Jemmen or Tax levied from Dobies or Washermen ...				23					
	Fusly 1261 or A.D. 1851-52	Tax on houses below 1 silver fanam or 3 Annas and 2 Pices ...				5002					
	Fusly 1262 or A.D. 1852-53	Tobacco Monopoly								666112	
	Fusly 1253 or A.D. 1843-44	Land Custom except Frontier duty		102524							
	Fusly 1256 or A.D. 1846-47	Frontier duty		4599							
				107123		5439	3734			666112	681408
TANJORE.	1844			289112							289112

* Reduced from 1st May 1844 pursuant to the requirements of Act No. 6 of 1844.

APPENDIX NO. XIV.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in February.

Every candidate for the Degree of B. A. must have completed three years from the time of passing the Entrance Examination, and, previous to his admission to the examination for the Degree of B. A., must produce from the authorities of one or more of the Schools or Colleges affiliated to the University, a certificate that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since passing the Entrance Examination, a regular course of study in one or more of such Institutions.

On similar conditions the examination shall be open to students who have passed the Entrance Examination in any other Indian University, and have prosecuted a regular course of study in one or more Institutions affiliated to any one of the Universities of India.

Applications must be made, and certificates forwarded to the Registrar, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Notice in writing must at the same time be given by each candidate of the languages in which he wishes to be examined.

The fee for the Degree of B. A. shall be twenty-five Rupees. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

The examination shall be conducted partly by means of written or printed papers, and partly *viva voce*.

Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in—

I. Languages.
II. History.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Moral Philosophy, and
V. One of the following;
(A.) Natural Philosophy, or the
(B.) Physical Sciences, or
(C.) Logic and Mental Philosophy.

I.—Languages.

Two of the following languages, of which English must be one, viz :

English.	Telugu.
Greek.	Tamil.
Latin.	Canarese.
Hebrew.	Malayalum.
Arabic.	Hindustani.
Persian.	Burmese.

Sanscrit.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the languages selected by them, both in Prose and Poetry, the subject being named by the Senate two years previous to the examination from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :

English.

Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thompson, Campbell, Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Robertson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay, &c., &c.

Greek.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato, &c.

Latin.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, &c.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy, Isaiah, &c.

Arabic.

Persian.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Virachanritra, &c.

Telugu.

Panchatantra, Bhagavata, Manucharitra, &c.

Tamil.

Cural, Ramayana, Naladi, Nannurn, &c.

Canarese.

Introductions to the Panchatantra, Rajendraname, Bharata, Adiparva, Virataparva, Valimiki's Ramayana, Ambhavamrita, Nandipada, Adhikari, Nirnaya, &c.

Malayalum.

Panchatantra, Bharatam, &c.

Hindustani.

Ukwan-oos-Sufa, Selections from Gulistan, Khird Afrose, Musnavi-i-Hassn, Guldastah-i-Sukhun, &c.

Burmese.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and idiom. Translations from each of the two languages into the other shall be required.

II.—History.

The History of England.
The History of India, to the end of 1834.
The History of Greece, to the death of Alexander.
The History of Rome, to the death of Augustus, and
The History of the Jews.
The Historical questions will include the Geography of the countries to which they refer.

III.—Mathematics, Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square and Cube Root.
Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and
Division of Algebraical quantities.
Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.
Algebraical Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, and
Annuities for terms of years.
The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

The first six books of Euclid, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions, Conic Sections.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

IV.—Moral Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy, as contained in Whewell's Elements of Morality.

V.—Natural Philosophy—Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces.
The Mechanical Powers.
The Centre of Gravity.
The General Laws of Motion.
The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion and variation, as the depth specific gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common-pump, forcing-pump, air-pump, and steam engine.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Elementary Knowledge of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

VI.—Physical Sciences—The Elements of Chemistry.

As laid down in Fownes' Elements of Chemistry, or any similar work.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in Knox's translation of Milne Edwards' Zoology, or other similar works.

Physical Geography.

Physical Geography as contained in Hughes', or any other similar works.

VII.—Logic and Mental Philosophy.

The Elements of Logic as contained in Thomson's Laws of Thought.
Mental Philosophy as contained in Dr. Payne's, or in any other similar work.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in five of the abovementioned branches of examination, viz. :

I. Languages.
II. History.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Moral Philosophy, and
V. One of the following:
(A.) Natural Philosophy, or the
(B.) Physical Sciences, or
(C.) Logic and Mental Philosophy.

The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the following order, viz. :

Second	Monday	in February,	English.
,,	Tuesday	,,	History.
,,	Wednesday	,,	Second Language.
,,	Thursday	,,	Mathematics.
,,	Friday	,,	Moral Philosophy.
,,	Saturday	,,	Natural Philosophy.
,,	,,	,,	Physical Sciences.
,,	,,	,,	Logic and Mental Philosophy.

The *vivâ voce* examination shall commence on the third Monday in February. Its duration will depend on the number of candidates to be examined.

On the tenth day after the close of the examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as shall have passed.

For the first three years from the establishment of the University, candidates shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B.A., who have at any time previously passed Entrance Examination.

Master of Arts.

Any Member of the University who has passed the examination for the Degree of B.A., shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the Degree of M.A.

Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be examined in any one or more of the following branches:

I. Languages.
II. History.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural History and the Physical Sciences.
V. Mental and Moral Sciences.

Candidates for the Degree of M.A. must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of January, of their intention to present themselves at the examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they wish to be examined.

The examination will be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*.

I. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. in Languages, shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanscrit.

In Latin and Greek, the examination shall include the entire range of classical literature; in Arabic and Sanscrit, the examination shall be in the following works:

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafat-al-Yaman, Ikhwanal Safa, Farikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yunani, Hamasah, Magamat Hariri, (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

Sanscrit.

Raghwansa, Kumarasambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalavadha, Viracharitra, Uttar-racharitra, Mudrarakshasa, Sakuntala, Kadambari, part I.

The examination shall include translation from the vernacular language selected by the candidate into each of the classical languages in which he may be examined, and *vice versâ*. It shall also include composition upon subjects arising out of the authors selected for examination. The candidates shall also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, the Principles of Composition, and the History of English Literature.

The examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the candidates with the languages in which they are examined, and also their general acquaintance with the literature.

Candidates whose vernacular language is English, but who may wish to take up English and Arabic, or English and Sanscrit, as classical languages, will be required to select one of the languages noted in the margin as the vernacular language in which their translations and composition are to be written.

Telugu.
Tamil.
Malayalum.
Canarese.
Hindustani.

II. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in History, shall be examined in portions of History selected by the Senate two years previous to the examination. The examination shall include questions on the political, constitutional, social, and religious history of the nations included in the portions selected. It shall also include Political Philosophy and Political Economy.

III. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:

Algebra, including the Theory of Equation, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
The Theory of Probability.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydrodynamics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

IV. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in Natural History and the Physical Sciences, shall be examined in the following subjects:

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

V. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in the Mental and Moral Sciences, shall be examined in the following subjects:

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy, and in
The Elements of Jurisprudence.

OR,

The Inductive Sciences.

OR,

The Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, at the option of the candidate.

The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall take place in the following order, *viz.*, Languages in the first week, History in the second, Mathematies and Natural Philosophy in the third, Natural History and the Physical Sciences in the fourth, and the Mental and Moral Sciences in the fifth week after the general examination for the B. A. Degree.

The Examination shall take place on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week in the mornings from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and in the afternoons from 2 to 5 P. M.

The Examiners shall publish in the week following each examination for the Degree of M. A., a list of the candidates who have acquitted themselves to their satisfaction; and those who may have passed the examination for the Degree of M.A. within two academical years from the time of their passing the examination for the Degree of B.A., shall be considered to have taken the Degree of M.A. with honors, and shall be ranked in the order of proficiency, and in three classes. Such last-mentioned candidates shall be bracketted together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

The first man in the first class of each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second man of the first class shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

Every Member of the University who passes the examination for the Degree of M.A. within five academical years, from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, shall be entitled to the Degree of M.A. without further fee.

Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the examination for the Degree of M.A., on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

The names of those candidates for the Degree of M.A. who may have passed the examination for that Degree at any period subsequent to the expiration of two years, from the time of their obtaining the Degree of B.A., shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree, a certificate setting forth the branch in which he may have been examined.

APPENDIX NO. 15.—MADRAS.

MARINE.

Statement shewing the Departures and Arrivals of Passengers to and from Celyon at the several Ports in the District of Tinnevelly during the year 1857.

Names of Ports.	Years and Months.	No. of Passengers.		Total Number of Passengers.		Remarks.
		Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	
Tutacorin	January 1857 ...	276	669			
	February „ ...	363	1279			
	March „ ...	488	1931			
	April „ ...	231	712			
	May „ ...	653	786			
	June „ ...	1114	825			
	July „ ...	1438	844			
	August „ ...	1594	516			
	September „ ...	2741	673			
	October „ ...	980	663			
	November „ ...	918	714			
	December „ ...	864	1000			
				11660	10612	
Coolasagarapatam ...	January „ ...	233	533			
	February „ ...	241	554			
	March „ ...	392	680			
	April „ ...	94	443			
	May „ ...	63	107			
	June „ ...	95	141			
	July „ ...	124	59			
	August „ ...	70	64			
	September „ ...	70	79			
	October „ ...	88	79			
	November „ ...	54	68			
	December „ ...	73	153			
				1597	2960	
Coilpatam	January „ ...	0	32			
	February „ ...	20	0			
	March „ ...	0	370			
	April „ ...	0	55			
	May „ ...	16	270			
	June „ ...	13	25			
	July „ ...	21	12			
	August „ ...	0	12			
	September „ ...	55	7			
	October „ ...	4	11			
	November „ ...	0	19			
	December „ ...	0	0			
				129	813	
Vypaur	January „ ...	0	0			
	February „ ...	0	0			
	March „ ...	0	0			
	April „ ...	0	75			
	May „ ...	0	0			
	June „ ...	0	87			
	July „ ...	0	100			
	August „ ...	0	195			
	September „ ...	0	0			
	October „ ...	0	0			
	November „ ...	0	0			
	December „ ...	0	0			
				0	457	
				13386	14842	

APPENDIX NO. 16. — MADRAS.

MARINE.

Memorandum of the Amount of Freight paid on Account of Transports engaged at Madras for conveying Troops &c., from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858.

Date of the Bills.		Names of the Transports.	Amount of Freight paid.			On what Service.
1857						
May ...	20	John Wills	20000	0	0	Hence to Calcutta
August ...	7	Carnatic	18700	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	8	Calliance	24000	0	0	Ditto ditto
June ...	3	Tasmania	20000	0	0	For her return trip from Bombay
August ...	19	Empress Eugine ...	21000	0	0	Hence to Calcutta
„ ...	22	Isabella	16000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	24	Corriemulzie	18000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	„	Blue Rock	26000	0	0	Ditto to Cocanada and Calcutta
„ ...	„	White Eagle	30000	0	0	Ditto to Calcutta
October ...	3	Maria Hay	12000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	5	James Fernie	12500	0	0	Ditto ditto
December ...	8	Steamer Queen of the South...	50000	0	0	Ditto to Cannanore
„ ...	„	Khersonese	5000	0	0	Ditto to Nagapatam
„ ...	22	Steamer Harbinger ...	12000	0	0	Ditto to Calcutta
1858						
January ...	6	Defiance	10000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	30	Hersilla	7000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	„	Zemindar	5400	0	0	Ditto ditto
February ...	1	Salsetta	4000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	9	Arethusa	5000	0	0	Ditto ditto
„ ...	10	Hydaspes	10468	0	0	From Ceylon to Madras
„ ...	25	Bengal	5000	0	0	Hence to Vizagapatam and Calcutta
		Engaged by Month.				
		Steamer Manella ...	189698	14	9	From 20th April to 1st September 1857, and from 20th October 1857 to 29th March 1858.
		Minden	68269	2	9	From 7th Aug. 1857 to 19th April 1858.
		Steamer Carthage ...	110200	0	0	From 31st Oct. 1857 to 17th March „
		„ Robert Lowe ...	104866	10	8	From 3rd Dec. 1857 to 25th April „
		„ Hydaspes... ...	212000	0	0	From 22nd Dec. 1857 to 21st April „
		„ Thebes	56666	10	8	From 28th January to 21st April „
		„ Harbinger ...	23000	0	0	From 24th February to 23rd April „
		„ Viscount Canning ...	16866	10	8	From 4th March to 17th April „
		Total Rupees ...	1104636	10	7	

FINANCE.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual 1854-55.			Actual 1855-56.			Actual 1856-57.		
Revenue.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	33796362	7	1	36340690	4	1	38259250	0	4
Salt	4874692	11	7	5415823	6	0	5369209	7	0
Tribute	3446430	8	11	3446430	8	5	3446430	8	5
Abkarry	2147879	3	11	2231458	3	0	2439220	11	11
Land and Sea Customs	1172001	15	7	1370867	13	6	1448295	14	5
Moturpha	1082813	2	10	1068947	8	9	1066848	8	6
Stamps	516525	3	6	585171	13	6	623705	7	6
Postal Collections	400050	0	0	692226	7	7	347863	9	1
Miscellaneous	1748129	1	9	1853758	5	0	1504355	12	8
Total ...	49176784	7	2	52914374	5	10	54505179	15	10
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	1374247	12	1	1576307	7	6	2436224	12	3
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	703383	3	10	476075	3	0	729091	15	0
Grand Total Rupees ...	51156415	7	1	54967757	0	4	57670496	11	1
Expenditure.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	5441762	3	8	4645240	11	10	4014868	7	4
General Department	4339527	0	1	4606612	10	1	5437865	8	3
Public Instruction	125685	11	0	318578	4	2	368534	7	11
Total General ...	9906974	14	9	9569431	10	1	9871268	7	6
Judicial Department	3558634	14	9	3629022	11	0	3972707	7	9
Revenual Department	4548994	5	7	4640564	4	4	4048998	12	9
Land and Sea Customs	200804	1	1	200637	2	2	193837	3	0
Salt	1094054	7	1	928005	2	1	706429	9	9
Total Revenual ...	5843852	13	9	5769206	8	7	4948265	10	3
Marine	192852	12	3	147403	6	1	158452	1	1
Military	28945389	15	10	31194777	1	0	30043509	7	1
	29138242	12	1	31342180	7	1	30201961	8	2
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	818931	15	5	688215	12	10	759653	13	3
Ditto of Buildings	277877	13	6	243935	2	5	200493	3	1
Ditto of Irrigation Canals, &c.	1329650	15	10	1366819	12	3	1239313	13	10
Local Fund	0	0	0	81390	4	2	15281	7	1
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies	506267	8	0	1292729	8	3	1392685	11	4
Railway (Supervision) Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	35263	0	7
Total Public Works ...	2932628	4	9	3872580	7	10	3642621	1	2
Total Rupees ...	51380833	12	1	53982421	12	7	52636824	2	10
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	222620	10	11	301417	4	6	270457	1	6
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	2721180	14	4	1445791	13	0	1292735	14	3
Ditto of Buildings	696785	3	10	1038748	10	2	1279456	9	6
Ditto of Irrigation Canals	1343758	10	5	1494521	9	0	931033	7	11
Local Fund	0	0	0	17711	3	7	76094	0	11
Railway Compensation for Lands &c. taken up	0	0	0	67746	9	8	78569	7	3
Total Public Works ...	4760724	12	7	4114519	13	5	3657889	7	10
Total Rupees ...	4983343	7	6	4415937	1	11	3928346	9	4
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	315033	8	11	170739	4	3	89077	9	2
Grand Total Rupees ...	56678712	12	6	58569098	2	8	56654248	5	4
Surplus or Remainder	5522297*	5	5	3602341*	2	4	1016248	5	9

N. B.—The sums marked thus* denotes excess of expenditure over the receipts of the year, but this excess has been met out of the balance on hand.

APPENDIX NO. 18.—MADRAS.

FINANCE.

Statement shewing the Amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer in the General Treasury of Madras during the Official Year 1857-58.

Receipts.	1857-58. Amount.		
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	14122263	3	3
Mofussil Remittances	10024797	2	4
Deposits on account of the estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	346884	2	4
Supplies between India and London	1932467	4	11
Mint Master	10655424	11	11
Madras Railway Company	399027	6	7
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	6756615	8	0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	3500	0	0
Electric Telegraph	15538	0	0
Bills payable by the Honorable Court of Directors	50450	10	4
Collector of Madras	1143411	0	0
Ditto Government Sea Customs at Madras	540500	0	0
Sundry receipts on different accounts	3824104	6	2
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	2176168	7	4
	51991151	15	2

Disbursements.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions	4454289	15	11
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	1920938	10	5
Bullion Certificates	8270550	2	11
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	3196979	12	5
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	1198651	8	5
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee and Commissary General	10506733	10	5
Caddapah Railway Charges	54971	13	11
Madras Railway Company	5967036	5	7
Electric Telegraph	43371	5	5
Interest orders of Bengal Notes	3032508	15	8
Interest orders of Tanjore Notes	217776	4	7
Remittances Despatched	3983643	7	7
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	1254572	0	3
Sundry Payments on different accounts	4650613	3	7
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	355695	8	9
Government Agency Deposits	3388	8	9
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Fund	2325050	11	2
	51436772	1	9

	Bank Notes and Cash Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
Balance on the 30th April 1857	310841	11	9	5395038	2	11	0	0	0	5705879	14	8
Receipts during the official year 1857-58	21219357	15	4	24413083	5	9	6358710	10	1	51991151	15	2
	21530199	11	1	29808121	8	8	6358710	10	1	57697031	13	10
Payments ditto	21281438	1	7	23796623	6	1	6358710	10	1	51436772	1	9
Balance on the 30th April 1858	248761	9	6	6011498	2	7	0	0	0	6260259	12	1

APPENDIX NO. 19.—MADRAS.

FINANCE.

Statement shewing the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer in the General Treasury of Madras from May 1855 to April 1858.

	1855-56. Amount.			1856-57. Amount.			1857-58. Amount.		
Receipts.									
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	11068223	9	1	16325794	13	8	14122263	3	3
Mufussil Remittances	8092546	13	0	9648646	3	10	10024797	2	4
Deposits on account of the estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	230585	4	9	158499	5	4	346884	2	4
Supplies between India and London	2195376	0	6	2177256	13	4	1932467	4	11
Mint Master	5732130	14	3	8642125	5	10	10655424	11	11
Madras Railway Company...	5670	9	7	209077	13	10	399027	6	7
Electric Telegraph	8866	7	0	14175	10	0	15538	0	0
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	3923400	0	0	4570000	0	0	6756615	8	0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	504500	0	0	1009000	0	0	3500	0	0
Bills payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	420953	6	4	184792	10	0	50459	10	4
Collector of Madras	924733	1	8	959500	0	0	1143411	0	0
Ditto Government Sea Customs at Madras	561000	0	0	556000	0	0	540500	0	0
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	1389732	14	5	4275095	3	4	3824104	6	2
Government Agency Deposits	1654356	13	7	513074	4	10	0	0	0
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	1980788	2	6	2105648	5	7	2176168	7	4
	38692864	0	8	51348686	9	7	51991151	15	2
Disbursements.									
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions	2957116	5	9	3477825	4	11	4454289	15	11
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	2118583	13	0	4661952	11	7	1920938	10	5
Bullion Certificates	6252447	8	7	7723931	3	4	8270550	2	11
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	2711306	7	4	2530650	0	9	3196979	12	5
Ditto by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	1248305	11	11	708356	13	7	1198651	8	5
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee and Commissary General	6160349	0	11	6279664	14	7	10506733	10	5
Madras Railway Company	2420007	13	1	4731887	13	9	5967036	5	7
Cuddapah Railway charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	54971	13	11
Electric Telegraph	54096	7	11	30734	2	0	43371	5	5
Interest orders of Bengal Notes	2721597	7	8	2701301	14	0	3032508	15	8
Interest orders of Tanjore Notes	215050	12	4	202605	9	0	217776	4	7
Remittances Despatched	969144	7	2	2673257	14	3	3983543	7	7
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	1170419	9	7	1147912	0	9	1254572	0	3
Sundry Payments on different account	2876195	3	8	6341310	11	3	4650613	3	7
Deposits on account of the estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature...	305510	13	8	224473	13	7	355695	8	9
Government Agency Deposits	1664941	12	10	529552	8	5	3388	8	9
Civil, Military, Medical and Appothecaries' Funds	2957790	1	10	5409569	7	6	2325050	11	2
	36802863	9	3	49374986	15	3	51436772	1	9

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Official year.	Receipts. Bank Notes and cash Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Disbursements. Bank Notes and cash Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
1855-56	14041760	14	2	18299820	7	5	6351282	11	1	38692864	0	8	13931030	0	0	16520550	14	2	6351282	11	1	36802863	9	3
1856-57	18642401	15	2	21918378	10	5	10787906	0	0	51348686	9	7	18493238	15	4	20093841	15	11	10787906	0	0	49374987	15	3
1857-58	21219357	15	4	24413083	5	9	6358710	10	1	51991151	15	2	21281438	1	7	23796623	6	1	6358710	10	1	51436772	1	9

APPENDIX NO. 20.—MADRAS.

FINANCE.

Statements shewing each description of Coin with its value stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury from May 1857 to April 1858.

YEARS.	Bronze Coins.									Total.		Copper Coins.						Total.		Copper Coins.						Total.		Total Value of Silver and Copper Coins.
	Single Rupee Value.		Half Rupee Value.		Quarter Rupee Value.		Double Annas Value.			Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Anna Value.		Quarter Anna Value.		One-sixth Anna Value.		Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents Value.		Half Cents Value.		Quarter Cents Value.		Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Coins.	
	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.			C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.			Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.	Pieces	C Rs As P.			C Rs As P.
1847-48	5000000	5000000 14 8	416	207 12 0	6754464	843062 7 2	8250000	5500000 12 8		19841152	24035206 14 6	7500000	1171875 0 0	6250000	390625 0 0	3250000	12656 10 0	21650625	1406640 2 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	25772845
1848-49	1196411	1196411 10 0	0	0 0 0	2584474	322934 15 0	899000	599333 16 0		7811764	10099679 9 0	6870000	1073437 8 0	2752000	42971 13 0	4870000	9737 13 0	8405937	524620 2 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	7416966
1849-50	697000	697000 8 0	0	0 0 0	4752967	1188242 0 6	400000	266666 10 0		5849967	8151908 14 6	5150000	804687 8 0	2350000	36718 12 0	2350000	4700 0 0	7996218	845906 4 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	8703525
1850-51	1697000	1696315 2 0	0	0 0 0	5752217	938055 5 0	1270262	1270262 6 8		8719479	11904633 7 8	8580175	1340652 11 0	4290087	67032 13 0	4290087	8580 3 0	13160349	1407286 7 8	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	15311919
1851-52	5078562	5078562 7 0	0	0 0 0	1052701	263175 13 0	617804	771755 15 0		6749067	10013493 4 0	5434808	8179702 3 0	1085402	16959 6 0	1085402	2170 12 0	7605612	816329 11 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	10829822
1852-53	3954675	3955121 2 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0		3954675	3955121 2 0	1809030	2826610 0 0	724012	11312 8 0	2044450	20007 13 0	4577492	860259 3 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	4816081
1853-54	6746625	6746749 4 0	0	0 0 0	3581120	895280 0 0	813697	508748 8 0		11041382	8150178 0 0	1010564	394662 8 0	9015750	44094 6 0	736800	4157 13 0	10548864	843909 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	12993891
1854-55	3407000	3407188 8 0	0	0 0 0	7921040	1980260 15 0	1767052	1225675 4 0		13095150	6613124 4 0	2810434	427016 1 0	5163450	84316 9 0	1702400	3237 8 0	9676284	514569 14 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	11054404
1855-56	4490388	4663115 7 6	854400	426200 0 0	1629910	405991 8 0	1027127	1267712 0 0		8277825	6563849 13 6	1410250	48704 12 6	6617948	72141 4 0	7048838	3898 12 4	15076036	825976 12 1	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	15389761
1856-57	5211676	5255415 15 0	0	0 0 0	8381121	2070220 0 0	4786021	3324264 8 0		13378818	10649899 7 0	5804502	1004251 1 0	9764475	152322 5 0	3570350	16538 2 10	19139328	1176813 9 10	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	24518146
1857-58	6070320	6070325 12 0	849257	2272986 1 0	9435228	2145057 5 0	3838412	2678631 15 0		18293649	13166999 13 0	13619640	2127338 12 0	16722149	1956252 11 0	5502850	22878 9 6	35844639	4106469 13 6	2324429	69730 14 9	1346900	84031 7 11	880400	4504 11 3	4258700	158266 14 11	17578704 9 10

00134008

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020